



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැත්සාඩ)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාතාව

අත්තිකින ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට මාවික පිළිතුරු [නි. 2042]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63 [පහළොස්වන වෙන් කළ
දින] [නි. 2061] :

ශ්‍රී 21-24 දක්වා කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු [නි. 2333]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரபூர்வமான அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 2042]

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1962-63 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட 15 ஆம் நாள்] [ப. 2061] :

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பெற்றது

தலைப்புக்கள் 21—24

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள் [ப. 2333]

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [c. 2333]

ප්‍රේක්ෂකයා

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

තියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය

1962 ජූලි මාසයේ 6 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්දා

පූ. භා. 10ට මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය.
කථානායකතුමා [ගරු ආර්. එස්.
පැල්පොල] මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.

පෙනසමි

மனுக்கள்

PETITIONS

ଦେବେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଇନ୍ଦିତିପି. ଶି. ୫ ଛିଟିଆ
 (ଲୋଫ୍‌ଲ)

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. டி சில்வா—
பொறளை)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva—Borella)

Mr. Speaker, I most respectfully submit a petition to you and the hon. Members of this House on behalf of the residents of the low lying areas of Colombo and especially in the Wanatamulla area. The petition is signed by H. Dharmasena, Secretary of the Progressive Youth Leagues. He respectfully requests that the Government and the Ministry of Local Government do take the necessary action to ask the Mayor of Colombo and the Colombo Municipal Council to have the canals and drains in the low lying areas immediately cleaned up in view of the fact that due to the recent rains and the oncoming monsoon, they are in danger of their lives. He says that this matter has constantly been brought to the notice of the authorities both in the Colombo Municipal Council and in Parliament and also to the notice of their Ward Member in the Colombo Municipal Council. They mention that several motions have been brought requesting that these matters be attended to at once, also stating that the state of affairs after the rain has become intolerable and asking the Colombo Municipal Council to construct the necessary lavatory facilities for those who are living in huts. He says that in certain spots there are 2,000 or 3,000 people and there is grave danger of an epidemic and that last time there was an epidemic of Poliomyelitis.

2—43 4619—769 (62/9)

කථානායක මූල

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Will the hon. Member kindly present the petition.

ତେଜସ୍ଵୀବୀରଙ୍କ ଇତିହାସ. ୩. ୧ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. டி சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

I am respectfully presenting this petition.

මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

මාර/දික්වැල්ල මධ්‍ය මහා විද්‍යාලයට

නේ වෘෂිකාශාරයක්

எம் ஆர்/திக்கெல்ல மத்திய பாடசாலைக்கு
விடுதி

HOSTEL FOR MR/DICKWELLA CENTRAL
SCHOOL

3. 2. 3. වික්‍රමසූරිය මයා. (දෙවිනුවර)

(திரு. பி. பி. விக்ரமசூரிய—தெவினுவரை)

(Mr. P. P. Wickramasuriya—Devinuwara)

අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :
(අ) මාර/දික්වැල්ල මධ්‍ය මහා විද්‍යාලය
යේ ශිෂ්‍යයින් පණස් දෙනෙකු සඳහා
තෝවාසිකාගාරයක් ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය
හුම් සැලැස්ම හා ඇස්තමේන්තු ඉදිරිපත්
කරන මෙන් අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂ ඔහුගේ
අංක එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. 2812 හා 1962.4.28
වැනි දරණ ලිපියෙන් මාතර සහකාර අධ්‍යා
පන අධ්‍යක්ෂගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියේද? (ආ)
අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂගේ ඉල්ලීම, සහකාර
අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා විසින් මෙතෙක්
ඉටුකර තිබේද? (ඉ) නො එසේ නම්, එ
මන්ද?

கல்வி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ)
MR/திருவெல்ல மத்திய பாடசாலையில் 50
மாணவர்களுக்கான விடுதியொன்றையமைப்ப
தற்குரிய இடவமைப்பு மாதிரிப்படங்களையும்
மதிப்பீடுகளையும் அனுப்பி வைக்கும்படி,
SWM 2812 ம் இலக்கம் கொண்ட 28.4.62 ம்
தேதிய தமது கடிதமூலம் கல்வி அபிவிரு
த்தித் துறை உதவிக் கல்வி அபிவிருத்தியைக்
கேட்டுக்கொண்டாரா? (ஆ) கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

[පී. පී. වික්‍රමසූරිය මයා.]

யினது வேண்டுகோளை உதவிக் கல்வியறிபதி இன்றுவரை நிறைவேற்றியுள்ளாரா? (இ) அன்றேல் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education :
(a) Did the Director of Education by his letter No. SWM 2812 dated 28.4.62, request the Assistant Director of Education, Matara, to forward site plans and estimates for the construction of a hostel for fifty students for MR/Dickwella Central? (b) Has the Assistant Director of Education complied with the request of the Director of Education up to date? (c) If not, why?

පී. බී. තෙනෙකූන් මයා. (ප්‍රවාහණ හා රජයේ වැඩ පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්—අධ්‍යාපන ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ரி. பி. தென்னகூன்—போக்குவரத்து, கட்டுவோலை அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி—கல்வி அமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport and Works—on behalf of the Minister of Education)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) ඔව්. භූමියේ සැලැස්ම හා ඇස්තමේන්තු පරීක්ෂා කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ. මුදල් වර්ෂය අවසානයට පෙර ගොඩනැගිලි ගැනීම ආරම්භ කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වනු ලැබේ. (ඉ) මෙය මතු නොවේ.

කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව : නැගි අරමුදල

வனத்திணைக்களம் : வெகுமதி நிதி
FOREST DEPARTMENT : REWARD FUND

5. බබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා. (ගාල්ල)

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க—காலி)

(Mr. W. Dahanayaka—Galle)

කෘෂිකර්ම, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාලී, විදුලි බලය හා මුදල් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 'නැගි අරමුදල' නමින්ද හැඳින්වෙන කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තු අරමුදල ආරම්භ කරන ලද්දේ කවදද? (ආ) එම අරමුදලේ අදට කොපමණ මුදල් තිබේද? (ඉ) එම අරමුදලෙන් කොපමණ මුදලක්—(i) කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන්ට, (ii) ගම් මුලාදානීන්ට, හා (iii) වෙනත් අයට අවුරුදු පතා නැගි වශයෙන් දී තිබේද? (ඊ) මෙම අරමුදල සම්බන්ධ වර්තමාන නීති රීති අනුව මෙම අරමුදලේ මුදල් කුමන කාර්යයන් සඳහා යෙදවිය හැකිද? (උ) මෙම අරමුදලේ

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

මුදල්, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සාමාන්‍ය ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා ජීප් රථ මිලයට ගැනීම පිණිස යොදවා ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? එවැනි වියදම් අරමුදලෙන් ගෙවීම නියමානුකූලද? (උආ) කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන්ට දෙන තැගි ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන බවටත් ගෙවීම් ප්‍රමාද කරන බවටත් ඔවුන්ගෙන් එතුමාට පැමිණිලි ලැබී තිබේද? (එ) කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන්ට වැඩි පහසුකම් සැලසීම සඳහා මෙම අරමුදලේ මුදල් නොයොදන්නේ මන්ද? (ඒ) කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ සංගම් සමග සාකච්ඡා කොට මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය සමාලෝචනය කර, කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන්ට නියම ඵල ප්‍රයෝජන ගෙන දෙන පරිදි මෙම අරමුදල පිළිබඳ අළුත් නීති රීති එතුමා අනුමත කරනවාද?

கமத்தொழில், காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை, நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) வெகுமதிப் பண நிதி யென்றழைக்கப்படும் வனத்திணைக்கள நிதி எப்பொழுது ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது? (ஆ) இந்நிதியின் கணக்கில் இன்றுள்ள பண மெவ்வளவு? (இ) (i) வனத்திணைக்கள உத்தியோகத்தார்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட தொகை யெவ்வளவு? (ii) கிராமத் தலைமைக்காரர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட தெவ்வளவு? (iii) ஏனையவர்களுக்கு வெகுமதிப் பணங்களாக ஒவ்வொரு வருடமும் வழங்கப்பட்ட தொகை யெவ்வளவு? (ஈ) இந்நிதிக் கான தற்போதைய விதிகளுக்கமைவாக, இந்நிதியின் பணம் எவ்வெத்தேவைகளுக்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படலாம்? (உ) திணைக்களத்தின் வழமையான தேவைகளுக்கு ஜீப் வண்டிகள் வாங்குவதற்கு இந்நிதியிலுள்ள பணம் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற தென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? இந்நிதியிலிருந்து அத்தகைய செலவு செய்வது ஒழுங்கானதா? (ஊ) வன உத்தியோகத்தார்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்ற வெகுமதிப்பணங்கள் போதாதெனவும் அவை மிகவும் தாமதிக்கப்படுகின்றனவெனவும் அவ்வுத்தியோகத்தார்கள் அவருக்கு முறையீடுகள் செய்தார்களா? (எ) வன உத்தியோகத்தார்களுக்கு அதிக வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுப்பதற்கு இந்நிதி பயன்படுத்தப்படாததேன்? (ஏ) வன உத்தியோகத்தார்களின் சங்கங்களோடு கலந்தாலோசித்து அவர் இப்பிரச்சினை பற்றி மீண்டும்

வாசிக பித்திரர்

வாசிக பித்திரர்

பரிசீலனைசெய்து, வன உத்தியோகத்தார் களுக்கு இந்நிதி உண்மையிற் பிரயோசனப் படத்தக்கதாகப் புதிய விதிகளை ஆக்குவ தற்கு அவர் அங்கீகரிப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation, Power and Finance:

(a) When was the Forest Department Fund, also known as the Reward Fund, started? (b) How much is there lying to the credit of the Fund today? (c) How much has been paid out to—(i) officers of the Forest Department, (ii) village headmen, (iii) others, as rewards year per year? (d) For what purposes can the moneys of the Fund be used, accord-

ing to the present rules governing the Fund? (e) Is he aware that the moneys of the Fund have been used for the purchase of jeeps for normal departmental use? Is such expenditure a proper charge on the Fund?

(f) Has he received complaints from Forest Officers that rewards given to them are inadequate and are greatly delayed? (g) Why is the Fund not utilised to offer greater facilities to Forest Officers? (h) Will he review the whole question in consultation with the Unions of Forest Officers and approve of new rules for the Fund so that it will become a real boon to Forest Officers?

சுரு. சி. பி. டி. சில்டா (காங்கிரஸ், ஓவல், வால்டாட், வித்தி லெய்ஸ் டி. டி. கெளரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்டா)

(கெளரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்டா—கமத்தொழில், காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் நிதியமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வரும்)

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

(a) 1st August, 1952. (b) Rs. 300,535.31. (c) As an analysis has to be made of records over a period of 10 years, it will take a considerable length of time to give the date as required in the form of the question. The information is however, available in totals in respect of the three items. The payments are as follows:

Year	Rewards	Batta and Travelling
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1952/53 ..	4,176 50	} Amount paid out included under rewards
1953/54 ..	15,655 75	
1954/55 ..	21,399 47	
1955/56 ..	15,837 13	1,143 10
1956/57 ..	14,118 10	1,524 0
1957/58 ..	22,249 66	1,215 55
1958/59 ..	37,891 98	797 45
1959/60 ..	24,302 33	1,192 37
1960/61 ..	25,500 28	1,251 06
1961/till July, 1962	15,133 08	1,359 95

(d) Payment of rewards for meritorious detection of forest offences to Forest Officers, Police Officers and Village Headmen. Informers of forest offences are also paid rewards. Reimbursement of travelling expenses and batta of witnesses who attend courts to give evidence on behalf of the Department on forest offence cases. (e) No. (f) No. (g) The existing regulations permit payments from the Fund only for the purposes given in (d) above. (h) This will be examined.

வாசிக பித்திரர்.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Is the Hon. Minister aware that there is just now an epidemic of illicit felling engineered by village headmen? Will he take immediate action to stop it?

சுரு. சி. பி. டி. சில்டா

(கெளரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்டா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Several cases have been brought to our notice, and the police have taken action in several cases. To my knowledge, one or two cases are being dealt with by the Attorney-General's Department now.

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

ගාලු වරාය හාරා මඩ ඉවත් කිරීම

காலித் துறைமுகத்திற் சேறு அள்ளும் வேலை
DREDGING OPERATIONS IN THE PORT OF GALLE

6. ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

කම්කරු හා ජනසතු සේවා පිළිබඳ ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1956 සිට
අවුරුද්දක් පාසා ගාලු වරාය හාරා මඩ
ඉවත් කිරීමේ ක්‍රමය කුමක්ද? ඉවත්
කරන ලද ප්‍රමාණය කොපමණද? (ආ)
වැඩ ඉතා හෙමින් කෙරෙන බව එතුමා
දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මඩ හාරා ඉවත් කිරීම
ඉක්මන් කිරීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක්
ගන්නවාද?

தொழில், தேசியமயச் சேவைகள் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து ஒவ்வொரு வருடத்திலும், காலித் துறை முகத்தில் சேறு அள்ளியெடுக்கும் வேலை எவ்வகையில், என்ன அளவில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது? (ஆ) சிறிதும் துரிதமற்ற முறையில் இவ்வேலை நடக்கின்றதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) சேறு அள்ளும் வேலையின் வேகத்தை விரைவுபடுத்துவதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகொடுப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Labour and Nationalized Services: (a) What is the nature and extent of dredging that has been executed in the Port of Galle from 1956 each year? (b) Is he aware that the work is very slow? (c) Will he take steps to accelerate the pace of dredging?

ගරු එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිටිවර්ධන (කම් කරු හා ජනසතු සේවා පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ எம். பீ. டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன
—தொழில், தேசியமய சேவைகள் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena
—Minister of Labour and Nationalised
Services)

(a) Maintenance dredging around jetties and dredging in berths to maintain and improve existing depths. Extent:

1956— 480 Cu. Yds.

1957— 2320 Cu. Yds.

1958— 250 Cu. Yds.

1959— 4780 Cu. Yds.

මංචික පිළිතුරු

1960— 4600 Cu. Yds.

1961—39250 Cu. Yds.

1962— 7320 Cu. Yds.

(b) Yes. (c) Steps have been taken to ensure this.

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Is the Hon. Minister aware that the work in connection with the dredging of the Galle harbour is being deliberately delayed?

ଗରୁ ଓ ଝୋଟିଝୋଟି ଝିରିବିଝିରି

(கௌரவ டி சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Dredging can be done only during a certain season. It can be done for about four or five months during the north-east monsoon, but not during the south-west monsoon.

බබ්ලෝ. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Do your figures not show you that there has been what amounts to sabotage?

ගරු ද සොසෙසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

I do not believe there is sabotage.

බබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Will the Hon. Minister please appoint a committee of inquiry to go into the question of the dredging of the Galle harbour, because the people in Colombo who are in charge of it do not want to dredge the Galle harbour as they have *jaawaram* here in Colombo? They do not want the Port of Galle to improve at all. Your own figures show that there has been sabotage.

ගරු ද, සොයාගැනීම සිදුවීම

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

I shall look into the matter.

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

[ଢେଉଦୟାପାଠ୍ୟ ଇନ୍ତିପ୍ରିତି. ଶି. ୧ ଛିତ୍ରା]

සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා අධ්‍යක්ෂව යවා තිබේද ? (ඉ)
මෙම ආරෝග්‍යශාලාව මුළු අග්නිදිග ආසියාවේ හොඳම ආරෝග්‍යශාලා අතුරින් එකක් බවත්, දිවයිනේ අතික් ආරෝග්‍ය ශාලාවලට ආදර්ශයක් රෝහලක් ලෙස සැලකිය හැකි බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද ? (ඊ)
මෙම ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවේ තත්ත්වය නගා සිටුවීම සඳහා එතුමා අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු කරනවාද ?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரிய தரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) “லேடி றிட்ஜ்வே குழுந்தைகள் வைத்தியசாலையின்” நிர்வாகத்திறமை கடந்த சில வருடங்களாகச் சீர்கேடடைந்துவருகின்றதா? (ஆ) கொழும்புப் பகுதி வைத்தியசாலைகளின் அத்தியட்சர் சுகாதார சேவைகள் அதிபதிக்கு அத்தகைய அறிக்கையொன்றை அனுப்பினரா? (இ) இவ் வைத்தியசாலை தென்கிழக்காசியாவின் சிறந்த வைத்தியசாலைகளிலொன்றாகக் கருதப்பட்ட தென்பதையும் இலங்கையின் ஏனைய பகுதி களிலுள்ள வைத்தியசாலைகளுக்கு ஓர் முன் மாதிரியாக விளங்கியதென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) இவ்வைத்தியசாலையின் நிலை யைச் சீராக்குவதற்கு அவர் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health: (a) Has the efficiency in the Lady Ridgeway Childrens' Hospital deteriorated during the recent years? (b) Has the Superintendent of the Colombo Group of Hospitals sent such a report to the Director of Health Services? (c) Is he aware that this hospital was considered as one of the best in South-East Asia and a model for the rest of the Island? (d) Will he take necessary steps to improve the standards of this hospital?

පේ. පී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්. (සෞඛ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. ஜே. பி. ஒபயசேக்கர—சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாரராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. J. P. Obeyesekere—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health)

(a) The medical attention given at the Lady Ridgeway Children's Hospital has continued to be maintained at a high standard. An administrative change was introduced in

January 1962 whereby this institution was placed in the control of a medical superintendent, who was also required to superintend three other specialized hospitals within the Colombo group. This arrangement did not prove satisfactory as the work-load was too heavy. A new medical superintendent was accordingly appointed in April 1962 and was placed in charge of this institution and only one other hospital in the Colombo group. The change has had the desired effect and there has been a marked improvement in the administration of this institution. (b) The Superintendent of the Colombo Group of Hospitals had made certain adverse comments on the administrative set-up established in 1961. Suitable notice was taken of his report. (c) Yes. (d) There is no cause for complaint in regard to the standards of this hospital at present.

తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర చరిత్ర. వ. & పి. లా

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. டி சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

In view of the Answer to question (b), namely, that the Superintendent of the Colombo Group of Hospitals had made an adverse report, may I point out to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary that one of the physicians, who was already in charge of this hospital and whose services were not required by this Government, has had his services recognized by the British Government, who have offered him a Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians for his work at the Lady Ridgeway Hospital? I would ask the hon. Parliamentary Secretary whether he will make use of the services of this officer even now in the interests of our city and our country, especially in view of the fact that his services are being recognized abroad and not at home.

ଭବେଷ୍ୟକର ଭୟା.

(திரு. ஒபயசேக்கர)

(Mr. Obeyesekere)

It was for that reason that we have relieved him of his administrative duties and asked him to concentrate on his work as a medical practitioner.

வாசிக்கும் பிடிக்க

வேலையாடீய் கிடைத்தி. கி. டி. சில்டர்

(டாக்டர் டப்ளியூ. டி. சில்டர்)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

That is not a sufficient answer.

இனிமேல் கிடைக்க.

(திரு. ஒபையேசேகர)

(Mr. Obeyesekere)

This refers mostly to administrative duties of the Medical Superintendent. He has been relieved of them in order to enable him to concentrate more on curative work.

வேலையாடீய் கிடைத்தி. கி. டி. சில்டர்

(டாக்டர் டப்ளியூ. டி. சில்டர்)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

Is the hon. Parliamentary Secretary aware that he has been given other duties which include administrative duties as well? There is an adverse report on the quality of the work done at the Lady Ridgeway Hospital. I cannot understand why the Government cannot take action.

இனிமேல் கிடைக்க.

(திரு. ஒபையேசேகர)

(Mr. Obeyesekere)

That has now been rectified.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member can only ask a Question. He cannot make a speech. He has asked three Questions and I am not going to allow him to make a speech.

லாவட்டி மெய்நீர் கிடைக்க வேண்டிய

புள்ளி வசிக்க

பொறளைச் சந்தியிலுள்ள அரசமரத்துக் கண்மையிலிருக்கும் மலசலகூடம்

LAVATORY NEAR THE BO-TREE AT
BORELLA JUNCTION

10. வேலையாடீய் கிடைத்தி. கி. டி. சில்டர்

(டாக்டர் டப்ளியூ. டி. சில்டர்)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

பொன் பாலன் ஸ்ரீ நிவாச கட்டிடம் பிடிக்க
புள்ளியைக் கிடைக்க வேண்டிய : (அ) லாவட்டி
மெய்நீர் கிடைக்க வேண்டிய புள்ளி
மெய்நீர் வசிக்க

வாசிக்கும் பிடிக்க

புள்ளியைக்? (அ) மீ வசிக்கிற ஓவன்
கரன் மீன் கொடுக்க நகர் கலாவி
மெய்நீர் கிடைக்க ஓடுகிற கிடைக்க மீ
மீன் பீ கிடைக்க வேண்டிய கொடுக்க நகர்
கலாவி கிடைக்க கிடைக்க மீன் கலாவி
கிடைக்க ஓவன் கரன் மீன் பீன் கொடுக்க
நகர் கலாவை ஓடுகிட்டு கிடைக்க?

உள்ளுராட்சி, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா : (அ) பொறளைச் சந்தியிலுள்ள
அரசமரத்திற்குப் பக்கத்தில் பொது மலசல
கூடம் ஒன்றுள்ளதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா?
(ஆ) இம்மலசலகூடத்தை அகற்றும்படி
கோரும் தீர்மானமொன்று கொழும்பு மாநகர
சபைக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டபோதிலும் அது
சம்பந்தமாய்க் கொழும்பு மாநகரசபையால்
இதுவரை எவ்வித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்
படவில்லை யென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா?
(இ) இம்மலசலகூடத்தை அகற்றும்படி
கொழும்பு மாநகரசபையை அவர் பணிப்
பாரா?

asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing: (a) Is he aware that there is a public lavatory near the Bo Tree at Borella Junction? (b) Is he aware that although a resolution was forwarded to the Colombo Municipal Council to shift this lavatory, no action has so far been taken by the Colombo Municipal Council regarding this matter? (c) Will he request the Colombo Municipal Council to shift this lavatory?

கி. டி. பசுக்கலாட் (பொன் பாலன்
ஸ்ரீ நிவாச கட்டிடம் பிடிக்க பார்டிமென்ட்
லேக்கி)

(திரு. டி. ரி. பஸ்குவல்—உள்ளுராட்சி,
வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக்
காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. D. T. Pasqual—Parliamentary
Secretary to the Minister of Local Gov-
ernment and Housing)

மீ கலாநாயகருமீ, பீ ப்ரீயை
பிடிக்க கிடைக்க கிடைக்க கிடைக்க
கிடைக்க

මාචික පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వం. డి. ౪. ౨౦౨౩

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியூ. டி. டி சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, කල් දෙත්ට
කෑමනිසි. නමුත් මේ වැඩය කරන ලෙස
කරුණා කරලා කොළඹ නගර සභාවට
කියන්නය කියා මම ඉල්ලනවා. බෞද්ධ
වැඩ කරනවලු. අවුරුදු 5 ක් තිස්සේම
කියනවා, මේ වැඩය කරන්නය කියා.
නමුත් තවම කරල නැහැ.

കഥാസാധകന്യം

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට කථාවක් කරන්න
බැහැ.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியூ. டி. டி சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

කළාවක් කරනවා නොවෙයි, ගරු කළා
නායකතුමනි, මේ වැඩය කරන්නය කියා
කොළඹ නගර සභාවට කියනවාද කියායි,
අහන්නෙ.

ප්‍රශ්න මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

අධික ගෙවල් කුලී අය කිරීම

அதிக வீட்டு வாடகை விதிப்பு

LEVYING OF EXCESSIVE HOUSE RENTS

11. ଦେବଦ୍ୟୁତାର୍ଚ୍ଚନା ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରବି. ଶି. ୫ ଖଣ୍ଡ

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. டி சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

පළාත් පාලන හා නිවාස කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) සමහර ගෙවල් හිමියන් තක්සේරු කළ කුලියට වඩා වැඩි ගෙවල් කුලියක් අය කරන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද ? (ආ) උග්‍ර නිවාස ප්‍රශ්නය නිසා කුඩා ගෙවල්වල පදිංචිව සිටින අය අධික ගෙවල් කුලී ගෙවන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද ? (ඉ) එසේ හෙයින්, අධික ගෙවල් කුලී අය කිරීම වලක්වා ලීම සඳහා එතුමා වහාම නීති පනවනවාද ?

உள்ளூராட்சி, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) சில வீட்டுச் சொந்தக் காரர்கள் மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட வாடகையிலும் பார்க்க அதிகமாக வீட்டுவாடகை அறவிடுகின்றனரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) பெருமளவு வீட்டுப் பிரச்சினை காரணமாய்

சிறிய வீடுகளில் வதியும் வாடகைக் குடியிருப்பாளர்கள் அதிக வீட்டுவாடகை செலுத்துகின்றனரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) எனவே, அதிக வீட்டுவாடகை அறவிடுவதைத் தடுப்பதற்கான புதிய விதிகளையும், பிரமாணங்களையும் அவர் இயற்றுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing: (a) Is he aware that certain landlords levy higher house rents than the assessed rent? (b) Is he aware that owing to the acute housing problem, the tenants of small houses have to pay high house rents? (c) Will he, therefore, enforce new rules and regulations to prevent the levying of high house rents?

පස්කුවල් මයා.

(திரு. பஸ்குவல்)

(Mr. Pasqual)

(අ) එසේය. (ආ) එසේය. (ඇ) ගෙවල්
කුලී සීමා කිරීමේ පනතෙහි දැනටමත් විධි
විධාන සලස්වා ඇති අතර, පීඩාවට පත්
යම් බදුකරුවෙකුට සහනය ලබාගැනීම
පිණිස ගෙවල් කුලී පාලක මණ්ඩලය වෙත
ඉල්ලීමක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකිය.

[illegible]

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. டி சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, කොළඹ නගරයේ මුඩුක්කු ගෙවල් රාශියක්ම අයිති වී තිබෙන්නේ විශාල බෝර කාරයන්ටයි. ඒ අය ඒ ගෙවල්වලට බොහොම වැඩි කුලී ගන්නවා. ඒවා අළුත්වැඩියා කරන්නේ නැහැ. කොළඹ නගර සභාවට කරුණා කරලා මාසයක් ගානෙ කුලී ගෙවන්නට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සලස්වනවාද කියා මම අහන්නට කැමතියි.

පස් කුවල් මයෝ.

(திரு. பஸ்குவல்)

(Mr. Pasqual)

ඒ ගැන කියා කරගෙන යනවා.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியூ. டி. டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

බොහෝම ස්තුතියි. ඒක වහාම කරන්න.

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

මත්ත්‍ර මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

රුවන්වැල්ල මධ්‍ය මහා විද්‍යාලය : විශ්ව
විද්‍යාල ප්‍රවේශ පත්තිය

ருவன்வல்ல மத்திய மகா வித்தியாலயம் :
பல்கலைக்கழக புழுமுக வகுப்பு

RUWANWELLA MADHYA MAHA VIDYALAYA :
UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE CLASS

1. සී. පී. ජේ. සෙනෙවිරත්න මයා.
(මහියංගන)—(පී. සී. ඉමුලාන මයා. වෙනු
වට)

(திரு. சி. பி. ஜே. செனவிரத்தன்—மஹியங்
கணை—திரு. பி. சி. இம்புலான சார்பாக)

(Mr. C. P. J. Seneviratne—Mahiyangana—on behalf of Mr. P. C. Imbulana)

අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :
(අ) රුවන්වැල්ල මධ්‍ය මහා විද්‍යාලයයේ විශ්ව විද්‍යාල ප්‍රවේශ පත්‍රිකයේ ගණිත විෂයයන් නොඉගැන්වීමට තීරණයක් ගෙන තිබේද ? (ආ) එසේ නම්, එ් මන්ද ? (ඉ) එසේ තීරණයක් ගෙන තිබේ නම්, එය දුප්පත් ශිෂ්‍ය ශිෂ්‍යාවන්ට බලවත් පාඩුවක් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද ? (ඊ) එ වැනි තීරණයක් ගෙන නැත්නම්, එවැනි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් දැනට රුවන්වැල්ලේ මධ්‍ය විද්‍යාලයේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරගෙන යන හෙයින් එයට වග කිවයුතු අය සොයා බලා එතුමා පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වනවාද ?

கல்வி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) ரூவான்வலை மத்திய மகா வித்தியாலயத்தின் பல்கலைக் கழகப் புகுமுக வகுப்பிற் கணித பாடம் போதிப்பதில்லையெனத் தீர்மானிக்கப் பட்டதா? (ஆ) அப்படியாயின், ஏன்? (இ) அத்தீர்மானம் செயற்படுத்தப்படுமாயின் வறிய பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அது ஒரு பெரும் நட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்துமென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) அவ்விதம் தீர்மானிக்கப்படவில்லையாயின், ரூவான்வலை மத்திய மகா வித்தியாலயம் அவ் விதக் கொள்கையைக் கடைப்பிடித்துவருவ தால் அதுபற்றி விசாரணையொன்று நடாத்து வதற்கு அவர் வகைசெய்வாரா?

asked the Minister of Education: (a) Has a decision been taken not to teach Mathematics in the University Entrance Class in Ruwanwella Madyha Maha Vidyalyaya? (b) If so, why? (c) Is he aware that if such a decision has been made, it is a great loss to the poor children? (d) If such

a decision has not been taken, will he cause an inquiry to be held as such a policy is being adopted by the Ruwanwella Madhya Maha Vidyalaya?

පී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා. (අධ්‍යාපන ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ரி. பி. தென்னகன்—கல்வியமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon—on behalf of the Minister of Education)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීමට සැප්තැම්බර් මස 15 වැනිදා දක්වා කල් ඉල්ලා තිබෙනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය පසුව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

මහත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ කටයුතු

சபை அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

මතු පළි වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

That Friday, 7th September; Monday, 10th September; Tuesday, 11th September; Wednesday, 12th September and Thursday, 13th September, 1962; be Allotted Days for the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 1962-63—
[ଉତ୍ତର ସି. ପି. ୧ ଷଡ଼ିଓ]

මහත් මනුෂ්‍යයෙ රැස්වීම

சபை அமர்வு

SITTING OF THE HOUSE

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order No. 74 (2), the hours of Sitting on Friday, 7th September; Monday, 10th September; Tuesday, 11th September; Wednesday, 12th September; Thursday, 13th September, 1962; shall be 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; and 4.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.; and (a) at 10 a.m. paragraphs (5) and (6) of Standing Order No. 8 shall operate; and (b) at 10.30 p.m. Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House without Question put.—[అ. టి. టి. టి.]

බ්‍රිලි. දහනියක මය.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

May I know what Votes you are taking up after the Prime Minister's Votes? What is the arrangement?

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විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සහව

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත,
1962-63

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1962-63

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962-63

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.
[ප්‍රගතිය, සැප්තැම්බර් 5.]

කථානායකත්වය මූලාසනාරූප විය.

21 වන ශ්‍රේණිය.—පොලිස්
දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

தலைப்பு 21.—பொலிகு

HEAD 21.—POLICE

1 වන සම්මතය.—කාර්ය මණ්ඩල පෞද්ගලික පඩිනඩි හා වෙනත් දීමනා, රු. 3,36,52,454

வாக்குப்பண இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்
குரிய வேதனமும் பிறபடிகளும், ரூபா
3,36,52,454

Vote No. 1.—Personal Emoluments
and other allowances of staff
Rs. 33,652,454

1 වන උප ශීර්ෂය.—සේවක සංඛ්‍යා සහ
වැටුප් රු. 1,64,16,021

உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளம்
களும், ரூபா 1,64,16,021

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and salaries,
Rs. 16,416,021

ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද සංශෝධනය [සැප්තැම්බර් 4]—

“That the vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in respect of sub-head 1, item ‘Inspector-General of Police.’— [එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා.]

ප්‍රශ්නය යළිත් සහානමුඛ කරන ලදී.

ප්‍ර. භා. 10.30

එஃப். ஃர். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மஃ.
 (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
 (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Sir, I was talking generally in regard to the problems arising out of the reorganization of the police force yesterday at the time we adjourned. I had hoped that we would adjourn after the Vote being taken but it seemed that it was not to be so and now all of us have been able to regain our second wind and to start all over again on the subject of the police.

force. While we are about it I will try to give hon. Members of this House something to chew upon and something to talk about if they wish to join us in the second portion of the race having regained their wind.

The problems of police reorganization are not purely and simply questions of administration. They go much deeper than that. I agree with the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central that it will be necessary to have fundamental changes in regard to amending the Police Ordinance, the Regulations, under which the Police is now administered. It is not merely a question of substituting individuals in charge of different ranges or to make changes in regard to particular Superintendents whom hon. Members of the Government and the Opposition think should be changed.

The whole question of reorganization is something much more fundamental. There are very curious anomalies in the Regulations as they exist today and I should like to draw the attention of hon. Members of this House to some of them.

I am personally aware of a case in my constituency which was brought to my notice and which I brought to the attention of the Inspector-General of Police also, arising out of one of these Regulations, where the whole position becomes quite anomalous.

There is a rule where any recruit to the police force has to be screened and, apparently, the Inspector-General of Police and his officers are called upon to satisfy themselves that neither the applicant nor any of his relations is a man of bad character and has been convicted in a court of law of any offence.

In the case I am aware of it happens that the maternal uncle of the boy who had applied had, apparently, been prosecuted for some offence and been sent to gaol for a period of three months. At the conclusion of the period of the sentence he had served the maternal uncle had applied for a Government job and was, in fact, in Government employment and had

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[ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

been in Government employment for a period of about five years when this boy applied to join the police force. But he was told that, because his maternal uncle was convicted in a court of law, he cannot join Government Service, notwithstanding the fact that the maternal uncle who was guilty of wrong-doing and had actually served a jail sentence is today in Government Service and, I believe, qualifying for a pension now. Those are definite anomalies of the type which exist.

Let us take another case. Supposing the maternal uncle committed this offence, or was convicted, one day after the boy had been recruited. Is the position going to be different? In other words, it is a curious position if the sins of the father are only going to be visited on the son so long as the father commits the offence before the son joins the police force. That is the sort of curious position which does arise according to the existing regulations.

In 1960, when I assumed the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and external Affairs, I am aware, there was a rule whereby a police recruit could not get married for a period of three years until his enlistment period was over. Having regard to the difficulty, sometimes, for young men to contain themselves for a period of three years in a state of suspended animation, I believe that we modified the rule and made it possible for these young men to get married after two years. These are some of the regulations which exist, but they are not all of them.

It is perfectly true, as the hon. Member pointed out, that sometimes the whole fate of a sub-inspector depends entirely upon the view taken up by the gazetted officers who are over him and who come in contact with him. Very often, if these gazetted officers happen to belong to the English-educated strata to which I have referred, with tilting prejudices after the 1956 revolution,

you will find that the yardstick by which they judge the efficiency of an inspector is a very strange one indeed. We are aware sometimes of sub-inspectors and inspectors in out-stations who are in a position to entertain properly the superintendents and assistant superintendents of police according to the standard of living they consider desirable and in keeping with the standards of the Joneses next door. Then we find that the young officers are praised and very good remarks are made in their record sheets. But there is no praise or commendation for the young sub-inspector who may not have very much to show for himself, who may live in a very simple, ordinary, little homestead, who may not show much pretence towards trying to keep abreast with his richer and wealthier neighbours and who is obviously able to restrain himself from the temptation of *kassippu* kings and underworld characters of that type. In the circumstances, all I can say is that today, under the existing system, deputy inspectors-general who are called upon to decide the grading of these officers are ultimately guided in their judgment by the remarks of the superintendents and assistant superintendents of police who actually come into contact with these young officers.

Many hon. Members referred to the fact that there are sergeants in the police force who do not want to be promoted, because it is very profitable sometimes to remain as sergeants and not be promoted at all. It is a curious thing that in several of the police stations that I visited I have found usually one sergeant who has been allowed to stay in a particular station for a period of anything like 12 to 15 years.

Recently, I had occasion to go down South for a meeting in connection with the opening of the Matara Hospital. I visited the Hambantota Police Station and made an inspection as an unscheduled visitor. On that occasion, I am proud to say, I discovered that the level of crime in

the Hambantota District was extremely low. There had been one or two serious incidents, I believe, a bicycle had been stolen, and one or two other minor incidents in that area. The difficulties of travelling have created very great and severe problems in the Hambantota District. I believe that the hon. Member for Tissamaharama (Mr. Lakshman Rajapaksa) will confirm what I say. The allocation of petrol was certainly inadequate for the purpose of policing that very substantial area. But the number of patrols per period does not depend on the quantity of petrol issued. It depends on the energy, enterprise and honesty of the officers in charge of the stations. I am glad to say that many of the stations that I visited have indeed very good officers, some of whom are doing their level best to perform an extremely difficult job under trying circumstances.

When we have Debates in this House, sometimes the impression is created that all the officers in the police force are corrupt; and the generalizations that we make in regard to officers of particular categories lead to the conclusion that there is very little good in the police force. I submit that that impression is completely wrong. I believe that what the hon. Members were talking about really amounts to an exception rather than the rule. You will find that most of them are a silent group of officers whose names seldom get into the newspapers, who are not controversial people, and whose names do not figure in assault cases. You will find that there is a very fine inspectorate at that level trying to do a very good job, many of them taking the kicks that come their way, getting very few compliments showered on them and yet, for all that, making an honest effort to maintain law and order and to carry the dignity of the Government of Ceylon into the respective areas in which they serve. Those are some of the considerations that hon. Members of the House must also take into account when they discuss this matter.

The hon. Member for Colombo South referred to the fact that although there may be a few black sheep in the police force, there are also a number of white sheep. If I may be permitted to say this, the number of black sheep are really few and far between. And you will also find that in the last analysis, the core of rot, if I may say so, ultimately boils down to a distinction which is very artificial, and is based upon the attitude of the English-educated towards the revolution of 1956. It is ultimately referable to that and that alone. So long as that attitude of contempt towards the people is there in the minds and hearts of men, you will find that those men are incapable of serving the Government of Ceylon in any administrative capacity whatsoever. That is the real problem.

And, in speaking of the inspectorate and of several officers, even in the gazetted ranks, I must say that there are many who have changed with the times, who have made conscious attempts to accommodate themselves and to realize that it is not the upper strata of Colombo 7 society that counts, but it is the poor people living in the remote, rural villages who are really and truly the masters of our land. Those, Sir, are basically the circumstances that affect us.

Now, let us examine the problem a little further. Hon. Members of this House have pointed out that many of our difficulties arise from the fact that the Police Training School arrangements require a fundamental change; hon. Members are perfectly right. One of the fundamental matters that require reorganization is the whole question of training.

We have heard much about Mr. Sydney de Zoysa, one of the coup suspects today. I do not propose to talk about the coup, but in regard to his record in the police service. He has been known as a hero, a daredevil, a man capable of anything, a man capable of dealing with criminals, single-handed and without weapons. But, at the same time, he

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is also known to many others in this country as a man capable of bringing in a reign of terror into an area, a man capable of using the iron fist without even the semblance of a velvet glove. We have known of cases where individuals have almost been drowned, I believe, in Jaffna, in the distant years gone by. These instances were all brought to light when the hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) was prosecuted on a charge of criminal defamation some time ago in the open court, and I, therefore, have a right to refer to it.

But, may I say this? The fact remains that in the police service there is a group of officers who think they owe a greater loyalty to Mr. Sidney de Zoysa outside the force than they owed to Mr. Sidney de Zoysa within the force, an attitude of mind which I find extremely difficult to reconcile with the call of duty to the State and to the Government of the day, whatever the Government may be.

I know the hon. Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake) had a very high regard for Mr. Sidney de Zoysa. He even made him a Permanent Secretary during the period when he held office as Prime Minister, albeit a very short time, and during that period we know that Mr. Sidney de Zoysa rose like the evening star and faded almost in much the same way as the day dawns.

But what do we find? Within the police service, Mr. Sidney de Zoysa has maintained his contacts with officers now in the service, gazetted officers, inspectors, and even down to lower levels. It is a curious fact that with police officers who have retired or resigned or have had to leave the service because the Government no longer required their services for certain reasons, it has been possible for Mr. Sidney de Zoysa to run a private detective agency built round the nucleus of these men who have left the police service. All this is the sign of the lack of health in the body politic. It is a lack of health

when officers in the administration find themselves caught in a web of divided loyalties to a particular dare-devil officer with a reputation for a reign of terror—an officer who is no longer in the service of the Government. These are very dangerous tendencies, and tendencies which cannot be allowed to run uncurbed by the Government.

One may wonder, what is the cause of this? How does it come into existence? For many years Mr. Sidney de Zoysa was in charge of the Police Training School. All the recruits, the young officers seeking to join the police service, passed through his hands; and it is during those formative years that bonds and obligations were forged which have often led to so much suffering and trouble for the officers concerned. They have as a token of their loyalty, sought to serve Sidney de Zoysa even more than they served the State. No training school should be permitted to become a breeding ground of disaffection, built upon some overriding loyalty to any one individual. The tendency has been for officers in charge of the training school to maintain complete control over the persons who passed through their hands and to claim a greater degree of loyalty to them personally, under any circumstances. That kind of situation must never be allowed to develop in the future, and it is the purpose of the Government in reorganizing the police force to see that conditions are not created in which situations of that sort shall ever arise again.

The Police Training School is doing very good work. The nature of the training afforded there is magnificent. I have had occasion to visit the school at Katukurunda, and I must say that the nature of the discipline enforced within the school, the manner in which young village lads who have passed the seventh standard are transformed into smart, capable and efficient policemen, is indeed something that warms the heart and leads one to have confidence in our country. I should like to ask all hon. Members

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of the House to make it a point, whenever they happen to be in the neighbourhood, to call at the training school and see for themselves the kind of arrangements we have there. It will be an object lesson on the kind of discipline we should like to have in this country.

There is no need for police officers to be brutal and brutalized. There is no need to make them feel that they are demi-gods who can afford to treat the rest of the world as animals. Indeed, the proper function of a police officer is to act as guide, philosopher and friend to the people of the area in which he is called upon to serve. As an example of what really a police officer should be, I gave that case of the inspector whom I came across at Hambantota when I happened to be on a visit down south.

I should like to offer an apology to the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe). It is not a matter connected with the police force, but it has a reference to the trip which I said I did down South. On that trip I attended the ceremony connected with the laying of the foundation stone for the new Matara hospital. I had occasion to address a large crowd there. I understand that what I stated at that function has been mis-reported in the press. The hon. Member for Akuressa was not in the Island at the time, and he only drew my attention to it subsequently. I am glad he is coming in. I wish to offer an unqualified apology to the hon. Member if by anything I said there I hurt his feelings. I believe, the newspapers reported me as having said that the hon. Member for Akuressa came to me and asked me for money prior to going to Moscow. What I said was quite different. I did not say that he came and asked me for money. Indeed, having regard to our respective positions, and considering that today the hon. Member and his relations own all the feudal acres right down to the heart of the Southern Province which were once owned by

the Illangakoons and the Tillekeratnes, he would have no reason to come and ask me for money. What I did say was that he went to Moscow for treatment, and that in the years to come he would not find the need to go to Moscow because he would find a better hospital in existence right there in the heart of Matara, in his own home town and in his area. If I may be permitted to say so, I did not intend any disrespect to him. I tried to trace the paper in which this report was given; I have not been able to do so, but I should like to take this opportunity to extend to him my regrets for a publication—which was inaccurate, and I am sorry such a publication should have been made and allowed to pass without amends being made to the hon. Member.

If I may be permitted to get back to the discussion of the Police Vote, hon. Members have drawn attention to the fact that the question of promotions, that the question of grading should not be left to chance. I am aware, Sir, of the techniques adopted in the police force to attend to these matters. The various police stations are graded into A, B, C and D grades and grading is done either on merit or supposed merit. This is where the rub occurs. Most of these gradings are built upon assessments of work made by the Superintendents and A. S. P's and reported back to the I. G. P. That is one of the reasons why I plead that it is essential, in any reorganization, that the I. G. P., the holder of the office, should be vested with centralized powers and not the kind of decentralized powers that now exist. We have territorial divisions in charge of D. I. G's and these result in private armies in different parts of the Island. This is to my mind a most unsatisfactory arrangement, an arrangement which ought not to be continued.

Many hon. Members have pointed out that most of these D. I. G's are not really at home on the range. They are never at home on the range. They are always at home in Colombo attending to administrative duties with

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unnecessary personal assistants attached to their offices. With that view I am constrained to respectfully agree.

But the changes that are going to be made are not merely administrative changes or changes in personnel, but changes going right down into the heart and the root of the entire organization of the police force, the regulations by which they are bound, regulations which determine police standards, the standards required for proper conduct, and one of the basic standards must necessarily be that they must learn the art how to treat their fellow human beings as human beings, particularly in the remote rural areas.

If I may be permitted to come to another point, we have been told there is a system of intelligence sheets on which police officers are judged, that they are told unless they can bring home a certain number of convictions it constitutes a black mark against their promotion. That is not factually true today, because sometime after this Government assumed power in 1960 we have made a point of it to see that this system was changed, and today it is no longer in existence.

Take the case of the Inspector attached to the police station at Hambantota. If you go on the basis of the number of convictions, that officer will never be promoted because crime there has been kept under control and there is very little crime in that area. There is one case of rape, which is about eight months old, between two relations. Then that officer has got one case of theft of a bicycle. That is all he has got for over a year and whether he will be able to bring home a conviction in either case I do not know. The circumstances of the rape case appear to be that it is a case of consent rather than anything else. If that officer has to depend upon evidence and upon convictions he is able to produce, I am afraid that officer will have to remain in Hambantota for the rest of his life in that form and in that way.

The hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) referred to the case of Inspector Kumar. I myself have gone into the facts of the case and I should like to inform the House that it is perfectly true and there is substance in the complaint made that Inspector Kumar has been acting in an oppressive manner towards members of the minority Tamil community in the Northern Province. Action will be taken against Inspector Kumar to deal with him in regard to that matter.

I do not propose to deal in detail with all the complaints made by hon. Members of this House regarding particular incidents. Many of these incidents are ones in regard to which the files are not available in Colombo. These are incidents that have taken place outside Colombo and in local areas. The Inspector-General of Police has been instructed to call for these different files—and I hope he is doing so—with the object of looking into the individual cases to which our attention has been drawn.

The hon. Second Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) referred to a case of shooting in Jampettah street. I think he made strictures in regard to that case that particular police officers ran amok, and that a fair trial was not allowed, by the persons in charge of the police force, in the courts of law. I should like to add to that a corollary that, it is also known that a private lawyer appeared for the prosecution, that the police did not undertake the prosecution of their own men but saw to it that an independent lawyer—I believe chosen by the relations of the deceased—undertook the prosecution, and that the police also saw to it that evidence was fairly placed before the courts of law. In those circumstances I think it would be very hard to agree with the viewpoint expressed by the hon. Second Member for Colombo South that there has been a miscarriage of justice or that the police have both been the prosecutors and the defence.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) made a point that there is still a degree of prejudice

based on caste considerations towards recruitment in the police force. Whether this position is true or false it is very very difficult to say. It may be that such prejudices do exist, but I am aware that there are some police personnel of that particular community already in the police force; and indeed I know that there are also some officers among the minority Tamil communities who are also members of the police force. So that if there is a prejudice it is a kind of built-in prejudice that some people have and do not like to admit. We must do our best by setting an example in all matters to show that such prejudices do not affect our minds and thoughts when it comes to the making of decisions. It is my submission that that is the only proper approach that can be made to this whole question.

The hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) raised a question as to why there ought to be a depot police at all. I believe the depot police consists of about 450 men in all, and not much more than that, and constitutes a basic reserve for internal security purposes in the City of Colombo if and when required. It is not a very large number. One should not think that this depot consists of a very large reserve of people who are unoccupied or who have nothing else to do except to hatch conspiracies to overthrow the Government. I am sorry to say there have been found officers not only in Colombo but right round the police service, among gazetted ranks, who by reason of a wrong loyalty or of the particular educational background they have, protesting against the revolution of 1956, against any complications, which led to the crisis of the 27th January which took the shape and form of a coup.

I agree with the hon. Second Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) that we do require more senior officers to be in charge of certain stations. There is a centripetal tendency not only in the police service but everywhere for the more senior officers to gravitate to Colombo to enjoy the fruits of

their labours and relax before they retire. I submit it is a wrong approach. The more senior officers must take the responsibility of serving in areas where they can command and wield authority effectively. That is a question which will be taken into account in the entire technique of re-organization.

The hon. Member for Niwitigala (Mr. Stanley Molligoda) stated that the C. I. D. should be better trained. As a matter of fact the methods of the C. I. D. are extremely good as any hon. Member will see. I suppose we always complain that the C. I. D. have failed in their duty because there are so many undetected crimes; they have failed because Royce de Mel was not taken captive and because he got away notwithstanding the valiant efforts made by everybody to try and find him. If I may say so a lot of information that one is able to get in a case depends on how much one is able to pay. Finding information in the manner in which the C. I. D. has to act is not always a pleasant job; it means obtaining information from people capable of acting disloyally to their own friends, information of a kind that happens to be valuable for the purpose required by the police. But if you look at the Votes and the amount of money that is available you will appreciate that in the circumstances it is extremely difficult to execute a very much better job than what is now being done.

But, as I said to hon. Members earlier yesterday, if the Hon. Minister of Finance could find the money—he has not yet told us how he proposes to make financial arrangements to deal with the budgetary situation as far as our internal and external finances are concerned—if, for example, by putting into implementation the “de Silva Plan”, as it was referred to in the newspapers, there is more money available, I say here that I will gladly act as champion of this House and ask that a fair amount of it be diverted to satisfy the needs of hon. Members in regard to construction of new police stations, to make provision for more petrol for vehicles run by the police force so that

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we can have vehicles running much more than 200 miles from each police station, and we will then do our level best to see that the C. I. D. is made a more effective organisation—

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(තිரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன—வெலிமடை)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna—Welimada)

ද සිල්වා සැලැස්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට යනවාද?

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

අද වනතුරු ඒ ගැන කිසිවක් දන්නේ නැහැ. දැනගත්තොත්, වැඩිපුර මුදලක් ඒකෙන් ලබාගන්නට පුළුවන් නම් පොලීසියේ කටයුතුවලට එයින් කොටසක් යොදා ගන්නට උත්සාහ කරන බව මේ ගැන සභාවට මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි.

The hon. Member for Baddegama (Mr. Neal de Alwis) undoubtedly has met the thinnest end of the wedge. He himself was one of the persons to be arrested on 27th January and, I suppose, I do not mean any offence to the hon. Member, he never knew at that time that it was by mistake that he was arrested. But whatever the mistake may be, the hon. Member for Baddegama is a person who really felt the coup on the 27th in a very real sense. He named various officers and drew attention to certain examples where police officers have not acted properly and I must say that, considering some of the material that he presented to hon. Members, I am constrained to admit that a lot of the things he said have a great deal of substance in them. Many officers, including some of those whom he named, are no longer with us. One particular person Mr. Stork, has now emigrated and left the country after his retirement. But certainly he had given instructions which show in concrete terms—the reference is to the English educated—that he was not able to bear with the revolution of 1956—[Interruption.] I will come to that in a moment. He referred to

the case of Mr. Nichol which, I find, is perfectly clear. Certainly that is a very clear example of exactly what I was talking about both in regard to the army and police Votes.

The hon. Member for Kayts (Mr. V. A. Kandiah) was only concerned with two matters in the course of his speech. He was concerned with increasing suicides and with police dogs. I do not know whether there is any connection between them, but I can say that as far as the increase in suicides is concerned he tried to build up a case that it was caused by poverty and lack of employment. Very often he tries to get away from the main thesis he has been peddling for the last two years but invariably he ends up by trying to relate every conceivable problem existing in this country down to the basic question of language. In this instance I know he did not say that the increasing suicide rate was in any way connected with the frustration of the Tamil speaking people and with the overriding jack-boots—as he describes them—of the Sinhalese majority. Well, if he did not say it, that is about all he did not say. But what happened? When he came down to the question of dealing with increasing suicides and connecting them with young men who are frustrated because of lack of employment he switched on to the question of subordinates in the Government services who are overlooked by other subordinates in the matter of promotions. In that way he then tried to relate the question of increasing suicides down to the question of language! I must say that when I questioned him and asked him to substantiate his point and asked him whether he could give a concrete instance where frustration, arising within the public services, corporation services or any other service, has led to suicides by reason of subordinates being overlooked, I think the hon. Member was constrained to admit that he was not aware of any particular instance.

Then, in a fit of sarcasm, he tried to point to the police dogs and say that they had done a better job than

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—කාරක සභාව

policemen. I think the answer to that has been very effectively given by the hon. First Member for Akurana (Mr. D. G. H. Sirisena) speaking from the Government benches, that just as much as human beings are not infallible so are police dogs, and he gave a concrete case where a police dog followed the wrong scent and came to wrong conclusions. Of course, as he pointed out, sometimes police dogs can even be more expensive than policemen.

The hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman), however, puts it the other way. He says that we should do away with police dogs and policemen and what we want is policewomen. If the question is whether we should like to have a completely lady-like force, I should like to know whether in the ideal state of society to which he is always aspiring he would like to have a situation where we have only a lady constabulary and nothing else.

The hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna) raised a question relating to the death of David Silva and said that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice had said that he is buried in the Police Training School. I believe somebody else stated that he was buried somewhere else. I think the hon. Member for Devinuwara—

බිලිවි. දහනායක මය.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

The hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. P. P. Wickramasuriya) referred to Arlis Silva. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice referred to David Silva.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I remember not so long ago a story was current in one of my former habitats, the Law Library at Hulftsdorp, that Royce de Mel was brutally done to death after he was arrested,

because the Radio broadcast that he was arrested. I was told that I was the principal person responsible for foully doing him to death. At least, I am grateful for his resurrection in that it shows that I was not his murderer, which I have no doubt the hon. Member for Weligama (Mr. Montague Jayewickreme) has already heard—

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මය. (වැලිගම)

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம—வெலிகம)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme—Weligama)

I am afraid the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has not answered the question. The question that was raised was whether he was alive or not. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary appears to quote the answer of the hon. Member for Devinuwara. What we want to know is whether David Silva and Arlis were done away with. I know for a fact that these charges were made earlier by other hon. Members also. We want to know more about them. We are not at all concerned with Royce de Mel or about the rumours that were rife in Hulftsdorp.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I am not concerned with what he wants or does not want. I am in the course of making a reply to points which I think need a reply. I am not here to answer particular questions in a particular way which are of interest to particular hon. Members. I must say that I am glad I am not interested in the same things that interest the hon. Member for Weligama. I could not care less about what he is interested in—[Interruption.]

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මය.

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

He is trying to talk in parables. Do not think that you can mislead the Opposition as you mislead your own back-benchers.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

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එஃஃ. ஃர். டியஸ் டிண்டர்நாயக்க டிஸ்.
(ஃரு. எஃ. ஆர். டயஸ் டண்டர்நாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I referred to the fact that the question of where people are buried does not concern us. I was told that we are supposed to have buried Royce de Mel behind "Temple Trees". Now we know to what extent that is true and, I think, we have all reason to be glad that he has come forward to face the trial.

As far as David Silva is concerned it is a matter of history and it is not something which this administration could possibly be answerable to ; we do not propose to appoint any commission to go into these matters, and we have said so earlier too, and the position remains much the same.

The question was raised as to where certain people were buried and I drew the attention of the House to the fact that the hon. Member for Devinuwara had already given the answer. If the hon. Member for Weligama says that we are not interested in the same aspects of the matter, I must say that we are not.

මොන් ටෙගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)
(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has no right to make these observations. He should speak the truth.

ඒඒ. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

I have already spoken the truth——

මොන් ටේලු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயனிக்ரம்)
(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

I know how you speak the truth.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

The hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan) referred to the fact that two Sub-Inspectors of Police

had assaulted him and that I am supposed to have said that I was glad of that assault. That is quite incorrect. I have never been glad that he was assaulted and I have never said so to anybody. I am extremely sorry that he should have been assaulted.

I think, it is well known in this House that I like the hon. Member for Nallur very much indeed. I have always liked him notwithstanding the fact that he has some crazy ways about him, but in spite of those things the fact remains that he is a wonderful person with whom to debate any subject in this House, and indeed it has been a pleasure to cross swords with him and even to cross stethoscopes with him. I refer to medical parallels is regard to abortions, and so on, in a purely metaphorical sense of course.

The hon. Member for Nallur made a suggestion that the best way of dealing with the *kassippu* menace is to hand it over to the C. W. E. I shall bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Commerce and Trade.

The hon. Member for Bulathsinhala (Mr. Edmund Samarakkody) made various points and I propose to deal with a few of them. The first point is that the police are not really suppressing crime. He said that as the police cannot often settle cases it would be very useful if some general policy could be laid down to serve as a guide. I know some hon. Members drew attention to the fact that the police are given a free hand as to whether a case should go before a rural court or before a magistrate's court. I think, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) referred to it. I do agree that some sort of yard-stick should be adopted but I do not suggest it should be an invariable yard-stick.

Then in regard to the question of the drivers' pay, and so on, it was stated that there were no regulations governing the rates of pay etc. This is a question which the Government is going into now and it will arrive at a suitable decision in the near

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

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I also agree that police personnel should not be allowed to remain in a place for long; I agree that we have had cases of sergeants who hate to be transferred.

The hon. Member for Kottawa (Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena) made a stirring speech complaining that persons are charged on the slightest evidence for gambling while higher-ups are able to gamble at the Orient Club. I shall bring this to the notice of the I. G. P. who, I believe, himself does occasionally have a flutter at the Orient Club. I do not know whether the laws here require a change. It is not a matter to which I have given any serious consideration but if it does continue I do agree with hon. Members that they should be changed and we should see to it that, whether gambling takes place at the Orient Club or the Eighty Club, it is dealt with as firmly as any similar criminal tendencies that take place under a village lamp post or a street corner.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්රම මයා.

(තිரு. මොණ්ඩෙලු ඉයවික්රම)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

The late Prime Minister was also at the Orient Club the whole day. He was a regular visitor.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The hon. Member for Weligama is now a regular visitor to the Eighty Club.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්රම මයා.

(තිரு. මොණ්ඩෙලු ඉයවික්රම)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

What is wrong with that?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

What is wrong I do not know. I do not visit those places and I am not concerned with those matters.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්රම මයා.

(තිரு. මොණ්ඩෙලු ඉයවික්රම)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

What are the criminal tendencies he is trying to insinuate?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

If the hon. Member for Weligama cannot understand English I cannot help him. He is so sensitive that the moment the word "criminal" is referred to he thinks it refers to him and his friends.

I did not say criminal tendencies are manifested because they are members of the club. I said any criminal tendency whether it be in a street corner or under a rural lamp post or in the Eighty Club should be dealt with in the same way. I do not say members of the Eighty Club or Orient Club show criminal tendencies. If the hon. Member thinks so I cannot help him.

பி. ஸா. 11.15

பி. ஸி. ஃபர். ஒகுவேர்டென மயா. (கொட்டாவ)

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன—கொட்டாவ)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena—Kottawa)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has just referred to clubs. In rural areas too there are clubs now. A club known as the United Ex-servicemen's Welfare Society Sports Club has been opened at Aturugiriya, a village towards Hokandara, by D. W. Wanaguru. There has been trouble in that place. Three or four clashes have taken place within the last ten days. People came and reported to me last night, and appealed to me to see that something is done. The police can easily ensure that such places, where gambling takes place and liquor is served, are not allowed to be opened. This club at Aturugiriya was opened last week. Last night at 2 o'clock people came to see me and asked me to see that something is done because there are unnecessary clashes taking place. This club, the United Ex-servicemen's Welfare Society Sports Club, was opened by D. W. Wanaguru and Captain W. J. W. Perera. It is a social club. It was declared open by one Mr. Gunatilaka, President of the Government Co-operative Society.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.]

Cards have been sent to that effect. I would ask the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to see that these vices do not invade the village areas at least, because the entire rural population is opposed to them.

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

As far as the Government of this country is concerned, there is only one standard and one law, whether it is the Orient Club, the Eighty Club, or Kadahapola Vincent's Club. The position is that there is only one law, and that law cannot be broken.

ස්ටැන්ලි මොලිගොඩ මයා. (නිවිති-
ගල)

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொட—நிவிதிகல)
(Mr. Stanley Molligoda—Niwitigala)

I understand that the Atlanta Club is a den of vice and that prostitution is carried on there.

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

The hon. Member for Niwitigala says that the Atlanta Club is a den of vice and that prostitution goes on there. I do not know. I am not a member of it. The hon. Member for Niwitigala obviously has some information. He will be entitled, just as much as some other hon. Members of this House, to refuse to disclose the source of his information. If others can do it, he can do it.

But may I say this? As far as the Government of Ceylon is concerned, there is only one law for everybody, and that law cannot be broken. The hon. Member for Niwitigala can refuse to tell us how he knows that the Atlanta Club is a den of vice and prostitution. As far as the Government of Ceylon is concerned, we have only one yard-stick where, for instance, gambling is concerned, and that yard-stick will be applied whether the gambling takes place within the Orient Club, the Eighty

Club, Kadahapola Vincent's Club or the Aturugiriya Ex-servicemen's Welfare Society Sports Club.

The hon. Member for Kottawa asks why this club, the ex-servicemen's club, cannot be closed. I shall bring the matter to the notice of the Minister whose concern it is to consider the question of the administration of gaming laws, and that Minister happens to be the Hon. Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs. I shall bring the matter to his notice and ask him to examine it.

The hon. Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake) made a request which I think requires consideration. He requested that legal provision should be made for the public to file action against the police for what he described as "vendetta prosecutions". I respectfully agree that a change in the law on those lines is certainly something which the Government may and will consider doing.

It is not correct to say that recruitment to the police force is confined to those with S. S. C. English qualifications as was alleged here. Nor is it correct to say that promotions to the Inspectorate are confined to those who have been educated in the English medium. There is no such rule; nor is there any such bar.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක තනතුරුවලට හා උප පරීක්ෂක තනතුරුවලට සිංහල ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමතුන් කී දෙනෙක් මේ වනතෙක් පත් කරගෙන තිබෙනවාද?

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

I agree that there are not many but, because there is no rule against them, the fact remains that we are back again to the same problem that I have stated and re-stated on the Floor of this House. So long as we have an English educated class who must transform and change their

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පත්‍රය, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

attitudes and who must abandon their attitudes of refusing to live with the revolution of 1956, that problem will remain. And I know the solution of the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna). He says, "Get rid of the whole lot and start again." It is a remarkable thing that the hon. Member for Welimada reads to us books on the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, printed in 1954 in the city of Peking—it is not a book that has been printed here locally or invented by anybody here and he cites to us the kind of freedoms for the citizens of China that exist in China. I am grateful to the hon. Member for Welimada and I should like to ask him to give us his co-operation so that if we can establish the kind of freedom that exists in China right here in this country, then, indeed, a number of problems that exist here would disappear, including the problems pointed out by the hon. Member for Welimada.

He himself talks of the problems of illicit immigration, the nature of the attitudes to citizens. He himself gives us a book of rules printed in Peking from which he quotes. And I sincerely hope that he will also be willing to vest the Government with the necessary powers which exist in the city of Peking by the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

But when it comes to the question of exercising powers, what do we find here? The hon. Member for Welimada says that this Government is moving towards a dictatorship. What does the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) says? It is very wrong for anyone on this side of the House to say that Mrs. Bandaranaike should have the powers of Mr. Khrushchev.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

කරන්නේ නැහැ, කියනවා විතරනෙ

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Wait till I finish. I am only saying this : You cannot have a Government hamstrung by powers. There are people on that side who say, "Why are you keeping Mr. L. I. de Silva in the police Force?" I am not saying anything for or against Mr. L. I. de Silva. I propose to make no comment against that particular officer. But having heard various things being said against that officer, that he is not a desirable person to have in the police, without making any judgment on that question one way or the other, may I say this?

Under the existing laws—under the existing Constitution—of proving the case or charge against a particular officer, what can one do? Can we dismiss a person on the remarks made by the Soertz Police Commission—

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

නීති මේ සභාවට ගෙනෙන්න. අපි ආධාර කරන්නම්.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

—involving, I believe, another Deputy Inspector General of Police? And yet, if the Government asks for slightly increased powers, what are we told?

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

We will not give you those powers.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

There you are.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

I am telling you that we will not give you those powers to crush the people.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

It is no good for the hon. Member for Welimada to present to us a book printed in Peking when you have the Member for Weligama—

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)
(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

We will not give him dictatorial powers the powers to crush the people. Certainly not.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

And I can assure you that I have no wish whatsoever to have the powers of crushing him.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)
(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

You want your Prime Minister to have those powers. She will certainly use those powers better than you.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

I entirely agree. I have never asked that anyone should be given those powers. But do not make criticisms based upon the absence of those powers and then say that you are not in a position to govern the country according to the manner you want, citing from books from Peking or elsewhere.

Then the hon. Member for Moratuwa (Mr. Meryl Fernando) drew attention to the fact that the reorganization has been very slow and that it has not taken place as fast as he likes. I do not think he was here last night when I did speak but what I said is something that will appear in HANSARD. I said that the events of the coup d'etat of 27th January created problems, and necessarily forced us, if I may say so, not to be able to investigate these changes in the manner we would have liked.

I agree, I am aware, that the conditions of housing for police officers are unsatisfactory and there again the answer will have to depend, I am afraid, largely upon the financial situation in the manner I have said and will depend largely on the financial arrangements made by the Hon. Minister of Finance.

I am sorry for having taken up so much of your time today as well as last night. I thank all hon. Members of the House for the co-operation they have extended to me and once again I should like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the patience with which you have listened to this long Debate and assisted all hon. Members.

එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා.

(திரு. எட்மன் சமரக்கொடி)
(Mr. Edmund Samarakkody)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary commenced his reply last evening and I thought it was his intention to conclude by 10 o'clock but somehow overnight he seems to have changed his view and we have had him speaking today also for nearly one hour during which he mentioned a large number of other matters which hon. Members had raised.

I have often told this House, and I will repeat it, that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has a special technique with regard to giving replies. It is true that he cannot be expected to give replies which will satisfy every Member, but I am sorry to say he seems to be resorting to debating tactics which are rather stale now. Debating tactics could be tolerated in school debating societies but when we are debating matters in issue which are important to the people we expect responsible Ministers to deal with these questions and not play tricks on the House and the people.

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary started by thanking hon. Members for the remarks they had made and the good contributions which they had made but during most of that time he was not in the House. He also thanked you, Mr. Chairman,

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for the great patience with which you listened to this Debate although he was not in the House to see how you were suffering on that Chair.

Thereafter, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary went on as usual and referred to a large number of matters. He referred particularly to the revolution of 1956. I find that he is very fond now of talking of the revolution of 1956. He is also fond of referring to the U.S.S.R. He seems to be doing a number of things by referring to the Soviet Union. We have no objection to that but he seems to be trying to cover up what he wants to do against the people of this country by referring to the Soviet Union and also by referring to a revolution.

These are people who never used the word "revolution"; of course they used the word "socialism". But now they have started using the word "revolution". Earlier, they said, "No, no; we do not stand for revolution". Now he talks about the "change of class structures after 1956". I do not want to go into those details but as he is repeating about this "revolution of 1956" and "change of class structures" I would like to ask him where there has been a change in the class structures. The working class remains the working class and so are the exploited class of the country, and the middle class. The capitalist class remains in a ruling position and they are the ruling class. The poor people are in grinding poverty. The only change is that, instead of the U.N.P., there is the S.L.F.P. to support this capitalist system and become the good friends of the capitalists in this country. I do not wish to say anything beyond that in regard to this revolution of 1956 about which the hon. Parliamentary Secretary is so fond of talking.

දී. සා. 11.30

My good Friend referred once again to the factional disputes in his party, about which we are not concerned. He also stated that he had

introduced definite tax proposals—which, again, are not at all relevant to the Votes that we are discussing. However, he mentioned that he had made some proposals which were not accepted, and he did not know whether the "de Silva plan" would be put into operation. These are all controversial matters with which we are not concerned.—[Interruption.]—An hon. Member from behind me says it is cut-throatism. Even so, we are not concerned with it. We are not interested in the Ministers of this Government cutting one another's throats. We are concerned with matters pertaining to the police force.

Of course, it is a matter for regret that hon. Members on this side of the House are not in a position to ask the hon. Parliamentary Secretary questions which would give him great pleasure to answer. I refer to the mutual admiration society comprising the hon. Parliamentary Secretary and the hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena). I am not a member of that society. So, I cannot oblige him by asking those questions.—[Interruption.]—Evidently, there are other hon. Members who are trying to join that mutual admiration society. My good Friend said that the trouble with the police force is that, although a change had taken place after 1956, the higher rungs of the force were not able to understand that change. Hence, the Government was not able to effect a change in the force and act according to the spirit of the 1956 revolution. The real problem from his point of view, is that democracy stands as an obstacle in the way of his bringing about a certain change. So, democracy is the real obstacle; and what he wants is a little bit of totalitarianism. All roads lead to totalitarianism!

In this connection, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary also says that the Public Service Commission is an obstacle. No public servant can be convicted or thrown out of

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[එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා.]

the service without a proper inquiry. My hon. Friend says, "What are we to do? As long as the Public Service Commission is there, we cannot get rid of wrong-doers in the service." I did not hear a single hon. Member in this House say—of course, I was not here to listen to them all, but I am sure no one would have said—that the reason why the police oppress the people is because there is the Public Service Commission which stands in the way of culprits in the force being summarily dismissed. But what does the hon. Parliamentary Secretary say?—"I cannot change the Public Service Commission and introduce a large number of other changes. If I do, then, of course, the police force will change, and no Public Service Commission is required. Cannot you trust the Government? If you cannot trust the Government, of course you will need a Public Service Commission. But the Government can be expected to effect these changes."

While there is no doubt that a number of matters by way of re-organisation can take place, it is not a question or reorganisation that has arisen. The oppression of the people by the police has taken place and continues to take place, mainly because of the attitude of the Government, and the Government's attitude in making use of the police in this country for their own purposes. That is the question which hon. Members of the Opposition and the Government Benches raised.

It is true that hon. Members brought out instances of police oppression, but they did not expect answers to those questions. The question is, what does the Government propose to do with regard to the attitude it has adopted of using the police against the people? I have pointed out, and hon. Members have pointed out, that the real blame lies not with the officers of the police or with the Inspector-General of Police, but with the Government.

The imperialist government used the police against the people; the U.N.P. used the police against the people; and the S.L.F.P. also is using the police against the people. That is the burden of our sorrow.

We are not just talking airily. The hon. Member for Kamburupitiya (Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe) and some other hon. Members said that the differences between the U.N.P. period and the S.L.F.P. is that during the time of the U.N.P. the police assaulted only the people, but today they are assaulting the people as well as the representatives of the people.

In that connection, I want to raise one question. On the 5th of June, I believe, the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) reported an incident on the Floor of the House. We all know the complaint was that he was assaulted by the police. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary on that occasion expressed concern, and he said that the matter would be looked into.

It was not an ordinary incident. The hon. Member for Nallur went to see about a person who had been taken into police custody in his capacity as a Member for Parliament. The police were not only rude to him, but they also assaulted him. That was his complaint.

But what happened? A few days thereafter, on the 12th of June, a statement was made in the Upper House by the Hon. Prime Minister. What was her statement? She said: "I hear allegations have been made against the police. We are not going to allow people to be treated by the police in this manner, if this has happened. I have got reports regarding this incident. The police are not to blame, the hon. Member for Nallur is to blame. He went to the police station. He provoked the police. He assaulted the police. I am not going to take any further action in the matter". Who says that? The Prime Minister of this country. When does she say that? Five days after the complaint was made, even before an inquiry is held. I ask the Prime

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Minister of the country whether there is any justification for exonerating the police in a case where a Member of Parliament had complained on the Floor of the House that he had been assaulted by the police in Jaffna without having an inquiry into the matter at which the principal witness should have been the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan). The Prime Minister seeks to exonerate the police without even holding an inquiry. That gives the proof to what I have been saying all along that it is not a question of reorganization but a question of the attitude of the Government on the use of the police as an instrument of State. The officer should be able to say, "This is the record of the inquiry which I held. All evidence was recorded including that of the principal witness, the hon. Member for Nallur". Have you got such a record which we can see for ourselves? No. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary is not here; he cannot, he will not, answer the question. Incidentally, my own information is that, even that little apology for an inquiry, that inquiry which was improperly held, proved the allegation which the hon. Member for Nallur made. If files in other cases can be handed over to Members of the Government party, let us have the file containing the notes of this particular inquiry, however unsatisfactory it was. Tell us, "This is what took place; this is what we have to say; it is all here".

ප්‍ර. න. 11.45

You talk of reorganization and recruiting a different type of officer. All that will end nowhere. These questions were raised in the last debate; once again the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has given us the same answers. A pointed question was asked by the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Kenueman): "What about a commission?" The answer was, "I do not think a commission will solve the problem". But that has been the demand made by one and all on this side. The Parliamentary Secretary said that the Hon. Prime Minister was thinking about

the desirability of setting up a commission. After two years he must give us a straight "yes" or "no" to this question, but he prefers to be vague. Why? They dare not lift the curtain. A commission means lifting the curtain. They dare not have a commission, for what we have said on the Floor of the House will be proved.

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice stated on the Floor of the House that the body of David Silva lies buried at the police training school grounds at Bambalapitiya. I ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs: is that true or is that not true? If it is untrue why did the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice make that statement on the Floor of this House? If it is true, what action has the Government taken, knowing as it does that the whole country wants to know what happened to David Silva? We know that David Silva cannot be called from the grave; he has gone for ever, murdered in cold blood. But the relatives of David Silva and the people of this country want to know where the bones of the dead man lie buried. It looks as if the Government was aware of this dastardly murder by the police. They know it, but here airily one Parliamentary Secretary says, "I know where the bones are buried". Is this the conduct of a Government that is concerned about the people? I say this not because I want to drag on this Debate. No, Sir, we want to conclude this Debate expeditiously. But let not the hon. Parliamentary Secretary go away with the feeling, "Well, questions were asked and I have answered them".

The people of this country are aware of the oppression by the police. Their oppression continues and will continue and that is mainly because the Government wants to make use of the police against the people since they cannot solve the economic problems of the people.

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(තිரு. මොண்டෙලු ඉයවික්‍රම)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

Mr. Chairman, as the hon. Member for Bulathsinhala (Mr. Edmund Samarakkody) pointed out, the whole trouble with the hon. Parliamentary Secretary is that he gives evasive answers. Sir, you who have been in this House for over ten years, have you ever seen one Ministry's Votes taking this length of time? If the hon. Parliamentary Secretary answers our questions forthrightly, I am sure this Debate on this Vote would not have dragged on so long.

Look at what he said. A charge was made against a senior police officer. What was his answer? He said, "If we have the power of Khrushchev—implying that the Prime Minister should have powers like Khrushchev—then we can take action. We are involved now in administrative regulations, therefore we have to make inquiries. How can we take immediate action unless we have totalitarian powers?"

I have the highest regard for the Hon. Prime Minister. I have always had the highest regard for her. The pity of it is that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary gives the impression to the country that he is the *de facto* Prime Minister. We will not accept that position. By his talk here, by his bombastic attitude, by the very manner he conducts himself in the House, he gives the impression that he is the *de facto* Prime Minister.

Sir, we have a Prime Minister who brought the S. L. F. P. to power and she is the only person whom we will accept as our Prime Minister. On the morning of the day on which the hon. Parliamentary Secretary held a public meeting at Galle Face green, the Cabinet decided, presided over by the Hon. Prime Minister, to restore the rice cut. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary had no right to flout the order of the Hon. Prime Minister by holding that meeting.

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. සමරවීර—உள்ளுராட்சி, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. Samaraweera—Minister of Local Government and Housing)

That is not correct.

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(තිරු. මොண்டෙලු ඉයවික්‍රම)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

I am not prepared to accept it from the Hon. Minister of Local Government and Housing. Let us have it from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary.

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. සමරවීර)

(The Hon. Samaraweera)

I say that on behalf of the Cabinet.

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(තිරු. මොண்டෙලු ඉයවික්‍රම)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

How can you speak on behalf of the Cabinet?

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. සමරවීර)

(The Hon. Samaraweera)

Because I am the only Minister present now.

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(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

That is why we earnestly request the Hon. Prime Minister to, please, come to the Lower House. We would like to listen to the Hon. Prime Minister. She is the Minister of Defence and External Affairs. We do not want to take answers from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. We have never had occasion in the past to take answers from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. We would like to have answers from the Hon. Prime Minister. I am certain that the Hon. Prime Minister will give answers different to what the hon. Parliamentary Secretary gives.

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The hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) has always spoken of Catholic Action. The leader of the L. S. S. P. has always spoken of Catholic Action. The Communist Party has always spoken of Catholic Action. Certain hon. Members of the Government, particularly the hon. Member for Gampaha (Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake), have said at various times that there is Catholic Action in this country. Let us therefore see—borrowing a word from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary himself—whether this charge is fantastic or a fairy tale or whether there is some truth in it. I am now addressing my remarks to the Hon. Prime Minister. Let us have an independent commission preferably presided over by an *ex*-Supreme Court Judge to investigate and find out whether there is Catholic Action in this country permeating the armed forces, the police, the Government Service and the mercantile service. If there is nothing in this business let us exonerate those who are alleged to be in it. If, on the other hand, it is true that there is Catholic Action let us nail this down once and for all and show the people what is prevailing in the country. Is not that a fair request to make? The hon. Member for Avissawella makes accusations every day that there is Catholic Action; and so do some other hon. Members. [Interruption.] Various allegations have been made even against hon. Members of this House. There was the allegation made by the hon. Member for Avissawella against the Deputy-Speaker himself about some Catholic action. I am now proposing, for the consideration of the Hon. Prime Minister, that a commission be appointed to inquire into the whole matter, and I would suggest that an *ex*-judge of the Supreme Court be nominated to go into this question and find out whether there is any truth in all these allegations. If these allegations are not true, let us tell the country that they are not true. If they are true let us take the strongest action possible to bring

this to an end and determine measures to remove the injustices that you find in the armed forces, the Government service and the police force. I hope the Hon. Prime Minister will take notice of this request.

Every hon. Member of this House has always great confidence in the Inspector-General of Police. I do not think any one Member of this House will say that he is not a gentleman. We all know that too clearly. He is a gentleman, he has been fair, and let us leave the police department to his able guidance. Let us hope that with his able guidance the police will be what we desire it to be.

There is one last matter. I have been asked by the hon. Member for Puttalam (Mr. Naina Marikar) to bring to the notice of the House a question about the refusal to permit the use of loudspeakers. The Ministry of Defence and External Affairs has issued the following communique on the subject, "Loudspeaker refused". It reads:

An advertisement which appeared on page 6 of the "Ceylon Daily News" of August 29, 1962, reads as follows:

"Dompe Electorate"

U. N. P. Mass rally scheduled for September 1, 1962, postponed. Police permission refused." The Ministry would like to state in this connection that the permission of the Police Department was not necessary to hold this rally. Mr. Dudley Senanayake told the "Times of Ceylon" that the police had refused a permit to use a loudspeaker.....

What is the use of holding a meeting without a loudspeaker.

This type of vague communique by the Ministry of External Affairs is bringing the conduct of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary and the Permanent Secretary to disrepute. Obviously, we know that we can have a meeting without police permission. Surely we have a right to hold a meeting. But what we are concerned with is that, when we hold a meeting of some magnitude we must have the use of loudspeakers. It is useless saying, "Surely the U. N. P. can hold a

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meeting! There is nothing to stop them!" But our problem was that when we applied for a permit to use loudspeakers we were told that there was an undated application sent by another gentleman also to hold a meeting—

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

I verified on that subject, and there was a date on that application. It is not correct to say that the letter was undated.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.
(තිரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)
(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

I am prepared to accept what the hon. Parliamentary Secretary says. But what I am trying to impress on him is that we cannot hold a meeting of such dimension without the use of loudspeakers. Surely he ought to know that he would not have been able to hold the meeting the other day at the Galle Face Green without the aid of a loudspeaker. If he was told that day that he could not use a loudspeaker would he have held that meeting? Similarly, the following day, the L. S. S. P. held a meeting with loudspeakers. We feel that we have a right as a political party to hold meetings not only in the electorate of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary but even in your own electorate. [Interruption.] We have the highest regard for you, Mr. Chairman. We have never held a meeting in your electorate as the convention is that no meetings are held in Mr. Speaker's electorate. We have never done so in the past. We have too much regard for you, Sir.

I would like the hon. Parliamentary to look at matters from the democratic angle. We are going to hold a meeting at Dompe

—කාරක සභාව

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

I have already said that he is welcome to do so. The hon. First Member for Colombo South (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene) and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition too raised this question. If he reads the HANSARD of three or four days ago he will see that the whole matter was discussed fully and replied to.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.
(තිரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)
(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

This has caused us a lot of inconvenience—

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

I am sorry about it, but it was not caused by me.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.
(තිரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)
(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

We are going to hold a meeting there—

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

You are welcome, there will be a rousing reception.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.
(තිரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)
(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

The point I am making is this. A great deal of inconvenience has been caused to us because of this refusal to permit loudspeakers. We had advertised the meeting, all arrangements had been made and tremendous inconvenience has been caused

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

I also suffered very great inconvenience. There were two applications at the same time—in that

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කුරක පිහිට

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා.

(திரு. மொண்டேசு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme)

If the hon. Parliamentary Secretary had suffered inconvenience that must have been the result of his own misdeeds. After all, he is in power. I expect he did not know about our application. I accept the fact that he did not know about it. I hope we will now be able to take the Vote and let the hon. Parliamentary Secretary go away in peace!

බබ්ලිවි. දහන්‍යයෙක මයො.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I am sorry that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary in his lengthy reply did not answer very important points that had been raised in connection with the subjects we are now discussing. We have moved a cut in the salary of the Inspector-General of Police and we have to decide whether we are to press this cut to a division.

Now, during the Debate that has been going on, certain definite requests were made. One of them was that there should be a commission to inquire into past police atrocities, like the disappearance of Arlis Silva and David Silva. What is the answer that he has given to that request? He said that he is unwilling to appoint a commission to go into past police atrocities. Let it be clear that he said that he is not prepared to have a commission appointed to go into the above atrocities.

In the course of the debate the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice told us something which we had not known before, namely, that the dead body of David Silva of Beruwala was buried in the police playing grounds at Bambalapitiya—

ඒප්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරතුංග මහා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

That might be taken up under the
Archæological Department's Vote!

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

If that is so, that matter needs further investigation. Up to this point nobody knew where the dead body of David Silva was, but a very responsible Member of the Government, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice, has told us that the dead body lies buried in the playing fields of the police at Bambalapitiya. It is a strange thing that the dead body of a man should have been brought from Beruwala all the way to Colombo and buried secretly in the spot I referred to. So that now, after this, as the policemen of Ceylon have their games on their playing field at Bambalapitiya they will know that they are playing with the lives of the people of this country. They will go on playing knowing that beneath their feet are the bones of the dead which cry to heaven for justice !

සහ පරිත්යා

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

රැස්වීම අ. භා. 2 වන තුරු තාවකාලිකව
අත්හිටවනවා.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව තාවකාලිකව අත්සිටුවන ලදිත්, අ. භා. 2 ට නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායක තැන්පත් නියු ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතාගේ සහාපතිත්වයෙන් නැවත පවත්වන ලදි.

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Mr. Chairman, I referred to the case of David Silva of Beruwala who according to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice lies buried in the police playing field at Bambalapitiya. It may be said of David Silva that, "his body lies a—mouldering in the Bambalapitiya grave, but his soul is marching on." After his death we still demand that there should be a full investigation into the brutal murder by the police

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[චිච්චි. දහනායක මයා.]

of David Silva and Arlis Silva. We shall not cease to make this demand year after year until the Government listens to this demand and appoints a commission to go into the question of the death of David Silva and Arlis Silva and into the atrocities that the police have committed in the past.

The reply of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary is that his Government is unwilling to appoint a commission to inquire into the past atrocities of the police. If that is so, we on this side of the House are unwilling to allow this Debate to pass by without a Division. We shall insist on a Division.

What did the hon. Parliamentary Secretary tell us about our other demands? We asked for a police commission to go into the question of the reorganization of the police. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary told us that he would reorganize the police in his own way. When a question was put to him whether the House would be consulted he gave a very evasive reply. If I understood him correctly, he told us that the House would not be consulted. All he said was that the Members of the House could submit to him any suggestions that they had to make. We are quite accustomed to that type of evasive reply from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. He is today an exponent of the fine art of evasion in Debate. I have never heard him answer a plain question in a plain way. When we asked him for a commission for the reorganization of the police, what did he tell us? He told us that the Government was willing to appoint a police commission on the lines of the one suggested by Justice Soertsz.

What did he mean by that? I find that nobody has been able to understand what the hon. Parliamentary Secretary meant. The newspapers have got it all wrong; nor were we able to understand what he meant. What did he mean by a police commission on the lines of the

one suggested by Justice Soertsz? Justice Soertsz did not suggest a police commission at all. Probably the hon. Parliamentary Secretary was thinking of setting up some sort of tribunal to go into complaints against the police. Is that what he meant?

Criticism has been made by quite a number of hon. Members that complaints made by the public against the police are not inquired into properly. Figures have been cited from the Administration Report of the Inspector-General of Police. Out of 1,100 cases of complaints by the public against the police, less than 25 I believe have been proved. That is because it is impossible under the existing procedure for a member of the public who has been assaulted inside a police station, for example, to prove the assault. So we on this side of the House asked that there should be a new procedure in regard to the holding of inquiries when members of the public make complaints against the police. What did the hon. Parliamentary Secretary say in reply? He mixed up all the issues and he spoke of a Police Commission on the lines of what Mr. Justice Soertsz had recommended. We wish that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary should clear up the position. All the newspapers have big headlines this morning about a police commission which the hon. Parliamentary Secretary had promised, but I who listened very carefully to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary know that he did not promise to appoint any kind of police commission. To our demand that there should be a police commission to go into police atrocities, he said "No" very definitely. To our demand that there should be a police commission to reorganize the police he said: "A police commission is not necessary. I propose to do it." To our query whether the House would be consulted he said: "No, but any Member of the House may submit his views or his recommendations or his suggestions." We are not satisfied with these answers.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

Let us take another point. Several hon. Members pointed out that the police have now turned their guns against hon. Members of Parliament. What was the answer the hon. Parliamentary Secretary gave to that? He conveniently forgot the point altogether.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Two cases, both before the courts.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

We have pointed out the case of the hon. Member for Baddegama, and we have asked the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to be so good as to study the record of that case. We are certain that if the record of that case is studied, about half a dozen police officers will be found to have adopted all kinds of wrong and corrupt methods.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

In my reply I did refer to the points made by the hon. Member for Baddegama, and I said that all the matters raised by him would be gone into very carefully.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

If he undertakes to go into all the matters that have been mentioned by the hon. Member for Baddegama—

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I said that it was not possible for me to reply in detail to all the different cases and incidents referred to by hon. Members on the Floor of the House. One reason is that the case records are not available to me here; they are scattered in police stations all over the Island and it is not possible for me to get hold of them during the course of the Committee stage Debate. What I said was that none the less I shall call for these records and go into each of them.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Sub judice.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

He extended his profuse apologies to the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickramasinghe) and wanted us to forget all about police vendettas against Members of Parliament.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

That is not correct, Sir. I told the hon. Member, in regard to his suggestion to deal with vendetta prosecutions, that the Government was perfectly willing to go into his suggestion of introducing legislation to deal with vendetta prosecutions. I said that in answer to the hon. Member for Galle. It is not fair to say that I left it alone.

In regard to matters which are *sub judice*, I think you will agree that it is quite improper for me to make references to pending cases of any sort.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Nobody asked the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to make comments about pending cases, but we would have welcomed any kind of statement about the police making attacks on Members of Parliament.

விசேஷ கெடுபிசுப் பணம், 1962-63

—காரக கணம்

மிலிவி. துணையக மல.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

We pointed out that the police were making it a habit to attack Members of Parliament. What did he say about that?

ஃபி. ஃர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க மல.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias andaranaike)

There are two cases before the courts of law.

மிலிவி. துணையக மல.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I am not referring to the two cases that are before the courts. It is well known that at the beginning of this year the police had a list of some 70-odd leaders of parties who were to be arrested.

ஃபி. ஃர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க மல.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias andaranaike)

If the hon. Member for Galle has any evidence of a list of 70, we will be glad to have it. There is no such evidence known to us.

மிலிவி. துணையக மல.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

There is the evidence that was revealed in the other place.

ஃபி. ஃர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க மல.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias andaranaike)

Who revealed it?

மிலிவி. துணையக மல.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Senator de Souza asked who the people were whose names appeared on the list of those to be arrested.

ஃபி. ஃர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க மல.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias andaranaike)

The information given by Senator de Souza in the Senate has, unfortunately, not found its way to us. It may be undisclosed information such as we also have in this House occasionally brought forward. But certainly I do not think Senator de Souza has ever been able to place any credible information before the police of the existence of any list. Indeed, the Government will be most anxious to lay their hands on that list, if such a list exists.

ஃ. லா. 2.15

மிலிவி. துணையக மல.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Mr. Chairman, I am reading from column 1726 of the Senate HANSARD of 15th February, 1962. This is what Senator de Souza says:

"But thank God that we are all alive today at this moment, that we are living to see the sun set. Some of us, I mean my party, may not have seen the sun set another day. You have said here—it is most important:

'The Government has decided that in the public interest, it is essential that the details of the coup, so far as they have been revealed by the present investigations should be disclosed'."

கணபதிமல

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

I do not think you can refer to it.

ஃபி. ஃர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க மல.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் லன்டாநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias andaranaike)

The sun has already set on Senator de Souza's Party.

மிலிவி. துணையக மல.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Senator de Souza says:

"I must remind the Hon. Prime Minister that obviously there were some names of the leftist leaders who were to be arrested or she would not have said that my name was not there."

விசேஷக் கௌரவப் பணம், 1962-63

—கூடுதல் பணம்

சபாபதிநும

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

That has something to do with the coup.

வெலிவி. துணையக மயா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

No. This refers to a list. This is a list of leaders to be arrested.

சபாபதிநும

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

You cannot refer to the coup.

வெலிவி. துணையக மயா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

This has nothing to do with the coup. The Prime Minister told Senator de Souza :

“Your name is not there”

Senator de Souza said, “Very good, my name is not there.

சபாபதிநும

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I cannot allow you to refer to that.

ஃபி. ஃபி. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மயா.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias andaranaike)

There never was a list.

வெலிவி. துணையக மயா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary says, “There never was a list.” But the Prime Minister says, “In due course, the names will be given.”

ஃபி. ஃபி. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மயா.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias andaranaike)

Senator de Souza's name could not have been on a list that is not there.

வெலிவி. துணையக மயா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Yes, but your Prime Minister says, “In due course they will be given.”

சபாபதிநும

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

You cannot make any reference to the coup.

வெலிவி. துணையக மயா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I am not making any reference to the coup. I shall eschew that word as the devil avoids holy water. I eschew that word. But here the Prime Minister says, “In due course they will be given.”

ஃபி. ஃபி. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மயா.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias andaranaike)

I have no doubt that the holy water would also like to escape the devil.

வெலிவி. துணையக மயா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Very well. The point is that the Prime Minister says that it will be given in due course. I want the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to give us that list.

சபாபதிநும

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I do not think even if there is such a list it can be given now.

ஃபி. ஃபி. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மயா.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

There never was a list to give.

வெலிவி. துணையக மயா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Then the Hon. Prime Minister must have lied in the Senate.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

No. There is no question of the Hon. Prime Minister having lied. All the evidence we have got in the coup case will certainly be laid before the public and the courts in the proper manner. I have already said that I myself would like indeed if sooner that evidence can be placed before the court. But unless and until it is placed before the court there is nothing further that we have got to give the hon. Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake) or anyone else.

බිලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

To the question, "Who are on the list", the Prime Minister said, "You will know in due course." But my hon. Friend says, "There never was such a list."

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)
(The Chairman)

Even if it is available, it cannot be produced now.

බිලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
Mr. W. Dahanayake)

He must say so. But he is denying there is such a list. Why should he deny that there is such a list? The point is that I cannot accept that statement without challenge.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

I can only deny. I can only speak of what I know. And what I know is this. As far as I am concerned, on behalf of the Cabinet at that time I did conduct an investigation into the coup of the 27th January. At that stage, as far as I am concerned, no list ever came into existence. The hon. Members of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, both in this House and in the Senate, have been talking about a list. We have been trying to ascer-

tain the existence of such a list. But in this instance, too, whatever information they have, whatever sources of information they have, have not been disclosed to us.

බිලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Well, I will accept that statement and ask him whether there is any guarantee that in future the police will not carry out vendettas against hon. Members of Parliament, whether he will guarantee that false reports like the false report that has been made about the hon. Member for Baddegama (Mr. Neal de Alwis) would not be made in future about Members of Parliament or for that matter against any other member of the public.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

I give the guarantee that none of the Ten Commandments will be broken in the future by anybody in this country.

බිලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

We do not want evasive replies. Please let me have a direct answer to a direct question. Will you see that the police do not make false reports about Members of Parliament and about other members of the public? Hon. Members of this House pointed out that very often there are false reports that are submitted by the police about not only Members of Parliament but also other members of the public. For instance, whenever there is an application for a licence to have a gun, the police, if they are not bribed, make a false report about the applicant. If however the police is bribed a favourable report is sent. Now this is the type of thing that happens everyday in the police but the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has not told us what steps he proposes to take to put a stop to these nefarious practices.

விசாரணை கெடுப்பதைப் பற்றி, 1962-63

—காரைக்காலம்

When we spoke about the misdeeds of many police officers he told us about the difficulties that there are of bringing culprits to book. He went to the extent of saying that he has given up the practice of studying the files in connection with the cases—

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

I did not say that. I have always looked into files. I said that when it comes to a question of going into a matter personally and sending for police officers and talking to them and questioning them in regard to matters, I said I have given up that practice after the 27th January because I do not wish to be accused by hon. Members on the Floor of the House of being a party to a coup or a conspiracy.

விலிவி. துணைமஹோ.
(திரு. டப்ளியூ. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I am thankful to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary for that correction. I thought that he meant that after January he had ceased to hold inquiries into complaints that are being made against the police.

For instance, in the case of the Dikwella incident he told us that he studied the file; he found that all the allegations that had been made by the hon. Members for Devinuwara (Mr. Wickremasuriya) and Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) were baseless and he handed over the file to the hon. Member for Devinuwara

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

I did not say they were baseless. I said that the police sent their report and I then handed the file over to the hon. Member for Devinuwara who looked into it and drew attention to certain anomalies and alterations on the face of the Information Book with the result that it has opened up a new field of inquiry and the matter is being pursued to a conclusion.

விலிவி. துணைமஹோ.
(திரு. டப்ளியூ. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

In how many other cases did you do that?

ஃபர். ஃபர். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மஹோ.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
There are several other cases.

விலிவி. துணைமஹோ.
(திரு. டப்ளியூ. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Will you continue to do that in future?

ஃபர். ஃபர். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மஹோ.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
I have said so, of course.

விலிவி. துணைமஹோ.
(திரு. டப்ளியூ. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Thank you very much.

I do not know whether any hon. Member on this side of the House has had the pleasant experience of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary handing over a file of papers to him for study.

Did you do so in the case of the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna) against whom the most baseless and the most frivolous charges have been made by the police?

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

No; because I am afraid the question of any complaint made to me in that form was never done. The hon. Member for Welimada in the course of his speech made it quite clear that all his complaints have been directed or given directly to the I. G. P. and various other officers. I can investigate only what is brought to my

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මේ ගරු සභාවෙදින් පොලීසියට විරුඬව මම ප්‍රකාශයක් කර තිබෙනවා.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

නොයෙක් නොයෙක් ප්‍රශ්න ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන බව මම දන්නවා. නමුත් විශේෂ චෝදනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළේ නැහැ.

The hon. Member for Welimada has told me on one occasion that he was aggrieved that his particular police inspector did not call on him in accordance with directions. He also asked for the transfer of a particular police officer on more than one occasion but beyond that if he is talking in terms of ever having made a specific written complaint in regard to any particular incident I must say it has not reached my hands.

එස්. එම්. රාසමානික්කම් මයා. (පද්දි පිප්පු)

(திரு. எஸ். எம். இராசமாணிக்கம்—பட்டிப்பு)

(Mr. S. M. Rasamanickam—Paddirippu)

What about the complaint made by the hon. Member for Nallur ?

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කල්තැබීමේ යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබූ අවස්ථාවක, 1960 පෙබරවාරි මාසේ දවසක, සෝමපාල මහත්මයා සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැලිමඩ පොලීස් ඉන්ස්පෙක්ටර්ට විරුද්ධව මම චෝදනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. ඊට වඩා මොකක්ද ආයි ?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

There are matters that have been referred to on the Floor of the House in Debates.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

Not debates ; at Adjournment time.

රාසමානික්කම් මයා.

(திரு. இராசமாணிக்கம்)

(Mr. Rasamanickam)

What about the complaint of the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) ?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Matters are raised and the matters are gone into. But the mere fact that somebody or other has made a complaint—I believe there was a case where the hon. Member for Welimada once said that there was an incident affecting the Hon. Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs relating to an assault of somebody or other at Ratkarauwa village, I think, in Welimada. Certainly, that matter was gone into. It was essentially and absolutely not the basis of any charge made on the Floor of this House. That is quite right. But that kind of complaint is not what I am talking about.

The hon. Member for Devinuwara raised a specific case which amounted to a charge that the police had virtually killed a man by drowning him in a lagoon. That is a different type of thing.

We cannot regard this House as being the charge room of a police station. Neither can we regard HANSARD as being the information book of a police station. An investigation into a complaint must necessarily be undertaken by the police officers themselves. But if allegations are made that there is misdemeanour on the part of the police, or that there is some situation where police officers have acted as oppressors or hurt the general public—those are the cases I am referring to and which I have certainly gone into. But if somebody goes to the police station and makes a complaint and thereafter also makes

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කුරක සිහුව

a complaint to the M. P.; and the M. P. repeats that on the Floor of the House making specific charges, should I function as a reserve sergeant?

The hon. Member for Nallur made certain allegations once on the Floor of this House. I believe they were gone into by the Hon. Prime Minister herself. I, too, read one or two documents in connection with that matter in the file. I certainly did not address any sub-inspectors in the manner described by the hon. Member for Nallur—and I have said so—either congratulating them or commending them for having assaulted the hon. Member. I think that the matter is pending in a court of law. No doubt, justice will be done in due course.

මෙහිල් ප්‍රකාශ් මයා. (මොරටුව)

(திரு. மெரில் பெர்னாண்டோ—மொறட்
டுவை)

(Mr. Meryl Fernando—Moratuwa)

ගරු පාලිට්ඨේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා නියෝජනය කරන දොම්පෙ කොට්ඨාශයේ ඡන්දදායකයකු යම් කිසි කාරණයක් නිසා මොරටුව පොලීසියේ සිර කුඩුවේ ඉන්න අවස්ථාවේදී පොලීස් කොස්තාපල් කෙනකු විසින් ඔහුට ඇසිඬි දමා ගැසීමක් ගැන දැනුම් දුන්නා. ලියමනකින් තමයි දැන් තුවෙ. ඒ ගැන විභාගයක් තිබ්බද නැද්ද කියාවත් අපි දන්නෙ නැහැ. විභාගයක් කළා නම් වරද කළ තැනැත්තාට දඬුවමක් කළාද කියා මම ඇහුවා.

ඒ. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I believe that the matter was investigated.

මෙහිදී ප්‍රකාශිත විය.

(திரு. மெரில் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Meryl Fernando)

ඉතින් මොකක්ද සිද්ධ වුණේ?

ඒප්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

I am afraid I cannot answer that question from memory.

මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශය මගින්.

(திரு. மெரில் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Meryl Fernando)

මම ලියමනකින් දැනුම් දුන්නා. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කළ දේ මොනවද කියා මට ලියමනකින් වත් කියන්න තිබුණා නොවේද ?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I shall look into the matter. I believe that a reply may have been sent to Moratuwa.

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Now, as a result of all this cross-talk, let us come to something definite. Will the hon. Parliamentary Secretary undertake in future to inquire personally into all the cases that are brought to his notice, in which he feels there has been misdemeanour on the part of police officers?

එෆ්. ආර්. සයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

It depends a good deal on the type of misdemeanour. If the alleged misdemeanour is that the police did not take the same view that the M.P. or the complainant would like the police to take in regard to the nature of the complaint, then I am afraid I cannot inquire into it. But if the allegation relates to the commission of an offence by a police officer amounting to an unlawful act on the part of the police officer, the answer is, "Yes, certainly."

சி. வி. டார். ஒருவர்க்கு மட்டும்.

(திரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

I received a complaint from some people in Dompe that a person from

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.]

Kapugoda had been badly assaulted by the police and the excise. The man had been brought to the General Hospital. From there he was discharged, and now he is in the Avissawella Hospital. These people came and made a complaint to me this morning. I would like the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to go into this matter.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

An allegation of that sort really amounts to this. The hon. Member has received a complaint that some police or excise officers had assaulted a man from Dompe. I am glad to hear that my constituents also make use of the services of the hon. Member for Kottawa (Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena). May I say that people from his constituency also come to see me? However, I am glad that we are sharing our constituents as best as we can. But, leaving aside the question of exchanging constituents between Kapugoda and Kaduwela, I would like to inform the hon. Member that, in regard to a matter like that, the complaint, in the first instance, should be made at the police station. As it is, we do not know the particulars of the incident beyond the statement that some people have complained to the hon. Member for Kottawa that a man had been assaulted by the police or excise officers and that the man is now in the Avissawella Hospital.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

A complaint has been made at the police post in the hospital.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

If so, the complaint will be recorded at the police post in the hospital, according to normal procedure, and that complaint will undoubtedly be investigated. If there is any com

plaint that an investigation is not being made or some action is not being taken, I shall be grateful if the hon. Member for Kottawa will bring it to my notice.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I myself can relate a number of incidents which, failing everything else, I have brought to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister, addressing letters to her officially about police atrocities. But to my knowledge, nothing has happened in those cases. For instance, there was a case in which Mr. Salih of Dickwella complained that his daughter had been assaulted inside her home by the Inspector of Police at Dickwella. When complaint was made to the I. G. P. and the A. S. P., an inquiry was held. Mr. Salih was not satisfied with the result of the inquiry and he made an appeal to the Hon. Prime Minister. One would expect in such a case that the Parliamentary Secretary would go into the matter carefully and find out whether the police had arrived at a correct decision. If the hon. Parliamentary Secretary now says that in future complaints to him will be carefully looked into by him depending on the merits of each case, we shall be satisfied.

ලක්ෂ්මන් රාජපක්ෂ මයා. (නිස්සමහරාමය)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ராஜபக்ஷ—திஸ்ஸமஹராம)
(Mr. Lakshman Rajapaksa—Tissamaharama)

He has no power to look into individual complaints.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Yes, that is another matter. Whatever that may be, I shall be satisfied if the hon. Parliamentary Secretary will undertake to go personally into cases that are brought to his notice. I do not wish to be unreasonable. No Member of Parliament is unreasonable in these matters. If there is no

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

merit in a case, of course the matter should be dropped. But in the large majority of cases that are brought up by Members of Parliament, there is a good deal of hidden truth, which truth is concealed by departmental officials. The point that hon. Members made out was this. When a complaint is made against the police, interested police officers inquire into the complaint and no good comes out of it. A police inquiry is a first rate example of setting a rogue to catch a rogue. They begin to rob on a greater scale as a result of the inquiry. I have never found a superior officer of the police willing to admit the truth about his subordinates. That is why we ask that there should be some other method through which complaints made by the public against the police should be inquired into.

Justice Soertsz in his report made certain valuable suggestions on this point, but those suggestions have not been adopted. In this Debate we want a very clear statement from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary as to what procedure he would adopt in the future about complaints that are made against police officers.

Then, Sir, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary instead of giving straight answers to straight questions, tried to put the blame on various other irrelevant factors. He spoke of the revolution of 1956! That seems to be a favourite smokescreen of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. We want the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to see to it that the revolution of 1956 is properly implemented and that its effects are felt by the people. I made a complaint and the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna) made a complaint that up to date, not a single student who had got through the S. S. C. in the Sinhala medium has been recruited as a sub-inspector of police. What is the answer he gave to that complaint?

කේ. එම්. ජී. ඇල්බට් මයා. (බෙන්තර-ඇල්පිටිය)

(திரு. கே. எச். ஜி. அல்பேட்—பெந்தர-எல்பிட்டிய)

(Mr. K. H. G. Albert—Bentara-Elpitiya)

පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා ඒ ගැන උත්තරයක් දුන්න. අරන් තියෙනව. වැඩි ගණනක් නොවෙයි, සාමාන්‍ය ගණනක්.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

එක්කෙනෙක්වත් අරන් නැහැ.

කේ. එම්. ජී. ඇල්බට් මයා.

(திரு. கே. எச். ஜி. அல்பேட்)

(Mr. K. H. G. Albert)

එක දේම නැවත නැවත කීමෙන් කාලය නාස්ති කරන්න හොඳ නැහැ.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

He gave no such answer. I should like to know how many sub-inspectors have been recruited in the past whose educational qualification was S. S. C. in the Sinhala medium? Not one. That is the truth. There is no use trying to put the blame on the higher officers. He told us that he agreed that the higher officers are those who have a knowledge of English. That is not an answer to our question. Let him give us this answer, that from now onwards every sub-inspector who is recruited will have the basic educational qualification of S. S. C. in the Swabasha medium. That is the reply we want from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. We hope that instead of making long speeches he will give us the answer tersely and crisply.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගේ කමාවෙන් මගේ කමාවට උත්තර සැපයෙද්දී

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කුරක පිහිට

[කෝ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.]

වැරදි කරුණු කීපයක් ප්‍රකාශ වුණා. ඒ පිළිබඳ ඇත්ත ඇති සාටියෙන් මෙම සභාව ඉදිරිපිට තැබීම මගේ යුතුකමක්. 1961 ජුනි 9 වන දා පොලීසිය විසින් අරලියගහ මන්දිරය ඉදිරිපිටදි භික්ෂුන් වහන්සේලාට පහර ගැසීම ගැන පරීක්ෂණයක් හරි මොකක් හරි පවත්වන්නය කියා මා ඉල්ලුවා. පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා කිව්ව පොලීසිය අතේ වරදක් නැත කියල. භික්ෂුන් වහන්සේලා ගල්, වැලි බෝතල් ගෙනිහිත් පොලීසියට ගැහුවලු. එම නිසාලු, බැටන් පහර ගැහුවෙ. ඒක අමුලික බොරුවක්. එහි ගිය එක භික්ෂුන් වහන්සේ නමක් අතේවත් කිසිම ආයුදයක් හෝ බෝතලයක් හෝ ගල් හෝ තිබිල නැ.

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

If I may interrupt, I did not say that the members of the Sangha who were present on that occasion were armed with anything at all. I said they were accompanied by a crowd of people, some of whom may have been armed ; and I referred to the fact that one police inspector was injured and had to be sent to hospital. It is completely incorrect that I said that reverend bhikkus were armed. I never said that.

කෝ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

ගරු සහාපතිතුමනි, පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්තුමා කියනව “May have been
armed” කියල. එහෙම—

பிஃ. ஈர். டியஸ் நெர்விரநாயக வஸ.
 (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
 (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
 Not the priests.

කෝ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මොකද “May have been armed”
කියන්නේ? වෙනත් පුළුවන්ද. ඒක
තමයි කියන්නේ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්
වන්න කියල, ඇත්ත නැත්ත දැනගන්න.

உத்ப. ஸார். வியஸ் வென்விரநாயக மய.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The police inspector did not rap his head on somebody's knuckles !

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයෝ.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

පොලිස් ඉන්ස්පෙක්ටර් කෙනෙකුට
තුඩාල වුණාය කියල කියනව. මට ආරංචි
වි තිබෙන හැටියට භික්ෂුන් වහන්සේලාට
ගහන්තය කියල අණ කළ නිසා බෞද්ධ
පොලිස් කොස්තාපල් කෙනෙක් එයාට
ගහල තියෙන්නෙ. දේශප්‍රේමී බෞද්ධ
පොලිස් භටයෙක් පාර ඇතල තියෙන්නෙ.
ඒ නිසයි ඇත්ත තැත්ත හොයාගන්න
කියන්නෙ. එසේ කරන්න ඕනෑ කමක්
නැති බවයි පෙනෙන්නෙ. මෙම සිද්ධිය
ගැන කිසි පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වන්න වුව
මනාවක් නැති බවයි පෙනෙන්නෙ. සමහර
විට ක්‍රිස්තියානි පල්ලියේ පූජකයන් කීප
දෙනෙකුට ඔහොම එකක් වුණා නම් මේ
පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා තමයි ඉස්සෙල්
ලම පරීක්ෂණයක් කර බලන්නෙ.

ஸ்ரீ பி. லி. இலங்கரத்ன (வாணிஜ், வேළு,
 ஷாபர் டா நூலி கலெக்டர் பிபிஸிடி டிவிஷன்)
 (கௌரவ ரி. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—வர்த்தக,
 விவரப்பா, உணவு, கப்பற்சுறை அமைச்சர்)
 (The Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne—Minister
 of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping)
 பொதுமே வுரட்டி கியமன.

කෙ. එම්. ඩී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

පොලීසිය විසින් භික්ෂුන් වහන්සේලාට පහර දෙන්නට සිදු වූ නිසයි මේ ගැන—

உத்ப. ஸார். வயவ் வனவ்வரவவவ வவவ.
 (தரு. எவ். ஆர். டயவ் வவ்வரவவவவவ)
 (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
 Will the hon. Member give way !

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මා කතා කර ඉවර වුණාට පසුව කතා

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒකට කමක් නැහැ. මේ රටේ භික්ෂුන් වහන්සේලා සහ මහ ජනයා තේරුම් ගනිවි මේ ආණ්ඩුව කොහොම වැඩ කරනවද කියන එක.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

Obviously, he does not want a reply.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

හපුතලේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයා මගේ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශයේ එක්තරා තැපැල් සේවකයකුට පහර දීම සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂණයක් කළාය, එහි කිසිම සත්‍යතාවක් නැත කියා පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමා කීවා. පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වූවාය කියන්නේ කොහොමද? පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වූවා නම් ඒ ගැටි කැ අයගෙන් හෝ ඒ ගැන පැමිණිලි කළ මගෙන් හෝ අහන්න ඕනෑ. එහෙත් අපි දෙගොල්ලන්ගෙන්ම කිසි දෙයක් විමසුවේ නැහැ. සමහර විට පහර දුන් පොලිස් ඉන්ස්පෙක්ටර් මහතාගෙන් අහන්න ඇති. එහෙත් පහර කැ අයගෙන් ඒ ගැන විමසුවේ නැහැ. මේ ගැන මට කීවා නම් මම කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා. ඒ සිද්ධියේ තිබෙන භයානක දේ මේකයි.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

ඔවාට පිළිතුරු වුවමනා නම් වාඩි වෙන්න.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මෙහි භයානක කරුණු දෙකක් තිබෙනවා. ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්, පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් වරයෙක් ගැහුනිසා පොලීසිය ක්‍රියා කළේ නැහැ. ඒ පහර කැ තැපැල් සේවකයා පැමිණිලි

කරන්න පොලීසියට ගියාම ඒ පැමිණිලි භාර ගත්තේ නැහැ. එදා පොලිස් ඉන්ස්පෙක්ටර්වරයා කිව්වාලු, “කළුගලේ ඔලුව හප්පගන්න එපා, යනවා යන්න” කියා. ඊට පසු මම කිව්වා, බය නැතිව ගිහිත් එන්ටරියක් දමන්න කියා. පැමිණිලි ලක් කරන්න පොලීසියට ගියාම ඒක භාර නොගන්න එක වැරද්දක්ද නැද්ද කියා මම පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමාගෙන් අහනවා. සමහර විට පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමාට නම් මේක සුළු සිද්ධියක් වෙන්න පුළුවනි. අපට මේක සුළු සිද්ධියක් නොවෙයි. එම නිසා මේ ගැන පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වූවා නම් ඒක පුදුම පරීක්ෂණයක්. මේ පරීක්ෂණයේදී චෝදනා ඉදිරිපත් කළ මිනිසාගෙන් කරුණු අහන්නේ නැතිව වැරද්ද කළ මිනිසාගෙනුයි කරුණු අසා තිබෙන්නේ. 1961 මුල් හරියේදී, මේ අලුගොල්ලේ සෝමපාල කියන මහත්මයාට වැලිමඩ පොලිස් ඉන්ස්පෙක්ටර් වික්‍රමනායක විසින් පහර දීම සම්බන්ධව මේ ගරු සභාවට කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කළා. පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමා කියනවා හැම එකක්ම විභාග කළාය කියා. පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමාට හෝ ඇමතිවරයකුට අප යම් පැමිණිලි ලක් ඉදිරිපත් කළොත් ඒ ගැන විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් උනන්දුවක් දක්වන්න ඕනෑ. තමුන්නාත්සේලා එක හා සමාන විධියට මේ ගරු සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරන පැමිණිලි භාර ගන්න ඕනෑ. මම මේ කියන අලුගොල්ලේ සෝමපාල මහත්මයාට වැලිමඩ පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක වික්‍රමනායක මහතා ගැහුවාය කියන මේ චෝදනාව ගැන කිසිම පරීක්ෂණයක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. චෝදනා ඉදිරිපත් කළ මගෙන්වත් ගැටි කැ සෝමපාල මහත්මයාගෙන්වත් මේ ගැන කරුණු ඇසුවේ නැහැ. සමහර විට ඒ පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක වරයාගෙන්, වික්‍රමනායක මහත්මයාගෙන්, කරුණු අහන්න ඇති. එහෙත් ඒ මහතා කවදාවත් ඒ සිද්ධිය ගැන සත්‍ය

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.]

තොරතුරු කියයිද? ඒ නිසා මොකක්ද මේ පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වුවාය කියන්නේ? මේ ගැන මම අප්‍රසාදය පළ කර නවා. මේ ගැන අප ඉල්ලා සිටියේ මේ ගරු සභාවෙන් පත් කළ කාරක සභාවක්. මේවා ඇත්තද නැත්තද කියා සොයා බලන්න ඕනෑ. එහෙත් ඒකට කැමති නැහැ. ආර්ලිස් සිල්වා, ඩේවිඩ් සිල්වා යන අයගේ මළකුණු බම්බලපිටියේ පොලිස් ක්‍රීඩා භූමියේ වළලා ඒ මිනි වළවල් උඩ පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට ක්‍රීඩා කරන්න ඉඩ දෙනවා. ඒවා හොඳයි! මේවා ගැන පරීක්ෂා නොකරන නිසා අකටයුතු කරන්න පොලීසිය භය වෙයි කියා අපට සිතන්න බැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අකටයුතු කරන්න පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් තුළ යම් භයක් තිබුණා නම් මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමාගේ කටාවෙන් පසු ඒ භයත් තැනි වුණා. දැන් ඔවුන් දන්නව, අකටයුතු කළත් රජයෙන් සම්පූර්ණ ආරක්ෂාව ලැබෙන වග.

ඊලඟට පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමා කීව්වා, මම ගරු සභාවේ චිත්තයේ පොතක් කියෙවුවාය කියා. මම චිත්තයේ පොතක් ගෙනෙවිත් පෙන්නුවේ චිත්තයේ පවා පුර වැසියන් නොවන අයට වෘත්තීය සමිති අයිතිවාසිකම් දී නැති බව පෙන්වා දෙන්නටයි. නමුත් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්වරයා කියනවා, මේවා කරන්නට බලතල දෙන්න ඔවු.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(ති.රු. ආර්. උප. ආර්. පණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
ඒක බොහොම හොඳ ව්‍යවස්ථාවක්.

අ. හා. 2.45
කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.
(ති.රු. කේ. ආර්. උප. ආර්. පණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

අළුත් බලතල දෙන්නට කියනවා. කටයුතු කිරීමට බලතල නැතිලු. ඒ අතරම කියනවා, බලතල ඉල්ලනකොට අප විරුද්ධ වෙනවාලු. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ කාරණය මම පැහැදිලි කර දෙන්නට කැමතියි.

පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා කීවා, ඉංග්‍රීසි පන්තිය, කලිසම් අදින පන්තිය 1956 දී ඇති වුණු විප්ලවයට විරුද්ධය කියා. මේක අප හැමදාම කියන දෙයක්. නමුත් ප්‍රමාද වී හෝ එතුමා එය වටහාගැනීම ගැන මා සතුටු වෙනවා. මේ බලතල ඉල්ලීම ගැන එතුමා කටා කළාට, සිංහලෙන් කටා කරන්නට වැඩ කරන්නට අමුතුවෙන් බලතල ඕනෑ කරනවාද? පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා අද කලිසම් ඇඳගෙන ඉන්නවා. එනිසා එතුමාත් ඒ පන්තියට ඇතුළත් වෙනවා.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(ති.රු. ආර්. උප. ආර්. පණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
සිංහලෙන් කටා කරන්නට කලිසම ගළවන්න ඕන කරන්නෙ නැහැ. කලිසම ගළවලා ආවොත්, සභාපති තුමනි, සමහර විට නමුත්තාත්සෙ මාව එළවා දමාවි.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.
(ති.රු. කේ. ආර්. උප. ආර්. පණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මා කනගාටුයි කියන්නට, අද පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා නම් ඒ තත්ත්වයට වැටිලා තිබෙනවා. එනිසා කලිසම් ඇඳගෙන සිටියාට—[බාධා කිරීමක්]

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(ති.රු. ආර්. උප. ආර්. පණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
ඉතින් මට කියන්නෙ කලිසම ගළවල එන්නද?

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.
(ති.රු. කේ. ආර්. උප. ආර්. පණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

කලිසමට උඩින් රෙද්ද ඇඳගෙන ආවත්, රෙද්ද අස්සෙන් කලිසම ගහගෙන ආවාත්, කමක් නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීමක්] ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, බලතල පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයක් මෙනෙදී මතු වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. මන්ද? අද ඕනෑ තරම් බලතල පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාට තිබෙනවා. නමුත් අපේ චෝදනාව ඒ බල තල නියම අන්දමට ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නෙ නැති එක 1956 න් පසු ඇති වූ සමාජ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කරන සභාව

විප්ලවය, දේශපාලන විප්ලවය, අප පිළි ගන්නවා, නමුත් අප මේ ආණ්ඩුවට වෝදනා කරන්නේ ඒ විප්ලවය පාවා දීම ගැනයි. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, හැම දෙපාර්ත මේන්තුවක් හැම අමාත්‍යාංශයක් ගැන හැම වැය ශීතියක් යටතේ කටා කරන විට මේ සිංහල භාෂා ප්‍රශ්නය මතු වෙනවා. අපේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා කියනවා, සිංහල උගතුන් බඳවා ගෙන නැත්තේ නිලධාරීන් අකමැති නිසාද. මා එතුමා ගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා, මේක නිලධාරීන්ගේ ආණ්ඩුවක් ද, කියා.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

ඒවා නැති කර දමන්න මට බලතල තිබෙනවද?

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

නමුත් නාන්සෙට අවුරුදු දෙකක්ම ගියා ඒවා නැති කර දමන්න. හොඳයි මට පෙන්වන්නම් මේ තිබෙන බලතල ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන හැටි. කලිසම වෙනුවට රෙද්ද ඇඳගෙන ආවත් අඩු ගණනේ මේ සභාවේ වැඩවත් සිංහලෙන් කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ. එනිසා ඕන කරන්නේ—

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

ඒකට ඕන කරන්නේ බලතල නොවෙයි, බෙල්ට් එකක්. කලිසම වෙනුවට රෙද්ද අඳින්න බලතල නොවෙයි, බෙල්ට් එකක් නෙ ඕන කරන්නේ.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

බෙල්ට් පටියක් හරි වෙන ඕනෑ දෙයක් හරි ඇඳගෙන ආවට වරදක් නැහැ. නමුත් නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ බලතල ඉල්ලන්නේ මේවා විසඳන්නට නොවෙයි. මේවා විසඳන්නට නම් දැනට තිබෙන බලතල හොඳටම ඇති. රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණත

ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවාය කියා මේ රජය කියනවා. නමුත් මම අහනවා පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන්, අද වන තුරු එක් පොලිස් පරීක්ෂකවරයකු වත් උප පරීක්ෂකයකු වත් සිංහල උගතුන් අතරින් තෝරාගෙන තිබෙනවාද කියා. එකම ගැසට් නිවේදනයක්වත් නිකුත් කර තිබෙනවාද, සිංහල ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමතුන්ටන් මේ තනතුරු ඉල්ලන්නට පුළුවන් කියා? මට එක ගැසට් නිවේදනයක් පෙන්වන්නට පුළුවන්ද? හැම ගැසට් නිවේදනයකම තිබෙන්නේ ඉංග්‍රීසි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමතුන්ට ඉල්ලුම් කරන්නට කියා නොවේද? ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අංක 33 දරන සිංහල රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණත අනුව, 1961 ජනවාරි මස 1 වනදායින් පසුව නිකුත් කරන ගැසට් නිවේදනවල, පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ උප පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක තනතුරු සඳහා ඉංග්‍රීසි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ විභාගයෙන් සමත් වූ අය පමණක්— නැතිනම් ඉංග්‍රීසි උගතුන් පමණක්— ඉල්ලුම් කළ යුතුය කියා සඳහන් වී තැද්ද? ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, සිංහල රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණත අනුව මේ තනතුරුවලට සිංහල උගතුන් බඳවා ගන්නට ඕනෑ. නමුත් ඒ අවස්ථාව සලසා දී නැහැ.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

සිංහල ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමතුන්ට නොයෙකුත් රක්ෂා සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් වීමට, ඉල්ලුම් කිරීමට, ඉඩකඩ සලසා දී තිබෙනවා. 1961 ජනවාරි 1 වනදායින් පසුව නිකුත් වූ හැම ගැසට් නිවේදනයකින්ම එසේ ඉඩ ප්‍රස්තා සලසා තිබෙනවා.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

හොඳයි එහෙනම් මට පෙන්වන්න පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ—

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයා ප්‍රශ්න මතු කරන කරන හැටියට පෙන්වන්නට කඩදාසි මම මෙනතට ගෙනාවෙ නැහැ. නමුත් මට ඕනෑ කරමි ගෙනත් පෙන්වන්නට පුළුවනි.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(தரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

තමුත් මට කියන්නට පුළුවන් 1961 සිට අද වන තුරුත් එක ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමනකුවත් එබඳු තනතුරකට අරගෙන නැති බව. කොටින්ම අංක 33 දරන සිංහල රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණත අනුව ඉංග්‍රීසි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සම තුන් ඒ තනතුරුවලට පත්කරගන්නට පුළු වන් කමක් නැහැ. මම පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් අහනවා එහෙම නොවේ ද කියා. සිංහල ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමතුන් පොලීස් පරීක්ෂකවරුන් වශයෙන් මෙනෙක් බඳවාගෙන නැහැ. බඳවාගෙන තිබෙන්නේ ඉංග්‍රීසි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමත් අයයි. දැන් අපෙන් තව බලතල ඉල්ලනවා. මෙහෙම වැඩ කරන්නට නම් අප බලතල දෙන්නෙ කොහොමද? අමුතු බලතලයක් නැතිව කරන්නට පුළුවන් වැඩ ටිකවත් කරන්නෙ නැත්නම් මොකටද තව බලතල ඉල්ලන්නේ? මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ—1956 අංක 33 දරන රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණතට විරුද්ධයි. මෙසේ කටයුතු කිරීම නීතිවිරෝධීයි. නීතිවිරෝධී වැඩ කරන ගමන් අපෙන් තවත් බලතල ඉල්ලනවා. අගමැතිනියටත් අණ්ඩුවටත් සිංහල පණත ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට වුවමනා කරන බලතල අප දීලයි තියෙන්නෙ. තමුත් ඒක හරියාකර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නෙ නැහැ. 1956 අංක 33 දරන රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණත අනුව මේ තනතුරු දෙන්නට ඕනෑ ඉංග්‍රීසි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමතුන්ට නොව, සිංහල ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමතුන්ටයි. ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය සමත්වීම එක සුදුසුකමක් හැටියට ගැසට් නිවේදන යෙහි සඳහන් කළාට මදි. එතකොට ඉංග්‍රීසි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමතුන්ටත් මේ තනතුරු ඉල්ලන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ නිසා ඒ විධියට පළ කිරීම වැරදියි. 1956 අංක 33 දරන රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණත අනුව එසේ කිරීම වැරදි බව ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා පිළිගන්නවාද? ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ විභාගය සමත් වුණු කෙනෙකුට ඒ තනතුරු ඉල්ලන්නට පුළුවන්යයි ගැසට් නිවේදනයෙහි දැක්වෙන විට ඕනෑ මධ්‍යයකින් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය සමත් කෙනකුට ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර යවන්නට පුළුවන් නේද? ඒ ක්‍රමය හරිද? ඒ ක්‍රමය රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණතට පටහැණියි. රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණත අනුව සිංහල ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සමතුන්ට හැර වෙනත් මධ්‍යයකින් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ විභාගය සමර්ථ වූ අයට ඒ තනතුරු සඳහා ඉල්ලා

ට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. තමුත් ඒ නීතිය හරි හැටි ක්‍රියාවේ නොයොදා අපෙන් තවත් බලතල ඉල්ලනවා. අමුතු බලතල වුවමනා කරන්නෙ නැහැ. මේ ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ක්‍රමය යටතේම ඒක කරන්නට පුළුවනි.

1956 විප්ලවය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් සාර්ථක කර ගැනීමට නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් අවහිරකම් ඇති බව ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ආණ්ඩුවට ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ අවහිරකාරයින්ට විරුද්ධව විනයානුකූලව ක්‍රියා කරන්නට පුළුවනි. ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් ඇතොත් ඒ කරුණු ගැන විනයානුකූලව ක්‍රියා කරන්නට පුළුවන් බව මා තරයේම කියා සිටිනවා. “ලංකාවේ හැම වැඩක්ම සිංහලෙන් පමණයි” යන්නට තමුත් නාන්සේලා ඉඩ සලසා නැ. ඒ ප්‍රතිපත්තියට, ඒ නීතියට, තමුත් නාන්සේලා ඉඩ දී නැහැ. ඉඩ දී තිබෙනවා නම් ඇයි ඒ නීතියට විරුද්ධව, රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පණතට විරුද්ධව, කැබිනට් නිවේදන යවන්නේ? ඒ විධියට කැබිනට් නිවේදන යවන තමුත් නාන්සේලාට අමුතුවෙන් මොකටද බලතල? පාවාදීම් සඳහා මොකටද අප තමුත් නාන්සේලාට බලතල දෙන්නේ? කතෝලික ව්‍යාපාරයක් නැතැයි කියන තමුත් නාන්සේලාට මොකටද බලතල දෙන්නේ? අලුත් බලතල වුවමනා නම් පසුගිය දැවුරුද්ද ඇතුළත වැඩ කළ ආකාරය ගැන කියා නැවත මහජනයාගෙන් බලය ලබා ගන්න. මහා මැතිවරණයකින් නැවත බලයට එන්න. තමුත් නාන්සේලා ඔය ඉල්ලන බලතල රටට කීවොත්, තමුත් නාන්සේලාගේ වැඩ කටයුතු ගැන සලකා බලා මහජනයා සුදුසු තීරණය දෙනවා ඇති. තමුත් නාන්සේලා රටට ඒ ගැන කියන්නට කැමති වුණත් නැතත්, තව හය මාසයක් යන්නටත් ඉස්සර වෙලා මහජනයාට නියම තීරණයක් ගැනීමට අවස්ථාවක් සැලසෙනවා ඇති. එහෙම නැතිව පසුගිය කාලය තුළ කළ වැඩ කටයුතු හා පසුගිය කාලය තුළ සිංහල භාෂා පණත නිසියාකාර ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට උනන්දුවක් නොදැක්වීම ගැන සලකන විට, අපට නම් තමුත් නාන්සේලාට තව තවත් බලතල පවරා දෙන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් නැති බව කියන්නට කැමතියි. පසුගිය කාලය තුළ තමුත් නාන්සේලා වැඩ කර තිබෙන්නේ සිංහල පණත කඩාකප්පල් කිරීම සඳහායි. එසේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

කර තිබෙද්දී අපට නම් තවත් බලතල දෙත්ට ප්‍රචවත් කමක් නැහැ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ද සිල්වා සැලැස්ම ගැන පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා මතක් කළා. ද සිල්වා සැලැස්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක වුණොත් පොලීස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ කටයුතු වෙනුවෙන් වැඩිපුර මුදලක් දෙත්ට ප්‍රචවත් වේය කියාත් කිව්වා. ද සිල්වා සැලැස්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක වේද නොවේද කියා අප තවම දන්නේ නැහැ. එක මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට අදාළ කාරණයකුත් නොවෙයි. කෙසේ වුණත්, හාල් සේරු බාගය යක් නොව හාල් සලාකයෙන් එක ඇට යක්වත් අඩු කරනවා නම් අප එකට විරුද්ධයි. එවැන්නකට අප කිසි සේත්ම බලයක් දෙන්නේ නැහැ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අවසාන වශයෙන් මා කියන්නේ මේ ගරු සභාවේදී පොලීස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ක්‍රියා ගැන කරන ලද බරපතල චෝදනාවලින් යටත් පිරිසෙයින් එකක් දෙකක් ගැනවත් සම්පූර්ණ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා කරුණු සොයා බලන ලෙසයි. මේ ගරු සභාවෙන් කාරක සභාවක් පත්කොට හෝ වෙනත් කොමිටියක් පත්කොට හෝ භයානක චෝදනා එකක් දෙකක් ගැන සම්පූර්ණ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වන ලෙසයි. අඩු වශයෙන් එ වැනි එක භයානක චෝදනාවක් ගැනවත් සම්පූර්ණ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා නියම තත්ත්වය දැන ගත් විට දැනට වඩා ලොකු වෙනසක් පොලීසියේ සිදු වෙනවා ඇති.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාල් උපදේශන. ඩී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මා කියන්නේ යන්නේ මෙතෙක් කළා නොකළ අංශයක් ගැනයි. මිනිත්තු පහකට වැඩිය ගන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ කියන්නේ පොලීසිය—

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Sir, I wish to raise a personal question before we continue to Debate. I wish to be excused, if possible, from the House from about 3.15 p.m. to

4 p.m. for personal reasons. The Debate will continue—it does not matter. I shall see that adequate notes are taken to enable me to reply to the questions raised. I should be grateful if hon. Members will accommodate me by either talking it out till 4 o'clock or taking the vote before 3.15 p.m.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාල් උපදේශන. ඩී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙතෙක් කළා නොකළ අංශයක් ගැනයි මා කළා කරන්නේ යන්නේ. නොයෙකුත් චෝදනා උඩ පොලීස් අත් අඩංගුවට ගන්න අය වෙනුවෙන් ඇපදීමේදී විශාල අමාරුකම් ඇති වෙනවා. සමහර විට ඒ උදවිය නිර්දෝෂී අය වෙන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් සමහර චෝදනා උඩ මා හිතන හැටියට පැය 24ක් පොලීසියේ අත් අඩංගුවේ තබා ගත්ට පුළුවන්. පොලීස් අත් අඩංගුවට ගන්න සමහර උදවිය වෙනුවෙන් ඇපදීමට, එක් කෝ මන්ත්‍රී කෙනෙක් යන්න ඕනෑ තැන්නම් පොලීසිය දන්න අදහන කෙනෙක් යන්න ඕනෑ. විශේෂයෙන්ම රාත්‍රී කාලයේදී ඇපදීමේදී විශාල අමාරුකම් රාශියක් තිබෙනවා. මා මේවා කියන්නේ චෝදනාවක් වශයෙන් නොවෙයි. හරිගස්සා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් නම් හරි ගස්සා ගැනීමටයි.

දෙවැනි කාරණය: පොලීසියට අර ගෙන ගොස් ඒ අය දමන කුඩුව ප්‍රමාණ වත් නැහැ. ගහන එක නොවෙයි, කුඩුව ප්‍රමාණවත් නැහැ. සමහර පොලීසිවල තිබෙන කුඩුවලට ඊට හතර පස් දෙනා දමනවා. ඒ අයට හුස්ම ගන්නවත් බැහැ. මළ මුත්‍ර කරන්න විධියක් නැහැ.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

ඇයි බැරි?

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාල් උපදේශන. ඩී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

නමුත් නාන්සේන් කුඩුවට ගිය විටක තේරේවි. ඒ නිසා ඒ උදවිය පොලීස් අත් අඩංගුවට ගත් පසු කුඩුවට දමන්න

[වෛද්‍යවාරිය බබ්ලි. ඩී. ද සිල්වා]

එපා. ඒ අයට කාමරයක් දෙන්න. රූට නම් ඇදත් සපයන්න ඕනෑ. මා ආණ්ඩුවට වෝද්‍යාවක් කරනවා නොවෙයි. ඒ උදවිය උසාවියට ගියාම නිදහස් වෙන්න පුළුවන්. සමහරවිට පැය 24ක් තබාගෙන ඉඳල, උදේ නිදහස් කරනවා. ඒ පොලීස් කුඩුව ඇතුළේ ලයිට් එකක් තැබූ. එක තැනක් දෙමටගොඩ පොලීසිය. පොලීසියට දොස් කියන්න බැහැ. මිට පසුව කුඩුවේ දමන්න එපා; කාමරයක් දෙන්න. උසාවියෙන් තීන්දුවක් දුන් නාම හිර ගෙවල්වල දමන්න. ඒක වෙ නම ප්‍රශ්නයක්. නමුත් පොලීසියේ කුඩුවල තුන් හතරදෙනා දැමීම සුදුසු නැහැ. සත්තු වාගේ කුඩුවේ දමන්න එපා. පොලීසිවල ඕනෑ තරම් කාමර තිබෙනවා. ඒ කාමරයට දමන්න. ඇඳක් දෙන්න. මළ මුත්‍ර කරන්න යන්න තැනක් තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. වතුර ටිකක් තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. මේ කාරණා නොකී ඒවා නිසයි කියන්නේ. සමහර අය අල්ලාගෙන ගිය විට ඔවුන්ට ඉන්න තැනක් නැහැ; ඇප දෙන්න විධියක් නැහැ. අපටත්—මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ටත්—සිදු වෙනවා ඇප දෙන්න රාත්‍රී එකට දෙකට පොලීසියට යන්න. මම පොලීසියට දොස් කියන්නේ නැහැ. මේ විධියට පොලීසිවල කුඩුවේ දැමීම ගැන මා තදින්ම විරුද්ධයි. උසාවියේ නියෝගයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම වෙනම කාරණයක්. නමුත් මේ විධියට හතර පස්දෙනා කුඩුවල දමා තබාගැනීම ගැන මා තදින්ම විරුද්ධ වන බව ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා.

ලෙස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන මයා. (පානදුර)
 (திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாணநதுறை)
 (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මාත් එක සුළු කරුණක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න කැමතියි. ඒ කාරණය සුළු වුණත්, මහජනයාට ලැබෙන ප්‍රතිඵලය සුළු නැහැ. මට දැනගන්න ලැබී තිබෙනවා—හැම පොලීස් ස්ථානයකම නොවෙයි; සමහර ඒවායේ—පොලීස් හට යන්ට ප්‍රොමෝෂන් හෙවත් උසස්වීම් දීමට නම් යටත් පිරිසෙයින් මහජනයාට විරුද්ධව මසකට නඩු දෙකක්වත් දැමීම අවශ්‍ය කාරණයක් ය කියා.

මා දන්න ප්‍රමාණයට නම් ඔය වැරදි වැඩ පිළිවෙළ මිට කලින් තිබුණා. එය වැරදි පිළිවෙළක් හැටියට සලකන නිසා දැන් නවතා තිබෙනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත් නැවතත් වරක් සමහර පොලීස් ස්ථානවල මෙය බල පානවා. මහජනයාට විරුද්ධව මාසයකට නඩු දෙක තුනක්වත් පවරන්ට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් සෑම පොලීස් හටයෙකුගෙන්ම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. එසේ කිරීමට අපොහොසත්වීම උසස්වීම් ආදිය ලැබීමට බාධාවක් වන බව මට දැනගන්න ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මා කියන්නේ වැරදි විධියට වැරදි ප්‍රතිපත්ති අනුව වැඩ කිරීම සුදුසු මදි බවයි. සංචාරක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් කස්ටම්ස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් ඔවැනි පිළිවෙළක් තිබෙනවා. මේ රටට හොරෙන් බඩු ගෙන එන්ට උත්සාහ කර අහු වන අයගෙන් අය කරන දඩ මුදලෙන් සියේට ගණනක් දෙනවා. අහිතවයෙන් ඇති කළ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ අනුව එය වෙනස් කර තිබීම ගැන සත්තෝෂ වෙනවා. පොලීස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් එවැනි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කරන්ට එපා කියන්නේ එයින් මහජනයාට හිරිහැර ඇති වන්ට ඉඩ තිබෙන නිසයි. සමහර පොලීස් ස්ථානවල වුවත් එවැනි නක් තිබෙනවා නම් හොඳ නැහැ. ඒක මා ස්ථිරවම දන්නේ නැහැ. සොයා බලා එවැනිනක් තිබෙනවා නම් දිගටම එය පවත්වාගෙන යාමට ඉඩ නොතබන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අ. හා. 3

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

Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to take very much time. Some hon. Members seem to have misunderstood the scope of the inquiry which we at the Ministry can undertake in regard to alleged misdemeanours of police officers. I do not say that police officers are perfect. I have never alleged it and I do not allege it now. I have already indicated what I consider to be the principal fault on the part of police officers, that is, there are certain categories of officers in the

higher ranks, English-educated men, who are out of sympathy with what I described as the revolution of 1956. I do not propose to come back to that again.

Take, for example, the case cited by the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna). He pointed out that a postman was assaulted by somebody or other and that a police officer refused to record his complaint. Subsequently, in pursuance of certain action taken by the hon. Member for Welimada that complaint was recorded. Thereafter, the hon. Member comes here and makes a story out of it and tells the House at Adjournment time and, in the course of it, bandies words with the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, calls him names and almost engages in a fight. Whatever that may be, you or Mr. Speaker were able to keep Order with some difficulty and at the end we are asked, "What action have you taken?"

As far as I can see, when a complaint is made to a police officer—in this instance, a complaint has now been made—the function of that police officer is to investigate it in the normal form. That must be done, and that has been done in this instance. If the hon. Member thinks, every time a complaint is made to a police station by some private person alleging something against a Member of Parliament or anybody else, that we must usurp the functions of a reserve sergeant or headquarters' inspector or any other police officer, then indeed the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs could never function.

But when we find a complaint in consequence of a breaking of the law or that a crime has been committed by police officers or that there has been a manifest injury caused by police officers to some member of the public and there is, as Members of this House apprehend, the danger that, in consequence of the police being the judge, prosecutor and defender in their own cause, justice will not be done, then I have certainly

taken upon myself, although it may not properly speaking be a function of the Minister, to go into these matters and to assure the public and hon. Members that these cases will be gone into.

We must not imagine, however, that merely because hon. Members come with complaints showing that they are not satisfied with the conduct or the action taken by a police officer on a complaint, that merely because he does not agree with the line of conduct or action taken, that, therefore, an inquiry must be held either by the Parliamentary Secretary or somebody else to go into the whole matter afresh then I say that is not a proper or correct interpretation. If there is any danger of the people of this country being held up to ransom by police officers being judge, prosecutor and defender in their own cause, then, those are cases in which it is the duty of the Ministry to interfere and to see that adequate protection is granted. Even those cases which are not the function of the Ministry to inquire into will certainly be caused to be inquired into by police officers. It is no good saying you do not have confidence in the whole police force or how you are to know whether it is going to be inquired into by somebody in whom you have confidence. That difficulty is always there. But, as I have already assured hon. Members, it is my view, notwithstanding the fact that there are a few black—sheep scattered throughout the island among the police force, broadly speaking, as I have already said we have real cause to be proud of our inspectorate. It is incorrect to assume that the majority of the inspectors in the police force are wicked people concerned with harassing the public. That is just not true.

Secondly, I should like to deal with the very small point raised by the hon. Member for Welimada. He says there is not a single gazette in which it is stated that persons qualified in S. S. C. Sinhalese are entitled to apply for jobs. He states that such persons are excluded from applying

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

for jobs. The policy of our Government is not the policy of the Jatika Vimukti Peramuna in regard to language—and I am glad it is not. I have already stated more than once the policy of our Government in regard to language. We stand by the three legislative corner-stones, namely, the Sinhala Only Act, the Tamil Language (Special Provisions) Act, and the Language of the Courts Act. The Federal Party is not satisfied with that and want compromises, I think, outside those three statutes. They even want us to formulate regulations, which, unless the main statutes are modified, would become *ultra vires* of the statutes. The Jatika Vimukti Peramuna would like to forget the Language of the Courts Act altogether, forget the Tamil Language (Special Provisions) Act and only have the Sinhala Only Act. It is a point of view which one can understand but not accept. I think we shall have to wait until the two-man party of the Jatika Vimukti Peramuna some day, I hope, by the results of free elections, is able to form a government in this country. Until that day, I am afraid, the language policy as it stands will have to be implemented by this Government. Today, it is apparent that not only persons qualified in S. S. C. in the Sinhalese medium but also persons qualified in the Tamil medium could apply for employment. Persons qualified in the English medium are also not excluded. There are many such people who have already qualified and sat for examinations.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

Can you show me under what Act there is provision?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

There is provision that any person can apply. It is laid down in those statutes that any person can apply in

the medium in which he has received instructions.—[Interruption.] The Act provides that any person is entitled to apply for employment but that if he does not know Sinhala he has to acquire proficiency in that language thereafter. Is it a question now of bringing up the language issue and asking for a review of the language statutes on the basis that it does not meet with the policy of the Jatika Vimukti Peramuna? All I can say is that just as much as we shall have to wait to ask for additional powers by means of free elections, so will the J. V. P. have to await its turn until by the results of a free elections they are able to get a mandate from the people to implement the Sinhala Only Act, No. 33 of 1956, to the exclusion of all other statutes.

I am not asking now for any additional powers. I do not know why hon. Members of this House are getting so hot under the collar. All we are asking now is that you should not cut the salary of the Inspector-General of Police by Rs. 10. The Inspector-General would have been quite willing and quite glad, I have no doubt, if it would have meant foregoing two days of debate, to have surrendered the Rs. 10 which we have been arguing out. Now that we have argued out the cut of Rs. 10 all this time, I do submit that what is before the House is not the question of whether people are going to become dictatorial outside the votes of the people. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party does not seek to claim any additional powers itself. We are quite content to leave that to the people, as we know perfectly well what their verdict is going to be when it comes to efficient government and throwing away those shackles of a decadent and futile type of administration today that prevents progress and economic development in this country.

“21 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රුපියල් 3,36,52,454 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී.

කටහඬවල් අනුව, “පක්ෂ” මන්ත්‍රීන්ට ජය බව සභාපතිතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

விசர்ச்சன கெடுதலுடன் பணம், 1962-63

—காரக ஸ்தலம்

விலிபி. டஹனாயக்க மஹா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Divide !

காரக ஸ்தலம் 48 வது ஸ்தலம் நிர்ணயம் செய்து
—பக்கம் 41; விடயம் 14; இதுவரை—செலவு
செய்த.

21 வது ஸ்தலம் 1 வது ஸ்தலம் ரூப லேவன்
செலவு கணக்கில் உள்ளது நிர்ணயம் செய்து
செய்த.

2 வது ஸ்தலம்—பாடல் ஸ்தலம்—புத்தக
விலை, ரூ. 83,84,032

வாக்குப்பண இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவு
கள்—மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூ. 83,84,032

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges,
Recurrent expenditure,
Rs. 8,384,032.

"21 வது ஸ்தலம் 2 வது ஸ்தலம் ஸ்தலம்
83,84,032 க்கு இல ரூப லேவன் செய்து
செய்த" என பரிசீலனை செய்து, ஸ்தலம்
செய்த.

21 வது ஸ்தலம் 2 வது ஸ்தலம் ரூப லேவன்
செலவு கணக்கில் உள்ளது நிர்ணயம் செய்து
செய்த.

3 வது ஸ்தலம்—பாடல் ஸ்தலம்—இல
விலை, ரூ. 4,68,000

வாக்குப்பண இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவு
கள்—ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூ. 4,68,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges,
Capital expenditure, Rs. 468,000

"21 வது ஸ்தலம் 3 வது ஸ்தலம் ஸ்தலம்
4,68,000 க்கு இல ரூப லேவன் செய்து
செய்த" என பரிசீலனை செய்து, ஸ்தலம்
செய்த.

21 வது ஸ்தலம் 3 வது ஸ்தலம் ரூப லேவன்
செலவு கணக்கில் உள்ளது நிர்ணயம் செய்து
செய்த.

22 வது ஸ்தலம்—விதேய ஸ்தலம் கட்டுப்பாடு
பிழைப்பு தேவையானது

தலைப்பு 22.—வெளியுள் வெளிநாட்டிலுள்ள
திணைக்களம்

HEAD 22.—DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS ABROAD

1 வது ஸ்தலம்—காணியை மீட்டலுக்கு
பேர்த் திட்டம் பதிவு செய்து, ரூ. 52,70,038

வாக்குப்பண இல.—1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்
குரிய வேதனையும் பிற படிக்களம், ரூபா
52,70,038

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments
and other Allowances of Staff
Rs. 5,270,038.

1 வது ரூப ஸ்தலம்—செலவு ஸ்தலம்
விலை, ரூ. 19,24,254

உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளம்
களும், ரூபா 19,24,254

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and Salaries
Rs. 1,924,254.

ஸ்தலம் மீட்டலுக்கு மஹா.

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகோடா)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda)

Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise
a matter of paramount importance in
regard to our foreign policy under this
Head.

லேஸ்டி குனுவர்டென மஹா.

(திரு. லேஸ்டி குனுவர்டென)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

On a point of Order, the hon. Mem-
ber can speak only after an Amend-
ment has been moved by some hon.
Member who has given notice of an
Amendment. He can wait till some
hon. Member moves his Amendment,
and thereafter he can speak.

கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன மஹா.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

அது ஸ்தலத்திலும், மேலும் 22 வது ஸ்தலம்
செலவு நிர்ணயம் காணியை மீட்டலுக்கு
பரிசீலனை செய்து, ரூ. 52,70,038
காணியை மீட்டலுக்கு பதிவு செய்து, ரூ. 52,70,038
வாக்குப்பண இல.—1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்
குரிய வேதனையும் பிற படிக்களம், ரூபா
52,70,038
Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments
and other Allowances of Staff
Rs. 5,270,038.
1 வது ரூப ஸ்தலம்—செலவு ஸ்தலம்
விலை, ரூ. 19,24,254
உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளம்
களும், ரூபா 19,24,254
Sub-head 1.—Cadre and Salaries
Rs. 1,924,254.
ஸ்தலம் மீட்டலுக்கு மஹா.
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கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன மஹா.
(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)
அது ஸ்தலத்திலும், மேலும் 22 வது ஸ்தலம்
செலவு நிர்ணயம் காணியை மீட்டலுக்கு
பரிசீலனை செய்து, ரூ. 52,70,038
காணியை மீட்டலுக்கு பதிவு செய்து, ரூ. 52,70,038
வாக்குப்பண இல.—1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்
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විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ලැබී තිබෙන බව. මේ පුවත ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍ර වලත් සඳහන් කර තිබුණා. මම හිතනවා, මෙම ලිපි පිට වුණාය කියන ප්‍රවෘත්තිය විදේශ කටයුතු භාර අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් නිකුත් කරන ලද නිවේදනයකින් සඳහන් කර තිබුණාය කියා. විදේශ තානාපති කායඝීලවලට අපේ රටෙන් යවන කාර්ය මණ්ඩල ගැන—

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කථා කරන්නේ මොන අතුරු යෝජනාව ගැනද?

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(කිරු. කේ. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මගේ නමින් අතුරු යෝජනාවක් තිබෙනවා.

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

පළමුවන අතුරු යෝජනාව යටතේ නම් තිබෙන අයගෙන් කෙනෙක් එය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඔබතුමාගේ නම මෙහි නැහැ.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(කිරු. කේ. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මේ සියල්ලම එකට තේ ගන්නේ?

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

සභාව ඊට කැමතිද?

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

නැහැ, එකෙන් එකට ගන්න ඕනෑ.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(කිරු. කේ. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මෙපමණ දවසක් ඒ විධියටයි ගන්නේ. සියල්ල ගැන එක යෝජනාවක් යටතේ කථා කළා.

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

සභාවේ විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැත් නම් මගේ විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(කිරු. කේ. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

එකින් එකට ගන්න ගියොත් කාලය යනවා. ඒ නිසයි එකට ගන්නේ.

ඉතින් සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ ලියවිල්ල පිට වුණේ කොහොමද? මෙය එක්සත් ජාතීන් ගේ මණ්ඩලයේ සිටින අපේ නියෝජිතයා ගේ නමට කැලලක් කිරීමේ කුමන්ත්‍රණ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක්. කවුද මේක කළේ? වෙනත් රටක කෙනෙක් මේක කළාය කියා අපට හිතන්න බැහැ. රහසිගත ලිපි එවන වෙනම සම්ප්‍රදායක් තිබෙනවාය කියා මා හිතනවා. රහසිගත ලිපි එවන්න වෙනමම නිලධාරියෙක් සිටිනවා. රහසිගත ලිපි එවන්නේ සාමාන්‍ය ලිපි එවන ක්‍රමයට වඩා වෙනස් ක්‍රමයකටයි. එහෙම නම් කවුද මේ ලිපිය පිට කළේ. මේ ලිපිය පිට නොවුණ නම් මා හිතන්නේ කිසිම සැකයක් නැතිව අපේ නියෝජිතයාට එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ විධායක මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපති ධුරය ලබා ගත්තට ප්‍රච්චන්කම තිබුණා. ඒ සඳහා ආධාර ඉල්ලා සිටි නියෝජිතයන් වැඩි දෙනෙකු ගේ කැමැත්ත ඔහුට තිබුණාය කියන හැඟි මක් තිබුණා.

සභාපතිතුමනි, අපේ නියෝජිතයා කළේ තමාගේ යුතුකම අනුව තමා දන්නා තර මින් එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ මණ්ඩලයට සම්බන්ධ රටවල් යම් යම් කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් අනුගමනය කරන වැඩ පිළිවෙළවල් සඳහන් වාර්තාවක් තම රටට එවීමයි. ඒ වාර්තාවට අධිරාජ්‍යවාදී රටවල් කැමති නැහැ. ඒ වාර්තාව ඔවුන් අතට පත් වී එය කියවූවාට පසු ඔවුන් ගැන වැඩි හොඳක් එහි නැති බව පෙනී ගියා. එක්සත් ජාතීන් ගේ විධායක මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපති ධුරය මෙතෙක් කල් පුරප්පාඩු වී තිබී ඒ සඳහා අපේ නියෝජිතයා තරඟයකට මුහුණ දෙන්නට ඉදිරිපත් වූ මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මේ ලිපිය පිට වුණේ ඒ රටේ සිටින අපේ තානාපතිවරයාගේ නිලධාරියකුගෙන් වෙන්ට

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

[කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.]

ඕනෑ. අපේ හැඟීම ඒකයි. මේක මේ රටෙන් යවා සිටින අපේ නිලධාරියෙක් කළ වැඩක්. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් සම්පූර්ණ විස්තරයක් ඕනෑ. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ආණ්ඩුවේ අදහස මොකක්ද, ආණ්ඩුව ඒ ගැන සොයා බැලීමට ගන්න පියවර කුමක්ද, ආණ්ඩුව ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කරන්න යන්නෙ කුමක්ද කියාත් අපි දැනගන්නට සතුටුයි. ආණ්ඩුව ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගන්න යන වැඩ පිළි වෙළ ගැන අපිට ආරංචියක් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. එය ඇත්තද නැද්ද කියා මා දන්නෙ නැහැ. සත්‍යය මොකක්ද කියා පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් දැනගන්නට සතුටුයි. එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ මණ්ඩලයේ සිටින අපේ නියෝජිතයා ආපසු ලංකාවට කැඳවන්නට යනවාය කියා අපට ආරංචියි. ඔහු ඒ ස්ථානයට පත් කර වැඩ කාලයක් නැහැ. ඔහු එහිදී අපේ අයිතිවාසිකම් රැකෙන හැටි යට, ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති අනුව වැඩ කළා. ඒ මහත්මයා කළ වැඩ කටයුතු සියයට සියයක්ම අපි අනුමත නොකළත් ආණ්ඩුව දුන් ප්‍රතිපත්ති හරියටම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කළ බව අපට පෙනී යනවා. මා පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් දැනගන්නට සතුටුයි, එතුමාට ආණ්ඩුව දුන් උපදෙස්, ආණ්ඩුව දුන් නිවේදන, ආණ්ඩුව දුන් ආඥා, ආදිය නියම අන්දමට ක්‍රියාවට පත් කළාද නොකළාද කියා. මා හිතන හැටි යට නම් අපේ නියෝජිත ගරු මලලසේකර මහත්මයා තමුන් තාත්සේලා දුන් උපදෙස්, ආඥා ආදිය අනුව කටයුතු කළා.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

වැලිමඩ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ස්වල්ප වෙලාවකට නිශ්ශබ්ද වෙන්න. මේ ශීර්ෂය යටතේ ඔබ තුමාගේ නම ලැයිස්තුවල නැහැ. සංශෝධන යටතේ නම තිබෙන මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් එය යෝජනා කළාට පසු තමුන් තාත්සේ කථා කරනවා නම් හොඳයි.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I move, "That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in respect of sub-head 1, item "Ambassador (Overseas Service, Grade 1) "

—කාරක සභාව

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, හැම ශීර්ෂයක් යටතේම තියෙන සංශෝධනවලට මම අත්සන් කර භාර දුන්නා. පුදුමයි මගේ නම වැටී නැති එක. කෙසේ වෙතත් ප්‍රමාද දෝෂයක් වුණා නම් ඊට සමාධිය හඳුනා කරන මෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

It is a serious complaint. I will look into it.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

ඒ ගැන තමුන් තාත්සේ සොයා බලනවා නම් එය ඉතා වටිනා දෙයක්ය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ මහතා ආපසු කැඳවන්න තිබෙන හේතුව මොකක්ද? ඒ මහතා ආපසු කැඳවා වෙන කෙනෙක් යවන්න ආණ්ඩුව බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවාලු. මම නම් ගම් කියන්නෙ යන්නෙ නැහැ. එයින් වැඩක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මෙම ප්‍රවෘත්තියේ සත්‍යතාවක් තිබෙනවාද නැද්ද යන්න ගැන අපි කෙලින්ම පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් පිළිතුරක් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා නම අයවැය කථාව පවත්වාගෙන යද්දී සම්භාවනීය අමුත්තන්ගේ ගැලරියේ සිටි මහජන චීන ආණ්ඩුවේ තානාපතිතුමා නම ආසනයෙන් නැගිට ගිය බව අපට දැනගන්න ලැබුණා. එතුමා එසේ ගියේ චීනය පිළිබඳ වැරදි හැඟීමක්—එහි ඇති වී තිබෙන සාගතයක් නිසා අප සමග තිබෙන කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව අනුව හාල් සපයන්න බැරිය යන හැඟීමක්—එම කථාවේ අඩංගු වී තිබුණ නිසාලු. එම තානාපතිතුමා එම කථාවේ සත්‍යතාවක් නැතෙයි කියා ඒ පිළිබඳව තම විරෝධය පළ කළාලු. ඊට පසුව ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට සිදුවුනා තමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය නිසා චීන ආණ්ඩුවට යම්කිසි සිත් රිදීමක් ඇති

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.]

වුණා නම් ඊට ක්ෂමාව ඉල්ලන්න. අන්න ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තානාපතියෙකු තමන් ගේ මව් රට ආරක්ෂා කළ යුතු නියම පිළි වෙළ. තමන්ගේ මව් රටට මොන විධි යෙන් හෝ කැලලක් සිදු වන්න යනවා නම්, එසේත් නැත්නම් අස්ථාන දෝෂ දර්ශනයකට භාජන වන්ට යනවා නම් තම රට ආරක්ෂා කළ යුත්තේ ඒ අන්දමටයි, ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි. මව් රටේ නියම තත්ත්වය පහදා දීමයි තානාපතියෙකුගේ නියම යුතුකම. එංගලන්තය, ඇමරිකාව, කැනඩාව, බටහිර ජර්මනිය, රුසියාව, චීනය, බ්‍රැසිලය, පකිස්තානය, ඉන්දියාව ආදී රට වල අපේ තානාපති කායඝාල පිහිටුවා තිබෙනවා. ලංකාව පිළිබඳ වැරදි වාර්තා අධිරාජ්‍යරටවල—විශේෂයෙන් ඇමරිකාව, ඉන්දියාව, ආදී රටවල—පුවත් පත්වල පළ වෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම අපේ රටේ සත්‍යග්‍රහණය පැවතුන කාලයේදී, භාෂා ප්‍රශ්නය උඩ යම් යම් කලබල ඇති වූ අවස්ථාවේදී, “භාෂාව පිළිබඳ ඇති වී තිබෙන මතභේද නිසා සිංහල ජනතාව දෙමළ ජනතාව විනාශ කරන්න යනවා” යනාදී සම්පූර්ණ අසත්‍ය පුවත් පත්‍රවල පළ වුණ අවස්ථාවේදී—විශේෂයෙන් ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂා පුවත්පත්වල පළ වුණ අවස්ථාවේදී—ඒ රටවල සිටි අපේ තානාපතින් කළේ කුමක්ද කියා මා නමුත්තාන්සේගෙන් අහනවා. ඒ රටවල ජනතාවට මෙහි ඇති වන සිද්ධීන් පිළිබඳ ඇත්ත නැත්ත අවබෝධ කර දෙන්න කටයුතු කළාද? මා දන්නා හැටියට නම් අපේ තානාපතිවරු කිසිවක් කළේ නැහැ.

විශේෂයෙන් මෙම මතභේද තිබුණ කාලය තුළදී—ඒ දින 53 තුළදී—එංගලන්තය, ඇමරිකාව, ආදී රටවල බොරු ආරංචි පළ වුණා. “දෙමළ ජනතාව තම සාධාරණ අයිතිවාසිකම් ඉල්ලා සිටින විට සිංහල ජනතාව මිනිස් ඝාතනයකට සැරසී සිටිනවා” ය යන ආරංචිය, ඒ රටවල පැතිර ගියේ. එවැනි දේ කරන මිනිස් කොටසක් හැටියටයි මේ රටේ සිංහලයින් හඳුන්වා දුන්නේ. මා දන්නා හැටියට දවස් 53 ක් පැවතුණු ඒ සත්‍යග්‍රහණයේ අන්තිම මොහොතෙදී තමයි, බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයේ තිබෙන අපේ තානාපති කායඝාලයෙන්, ඒ සත්‍යග්‍රහණය තුරුම පටන් ගත් කාලයේ තිබුණ ආණ්ඩු

සම්බන්ධව පත්‍රවල පළ වන දේ වැරදිය කියා ප්‍රකාශයක් කළේ. මොකක්ද මේකේ තේරුම? මොනවටද ඒ තානාපති කායඝාල නියෝජන? මේ රට ගැන වැරදි අදහසක් ඒ රටේ ඇමතිවරුන් අතර ඇති වී තිබෙනවා නම්, ඒ රටේ ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවල පළ වෙනවා නම්, එසේ නැතිව වෙනත් යම්කිසි මාගීයකින් එවැනි වැරදි අදහසක් පැතිරෙනවා නම්, අපේ තානාපතිවරුන්ගේ යුතු කම මොකක්ද? අපේ රටේ ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් ඒ ගැන අහලා ඔක්කොම කරුණු දැන ගෙන, බොරු ප්‍රවෘත්ති පිළිගන්නට එපා, ඇත්ත තත්ත්වය මෙන්ම මේකයි, කියා ඒ රටවලට දැනුම් දීමයි. නමුත් ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, එකම තානාපති කායඝාලය කින්වත් එහෙම දෙයක් සිදු වෙලා නැහැ. මොකක්ද මේ තානාපතිවරුන් කරන්නේ? ලංකාව වෙනුවෙන් ඒ රටේ ඉන්නවා වෙනුවට විශාල වැටුපක් ලබමින් ඒ අය හොඳ සැප සම්පත් ඇති ජීවිතයක් එහේ ගත කරනවා. ඒක නොවෙයි, ඒ අයගෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. අපේ රටේ දියුණුව උදෙසා, අපේ රටේ නම්බුව උදෙසා, අපේ රටේ ප්‍රයෝජනය උදෙසා, ඒ අයට ඒ රටේ යම්කිසි දෙයක් කරන්නට තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ අය ඒක කරන්ට ඕනෑ. මොකක්ද මේකේ තේරුම?

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා 1956 විප්ලවය ගැන හැමදුම කියනවා. ඉංග්‍රීසි උගත් පන්තිය ඒ විප්ලවයට විරුද්ධයි, කලිසම් අදින පන්තිය ඒ විප්ලවයට විරුද්ධයි, ඒ නිසා ඒ පන්තිය කඩන්නට වැඩිපුර බලතල ඕනෑය කියනවා. මෙන්න බලතල තියෙන තැනක්. නමුත් බලතල පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ නැහැ. කවද විදේශ තානාපතිවරුන් හැටියට අපේ රටෙන් යන්නේ? අර ඉංග්‍රීසි උගත් පන්තියේ අයමයි; අර කලිසම් අදින පන්තියේ අයමයි. මලලසේකර මහත්මයා වගේ එක් කෙනෙක් හැරුණම අනික් අය සියලු දෙනාම ඉංග්‍රීසි උගත් පන්තියේ අයයි, කලිසම් අදින පන්තියේ අයයි, අද වන තෙක්ම විදේශ තානාපතිවරුන් වශයෙන් යවා තිබෙන්නේ. විදේශ තානාපති සේවාව පටන් ගත් ද සිට අද වන තෙක්ම පටන් ගත් කාලයේ තිබුණ ආණ්ඩු

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

වත්, ඊට පස්සෙ ඇති වුණු ආණ්ඩුවත්, අද නියෙන ආණ්ඩුවත්, ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙලමයි ගෙන යන්නෙ. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තානාපතිවරයකු විමට ඉංග්‍රීසි දැන ගැනීම අත්‍යවශ්‍යමද? ඒකද මිමීම? ඒ වගේම තානාපතිවරයකු වන්නට විශ්‍රාම ලත් ආණ්ඩුවේ සේවකයකු වන්නට ඕනද? සුදුසුකම් වශයෙන් සලකන්නෙ ඒවා බවයි, පෙනෙන්නෙ. තානාපතිවරයකු වන්නට නම්, ඉංග්‍රීසි දන්න පන්තියට අයිති කෙනෙක් වන්නට ඕනැ. විශ්‍රාම ලත් ආණ්ඩුවේ සේවකයෙක් වන්නට ඕනැ. ඇයි මේ පිළිවෙල වෙනස් නොකරන්නෙ? ඇයි සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාව අතරෙන් කවරුවත් තානාපතිවරුන් වශයෙන් යවන්නෙ නැත්තෙ? ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, හොඳ දැන උගත්කම් තිබෙන ගුරුවරු ඉන්නවා; හොඳ වෙද මහත්වරු ඉන්නවා; ගොවියෝ ඉන්නවා; කම්කරුවෝ ඉන්නවා, නොයෙකුත් කම්කරු සමිති වල වෘත්තීය සමිතිවල කටයුතු කර පළපුරුදු කම් ඇති ඒවායේ නියෝජිතයෝ ඉන්නවා. ඇයි එවැනි පුද්ගලයින් පත් කරන්නෙ නැත්තෙ? ඊයේ පෙරෙයිද වන තෙක් මේ රටේ හිටපු, පළමුවෙන්ම මේ රටට පත් කළ චිනයේ තානාපතිවරයා ඉංග්‍රීසි දන්නෙ නැති මහත්මයෙකු බව අපේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාත් දන්නවා ඇති. ඒ තානාපතිවරයා අපේ තානාපතිවරු වගේ ඉංග්‍රීසි උගත් පන්තියට අයිති, ලොකු තරාතිරමක් දැරූ කෙනෙක් නොවෙයි; වෘත්තීය සමිති ව්‍යාපාරයක හිටපු මහත්මයෙක්. චිනය වැනි විශාල රටකට ඉංග්‍රීසි දන්නෙ නැති එවැනි කෙනකු එවන්නට පුළුවන් නම් තානාපතිවරයකු වශයෙන්, ඇයි, එවැනි කෙනකු අපේ රටෙන් යවන්නට බැරි? ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාවගේ නියෝජිතයකු තානාපතිවරයකු වශයෙන් යවනවා නම් ඔය වගේ විශාල වැටුපක් ගෙවන්නට සිදු වන්නේ නැහැ; තානාපති සේවය වෙනුවෙන් ඔය තරම් වියදම් දරන්නට සිදු වන්නේ නැහැ. බොහොම අඩු වියදමකින් ඒ වැඩ කටයුතු ගෙන යන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මේක කරන්නට පුළුවන් දෙයක්. 1956 විප්ලවය පිළිබිඹු කිරීමට, සාර්ථක කිරීමට, කරන්න පුළුවන් දෙයක් තමයි මේක, සුළු දෙයක් වගේ පෙනුනත්.

කම නැති, කලිසම් අදින්නෙ නැති, සාමාන්‍ය පන්තියේ ජනතාවටත් වැඩක් කරන්නට පුළුවන් බව මේකෙන් පෙන්වන්නට පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා මම මේ ආණ්ඩුවෙන්, මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව ලේකම්තුමා ගෙන් අහන්න කැමතියි, මින් පසු තානාපති සේවයට බඳවා ගන්න පිරිස ඉංග්‍රීසි උගත්කමක් නැති පන්තියෙන්, ගොවියන්, කම්කරුවන්, ගුරුවරුන්, ආදී සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාව අතරෙන්, තෝරා ගන්න වාද කියා.

අ. භා. 3.30

අවසාන වශයෙන් ඉතාම කනගාටුදයක දෙයක් කියන්න නියෙනවා. ලෝකයේ එක එක තානාපති කායඝාලවලට සවිර වශයෙන්ම නිලධාරීන් පත් කර යවා තිබෙනවා. අපට ඒ අයගේ ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙලවල් ගැන විශේෂ ප්‍රශංසාවක් කරන්න අමාරුයි. මේ රටේ අගමැතිනිය සමගත් මේ රටේ ආණ්ඩුව සමගත් අපේ කුමන මතභේද තිබුණත් ඒවා බල පාත්තෙ මේ රටේදී පමණක් බව තමුත්තාන්සෙ දන්නවා. අපේ දේශපාලන විරුද්ධවාදීකම් නියෙන්තෙ මේ රටේදී පමණයි. මේ රටේ ජනතාවටයි, අපි කියන්නෙ. තමුත් අපේ අගමැතිනිය හෝ ඇමති මණ්ඩලයේ යම් ඇමතිවරයෙක් හෝ එසේ නැතිනම් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් හෝ මේ රටින් පිට වුණාට පස්සෙ, මේ වෙරළෙන් එහාට ගියාට පස්සෙ, මේ දේශ සීමාවෙන් පිට වුණාට පස්සෙ, ඒ අයට මෙම රටේ නියෝජිතයන් හැටියට අපි ගරු කරන්න ඕනැ. විශේෂයෙන් පිටරටකට යනව නම් අපි ඒ අයට විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්න ඕනැ. මේ රටේ අගමැතිනිය එංගලන්තයට ගිය අවස්ථාවක—එතුමිය එක අවස්ථාවක එංගලන්තයට ගියා; තවත් වතාවක ඉංදියාවට ගියා—එක්තරා පිරිසක්, විශේෂයෙන් දෙමළ ශිෂ්‍යයන් පිරිසක්, විශාල විරෝධී පෙළපාලි ආදිය ඇති කළා. එංගලන්තයේදී වෙච්ච සිඬියක් ගැනයි මම මේ කියන්නෙ. එතුමිය එංගලන්තයට යන විට එක්තරා සිසුන් කණ්ඩයමක් ලැස්තිවෙලා හිටිය එතුමිය පිළිගන්න. තමුත් අහස් යානය ප්‍රමාද වීමක් නිසාද කොහේද ඒ අයට නියම වෙලාවට ඒක කරන්න බැරි වුණා. පිළිගැනීමට හිටපු ශිෂ්‍ය පිරිස දන්නෝ නැහැ ඒ සිදු වූ ප්‍රමාදය පිළිබඳව

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.]
තොරතුරු. නමුත් එතුමිය ප්‍රමාද වෙලා යන විට, එසේ එංගලන්තයට ගිය එකට විරෝධය පළ කරන්න ලැස්තී වෙච්ච පිරිසක් පෙළපාලි ගැහැව්ව. එසේ ලැස්තී වෙච්ච පිරිස දගගන්න එතුමිය අහස් යානයෙන් බහින වෙලාව. එතකොට එංගලන්ත මහ කොමසාරිස් කාය්සීලයෙ හිටියෙ කනගසබේ නමැති මහතෙක්, උප කොමසාරිස් වරයා හැටියට. ඔය තොරතුර ගියේ කනගසබේ මහතාගෙන්. “අන්න අසුවල් වෙලාවට එනවා. පුළුවන් නම් ගොහිල්ලා ගෝරි දමන්න” කියල එයයි තොරතුරු දුන්නෙ.

1956 දී ගල්ඔය සිද්ධි ඇති වුණ වේලාවෙ එම උප කොමසාරිස්වරයා කළ වැඩ ගැන අපි දන්නවා. සිංහලයන් විශාල ගණනක් මරා මුවට පත් කළා. ඒ තැනැත්තායි ලංඛනයේ අපේ උප කොමසාරිස්වරයා හැටියට වැඩ කරන්නෙ. මට ආරංචියි දුන් එයා එතැනින් ඉවත් කරල මලයාවට ද කොහේ ද පත් කරලා කියා. මෙවැනි පුද්ගලයන් මොකටද මේ විධියෙ ස්ථානවල නියා ගන්නෙ? අගමැතිවරයෙක් හරි අග මැතිවරියක් හරි ඇමතිකෙනෙක් හරි රටින් පිට යන විට විරුද්ධවාදී කණ්ඩායම් වලට ඒ පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු දෙන නිලධාරීන් මොකටද? අපි මේ රටේ මොනව කළත් කමක් නෑ. අපි මේ රටේ විරෝධී පෙළපාලි පවත්වන්න ඕනෑ. විරුඬව කතා කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ නිදහසේ හැටියට කටයුතු කරන්න ඕනෑ. නමුත් පිටරටකට ගියාම මොකටද එසේ කරන්නෙ? ඒක දේශ ප්‍රේමිකමක් නොවෙයි. ඒක දේශ ද්‍රෝහී කමක්. මේ රටින් පිට ගිය විට ගරු සැලකිලි කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ රට වෙනුවෙන් අපේ රටේ නියෝජිතයන් ගිය විට ඒ අයට ගරු සැලකිලි කරන්න බැරි නම් ඒ අය මේ රටට කරන්නෙ අගෞරවයක්. ඒක දේශ ප්‍රේමිකමක් නොවෙයි. මෙවැනි වැඩ කටයුතු කරන නිලධාරීන් ගණනාවක් සිටිනවා, පිටරට තානාපති සේවාවන්හි. ස්ථාවර නිලධාරීන් අතර පවා ඉන්නවා. මේ අය ගැන සොයා බලන්න. පරීක්ෂණයක් කර බලන්න. හැම දෙනා ගැනම තොරතුරු සොයා බලන්න. මේ රට වෙනුවෙන් ස්ථාවර නිලධාරීන් හැටියට පිටරටවලට යන අයයි මේවාට හුඟක් උපදෙස් දෙන්නෙ. අල්ලසට සහ වෙනත් දූෂණ

වලට පෙළඹි මේ රටේ රහස් පිටරටවලට දෙන්නෙ ඒ අයයි. ඒ අය ගැන විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වා සොයා බලන්න ඕනෑ. ලෝකයේ ඕනෑම රටකට කෙනෙක් යවන විට මේ රටට සහ මේ ආණ්ඩුවට ඒ අය කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසයක් තබන්න පුළුවන්ද කියන එක පළමුවෙන් සොයා බලන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ විධියෙ පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත් වුවොත් එවැනි අයගෙන් වැඩි දෙනෙක් එම පරීක්ෂණයෙන් සමත් වේවිය කියා මා සිතන්නෙ නැහැ. මෙම කරුණු තමුත් තාත්සේලාගේ සැලකිල්ලට භාජන වේවා කියා ප්‍රාර්ථනය කරමින්, මා ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්න වලට නියම පිළිතුරු මේ වතාවේදීත් ලැබේවා කියා ප්‍රාර්ථනය කරමින්, මගේ වචන සාමාන්‍ය අවසාන කරනවා.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.
(කි. රු. උප්ගියු. ත්‍යාග්‍යාචාර්ය)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I wish to refer to an extremely important matter dealing with our Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York. I do not wish to comment on either the one side or the other in regard to the recent sensation that was caused by the leakage of the confidential report of Dr. G. P. Malalasekera our Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York.

It is necessary that a very full statement on this matter should be made by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary in view of the trenchant criticism that has been made in Pakistan and in the World press on this matter.

I have before me the report of an editorial from the Pakistan newspaper “Dawn” in its issue of August 27th under the headline “A Shameful Trick”. Certain passages of this editorial are very strong, indeed. For instance, look at this sentence :

He has let the cat out of the dirt-brown ankle cloth that he wears by telling Reuter that the leakage of the report “has done me good and the chances of my election are better than good.”

I do not wish to take any sides in regard to this dispute but it is very necessary for the good name of our

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—காரக கலாவ

country that a full statement should be made on this matter on the Floor of this House by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary.

We learn that Dr. Malalasekera is due to arrive in Ceylon within the next few days and Dame Rumour has been very busy during the last few hours, even in the Lobbies of this House. We learn from very reliable sources that as soon as Dr. Malalasekera comes back Mr. William Gopalawa, the present Governor-General, will be sent to New York as our Permanent Representative to the United Nations. We also learn from that blessed lady, Dame Rumour, that Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike will go to Queen's House and that Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike will become our Prime Minister within the next fortnight.

ரோய் ராஜபக்ஷ மஹ. (கனம்)

(திரு. ரோய் ராஜபக்ஷ—ஹக்மனா)

(Mr. Roy Rajapakse—Hakmana)

You will join the Cabinet then ?

விலிவி. தகனாயக்க மஹ.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

The tongue of Dame Rumour has been wagging fast and furious during the last few hours and I would like the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to make a full statement on this whole question.

ரோய் ராஜபக்ஷ மஹ.

(திரு. ரோய் ராஜபக்ஷ)

(Mr. Roy Rajapakse)

On rumours ?

விலிவி. தகனாயக்க மஹ.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Rumours turn out to be true in many cases.

Mr. Chairman, we would like to know whether it is the intention of the Government to retain the services of Dr. Malalasekera as our Permanent

Representative to the United Nations in New York. We would also like to know how far the rumour that I just now mentioned is true. If there is going to be a change, such a very big change, in the office of Prime Minister, I think the Parliament should be consulted or at least the Government Parliamentary party should be consulted. We hope that nothing will be done in secret. Let there be no sinister secret moves.

If the Government is of opinion that the present Parliament has outlived its period of usefulness and yet there is dissension within the Cabinet or in the Government Parliamentary party as a result of which the Government cannot continue as a stable one, let the straightforward thing be done. Let Parliament be dissolved and let the country decide. This country is certainly not prepared to accept the rejected Minister of Finance as its Prime Minister. I am raising this question because I do not wish it to be said that we were not alert.

ரோய் ராஜபக்ஷ மஹ.

(திரு. ரோய் ராஜபக்ஷ)

(Mr. Roy Rajapakse)

Another coup ! Every day we hear of rumours and coups.

விலிவி. தகனாயக்க மஹ.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

We live at a time when we should have our eyes wide open. If therefore by mentioning this rumour in Parliament I succeed in unravelling an undemocratic action which is going to be done, I should have done my duty.

பி. பி. மகன்-மகர் மஹ. (மகன்
பி. பி. மகன்-மகர் மஹ.)

(ஜனாப. ஏ. எச். மாக்கன் மாக்கர்—மட்டக்
களப்பு இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. A. H. Macan Markar—Second
Batticaloa)

I too wish to refer to the unfortunate or rather serious blunder that has been committed by our High Commissioner's Office in

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[මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.]

Ottawa in having circulated certain confidential documents to Foreign Embassies in that particular city.

According to newspaper reports that have appeared, it would seem that our permanent Representative to the United Nations, who is also the High Commissioner for Ceylon in Canada, had prepared a very confidential document with regard to the Western Powers and their attitude in the Security Council Debate on the Kashmir question and he had intended the document to be circularized among the Foreign Embassies of our country, but, through some serious blunder on the part of that particular High Commissioner's Office in Canada, these very documents were circularized to all Foreign Missions in Ottawa other than the Pakistan High Commission Office, Ottawa.

What I thought was if there was a confidential document of such a nature which actually speaks very disparagingly of America and other Western countries, in the first instance it should have been sent to the Ministry of External Affairs in Colombo and with the approval of the Prime Minister and that Ministry it should have been circulated among our various High Commission Offices and Embassies in other parts of the world. I cannot understand how it would have been possible for the High Commissioner in Canada or the permanent Representative in the United Nations, Dr. Malalasekera, to have thought of circularizing such an incriminating document among our Foreign Embassies and High Commission Offices in various parts of the world. I think it should have been referred to Colombo and Colombo should have taken the responsibility of having it circulated among our Foreign Missions and Embassies throughout the world. As such, there has been, in my opinion, a breach of correct conduct on the part of Dr. Malalasekera in that he chose to circularize his own ideas on foreign affairs without consulting the Ministry of Defence and

External Affairs in Ceylon. I would like to read from the "Ceylon Observer" of Saturday, August 25, 1962, in which is published what is purported to be the text of this particular document.

අ. ක. 3.45

In it Dr. Malalasekera is alleged to have said that it had been "for a long time a cardinal U. S. policy that India could be the deciding factor in the eventual outcome of the cold war", and that "India held the balance and the U. S. had up to now done a good job to keep her that way". Dr. Malalasekera meant that it was essential for the United States of America to see that India was kept on her good side so as to enable her to fight the cold war successfully with the Soviet Union and the other Eastern European nations. It goes on to say:

Unfortunately, he said, United States policy was "so firmly geared to strategic considerations that Pakistan was at last able to exert pressure, especially with the military overlords of the pentagon, and contrary to higher political considerations of the administration,"—

But, as hon. Members are aware, Pakistan, U. S. A., Great Britain and the Western countries of Europe have joined hands in a scheme of mutual assistance for the purpose of common defence.

I shall read further:

—"by the threat of withdrawing itself from SEATO and CENTO."

That is, Pakistan, in case the U. S. A. and Britain who were members of the Security Council refused to help her with regard to the passing of a resolution in the matter of Kashmir in the Security Council, would be compelled to leave SEATO and CENTO. Dr. Malalasekera is further reported to have said:

"The acquisition of Kashmir by Pakistan would materially change the whole strategic situation at a time when the cold war is shifting from Berlin to Asia."

That is, in case Pakistan was granted its demand that a plebiscite be held in Kashmir so as to decide to which country Kashmir should be attached,

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and in case such a plebiscite went against India, it may change the whole strategic situation in Asia materially.

Dr. Malalasekera further states:

"This was evidently the bait that was dangled before the U. S. militarists and they succumbed.

"In order to escape responsibility in the eyes of India, the U. S. delegation tried hard to get the smaller nations on the council to present a resolution."

The U. S. A. itself did not want to take the responsibility of presenting a resolution on its own, but instead tried its best to persuade some of the smaller countries, who were members of the Security Council, to move this resolution. That was with a view to not losing the goodwill that India had towards the United States.

"But they were not willing at all and we watched with amusement how the pressure grew stronger with each day that passed. Meetings of the Council were fixed and put off on various pretexts, and it looked as if the U. S. would have to admit defeat."

That is to say, in spite of their best efforts, the United States were unable to persuade any of the smaller countries to undertake the responsibility of moving this resolution in favour of Pakistan.

"Then, evidently, the 'big guns' were brought into action."

When they found that nothing could be done by the smaller nations there, the 'big guns' went into action.

"Adlai Stevenson who had been away in the West coast himself took charge, but even so only Ireland was found willing to sponsor a resolution."

Ireland, apparently, agreed.

"It is no secret that the Permanent Representative, Mr. Fredrick Boland resisted to the very last, till orders came from his Government."

Even the Permanent Representative there had to get orders from his Government before he could be coerced to move this particular resolution.

Then he states:

"I met Mr. Krishna Menon (Indian Defence Minister) the night before the meeting at which the resolution was moved and up till then he was confident that there would be no resolution at all."

Mr. Krishna Menon never expected that the resolution would be moved by any country, in the Security Council against India in view of her policy of neutrality and non-alignment.

"When the resolution was introduced the Russians realized immediately its implications and the high stakes involved and announced at once that the U.S.S.R. recognized Kashmir as being irrevocably Indian and that they would use their veto to maintain that position."

Russia has always been supporting India in the Kashmir issue and she stood to her original position.

"The result was that the Pakistan cause collapsed with a vote of seven in favour, two abstentions (U.A.R. and Ghana) and two against (U.S.S.R. and Rumania)."

When the vote was taken, there was opposition by U. S. S. R. and Rumania. There was the veto which Russia, being one of the big powers in the Security Council, could exercise whenever she wants to avoid a particular situation.

"When the Soviet veto was cast, Stevenson made a tirade against the U.S.S.R. which impressed no one and merely intensified the cold war.

The farce they enacted in the Security Council has thus only exacerbated the situation. Pakistan has threatened to get off new invasions in an area which is already a shooting ground between India and Communist Chinese troops in quite another frontier dispute, and Nehru's outburst in the Indian Parliament that the goodwill that was being built up between his country and the U. S. was 'washed out by one stroke,' indicated how strongly India feels about the whole affair."

"A TV interview which Mr. Krishna Menon gave two days after the Council Debate contained a bitter denunciation of U. S. policy and showed that the arms race between India and Pakistan would be intensified. Everyone seems to have lost and no gain in the international situation has been registered at all.

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The Security Council debate proved to be one more false and futile move in the diplomatic game."

"The report, over Dr. Malalasekera's name as Resident Representative to the U. N. was initialled 'GPM-DA' and bore the address of the Ceylon Mission to the U. N. at 630, Third Avenue, New York."

Naturally, when the United States, Britain and the Western countries had voted in favour of the resolution, India was disappointed. I believe, on the Kashmir issue, Dr. Malalasekera had pre-conceived, well-defined views. I do not know whether the Government of Ceylon has any such pre-conceived notions as to which country Kashmir should be attached to. The discussion showed that the countries of Western Europe and especially the United States had forfeited the goodwill of India.

What I would like to state is that there is no harm really in very confidential documents of this nature, which discuss disparagingly certain countries of the West, being sent to our Ministry of External Affairs in Ceylon, but I cannot understand how such documents could have been circulated among foreign embassies. I think, this is a matter which should be very carefully inquired into to find out who was responsible for this and, as a matter of fact, whether there has been any sabotage on the part of certain members in the High Commissioner's Office in Ottawa who, perhaps without the knowledge of the permanent representative Dr. Malalasekera, had posted these circular letters to the other foreign embassies and missions in Ottawa and, if there is any person who has acted in an indiscreet or disloyal manner towards this country, steps should be taken to see that he is suitably dealt with and punished.

On the other hand, what I cannot really understand is why Dr. Malalasekera should say that it is in his best interests that this particular document should have been so circularized because as a result of this his chances

of being elected president of the General Assembly are enhanced. What I cannot understand is why in these matters we should allow personal considerations or hankering after office to determine the policy of our country which, I believe, is strictly neutral and non-aligned. Now, instead of that, any unbiased person reading this particular confidential document, which has been prepared by Dr. Malalasekera, would be led to believe that we are all a set of hypocrites who pretend to the West to be their friends but who in fact are their worst enemies.

If the Government desires that we should join up with Eastern Europe and communist countries let us do so by all means but let us do so openly. Why should we hide under a veil of hypocrisy and pretence and try to deceive the Western countries and make them believe that we are their friends. On the other hand, it would be in our best interests to say what we have got to say straight to a person's face, as Dr. Malalasekera says. By such standards I cannot think of any better diplomats than the two brothers in this House, Mr. Philip Gunawardena and Mr. Robert Gunawardena, who have the guts to call a spade "a bally spade". They would be much better diplomats than Dr. Malalasekera.

I would like to read another statement of Dr. Malalasekera which he has made in an interview and which is reported in the "Times of Ceylon" of the 25th August :

He states that the error which had resulted in circulation of his report to unintended recipients was "something that could happen to anybody."

He said the "normal procedure" in the circumstances would have been for the report to have been referred to the Ceylon High Commission in Ottawa.

"It is a pity that this unethical procedure of giving it to the Press has been followed" he said.

So, what he thinks is that the other Missions should have returned this report to the Ceylon High Commission in Ottawa and asked him: "Do you mean what you say here?"

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instead of sending it to the governments of their respective countries as they have in fact done.

The report reads:

"It is a pity that this unethical procedure of giving it to the Press has been followed" he said.

"But I am not unduly worried, because it is my privilege to send a report to my Government, and it contained nothing that I have not said in public.

Some of the foreign embassies had given it to the Press instead of returning it to the Ceylon High Commission in Ottawa.

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(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

රැස්වීම අ. හා. 4.30 වනතුරු නාවකා ලිකව නවත්වනවා.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව නාවකාලිකව අත්සිටුවන ලදීන්, අ. හා. 4.30 ට නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

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(ஜனாப் மாக்கன் மாக்கர்)

(Mr. Macan Markar)

Dr. Malalasekera, our Permanent Representative to the United Nations, on his return to New York from the Carribean, had given an interview to Reuters in which he states:

I do not want to be a stooge, but a candid friend. A candid friend is one who tells his friends when they are making a mistake.

He went on to say that the reports of at least 75 per cent. of the delegates would have expressed similar opinions to his own. By that, does it also imply that, as 75 per cent. of the delegates would have subscribed to the views stated in the confidential document, he could also look forward to obtaining their support for the Presidency of the United Nations Organization General Assembly?

Again, he states :

But I am not unduly worried, because it is my privilege to send a report to my Government and it contained nothing that I had not said in public. Every-

the spirit and philosophy of my Government and people, which is the spirit of friendship with all peoples.

These are indeed very noble sentiments. But what I would like to know is whether this statement contained in the confidential document represents the views of this Government today; and I would like the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, when he comes here, to give us a categorical answer to that question. Is the Government prepared to endorse the views and remarks that are contained in the confidential document prepared by Dr. Malalasekera that has been circulated, perhaps unintentionally?

Hon. Members are aware that the Pakistani Government and the people of Pakistan have always treated us and looked to us as their good friends from the very inception of independence. They have always gone out of their way to secure our friendship and been ready and willing to help us in our hour of need. It is unfortunate that, in order to win the election for the post of President of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, our representative should have stooped to such tactics and made such remarks which are very unbecoming of any representative of ours in whatever embassy or post abroad.

I trust that the Government will kindly give us a full and clear statement on this issue.

Finally, I wish to refer to just one other matter. I believe that, after Dr. Malalasekera was appointed as our Permanent Representative in the United Nations and before he left these shores, he had a small tiff with the Government and was in danger of losing his job. In the course of some reception given to him, he had made some remarks which tried to bring the present Government into contempt and ridicule. I refer to his remark that the Government and Members of the Government, who were unable to control themselves, were trying to control the bhikkhus. Our Government resented that statement; and Dr. Malalasekera had

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to eat humble pie, for he later on withdrew that very statement before the Government finally decided to send him to the United Nations.

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(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொட)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda)

I wish to raise a matter of vital importance, which has been one of the subjects under discussion now. It is the conduct of our Permanent Representative in the United Nations Organization, to which reference was made by the hon. the Second Member for Batticaloa (Mr. Macan Markar) the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna) and the hon. Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake).

It is indeed very unfortunate that the Permanent Representative of a country following a foreign policy of neutralism, steering clear of power politics, should have circulated such a statement. Whether it was a deliberate act, or whether it was due to negligence or carelessness on his part, it would not I think, reduce his culpability.

One of the aims of the neutral powers is to ease the cold war to some extent at least, but I am sorry to state on the Floor of the House that our Permanent Representative in the United Nations Organization is encouraging the cold war there.

He is said to have prepared a confidential document, to be sent to the Ceylon Embassies in various countries, and I would like to know from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary whether our Permanent Representative in the United Nations Organization consulted us in doing so. If he has not consulted us I think it is a deliberate attempt on his part, for he is well known to be a post-hunter in this country and now abroad.

Professor Malalasekera, when he was in Ceylon was well known for his anti-communist views. I can say it categorically for I know it very well. When I was at the University

at Peradeniya, certain students of Jayatilaka Hall as well as some from other Halls started a night school in Kande Peradeniya, as a social service project, in order to improve the standard of English of the children there. Behind the backs of those students who started the school, what did the learned Professor do? He complained that this was a communist organization led by G. V. S. de Silva and certain others. As a result of this complaint, the classes had to be stopped, and the poor children of Kande Peradeniya did not get that knowledge of English which they would otherwise have got. Indeed, Professor Malalasekera is one of the biggest opportunists that this country has ever had in politics. In Ceylon, he is an anti-communist; abroad, he flirts with various countries in order to become the President of the U.N.O.

Indeed I think that this is not due to his negligence, but that it is a deliberate attempt on his part. I certainly cannot imagine, at a time when Ceylon is following a foreign policy of neutralism and non-alignment, that its Permanent Representative should do something which is against the accepted foreign policy of the Government. He should not be allowed to remain as the Permanent Representative of our country in the United Nations Organization, and I would therefore request the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to conduct immediate investigations into this matter and see what could be done about it.

අ. ආ. 4.45

Both the late Prime Minister and the present Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs said when they addressed the U. N. O. that they would follow a neutralist policy. I wonder, therefore, whether this Government would tolerate such conduct on the part of no less a person than our accredited representative in the U. N. O. Whether he acted deliberately or carelessly, his culpability in this matter would not be any the less. He is responsible for what he has

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done. The Government must take immediate steps to prevent such occurrences in the future.

We are having embassies or trade missions in most countries. Despite this, our Government sends delegations for various official purposes to places like Japan, the Soviet Union, U. S. A., the U. K. and even to places nearer home like Burma and India. I see no reason why we should spend money on delegations from this country from time to time when we have our missions stationed abroad. If it is felt that the persons who are in charge of these missions abroad are incapable of fulfilling the duties expected of them, they should not be there at all. This type of wasteful expenditure must be stopped.

There are a number of vacancies in our embassies, and I should like to know when these vacancies will be filled. And when they are filled, I appeal to the Government for heaven's sake not to select mere job-hunters but try and pick men who can really deliver the goods and bring credit to our country.

I would again appeal to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to investigate the conduct of our permanent representative in the U. N. O. which has been the subject of comment here and abroad.

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(திரு. டி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்—வலப்பனை)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ වැය ශීර්ෂය පිළිබඳව—

ඩී. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා. (වත්තල)

(திரு. டி. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹ—வத்தளை)

(Mr. D. Shelton Jayasinghe—Wattala)

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(திரு. ஹேரத்)

(Mr. Herath)

ඒ ගැන කරදර වෙන්ට එපා.

ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Jayasinghe)

අපට ඒක කරදරයක් නමයි.

හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. ஹேரத்)

(Mr. Herath)

නියම වෙලාවට හැන්සාඩ් වාර්තාව බලා හෝ වෙනත් මාර්ගයක් අනුව හෝ පිළිතුරු දෙනවා ඇති. පිළිතුරු නුදුන් නොත් අපි ඒ ගැන බලා ගන්නම්.

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා. (දදිගම)

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க—டெடிக்கம்)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake—Dedigama)

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(திரு. ஹேரத்)

(Mr. Herath)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, විදේශික තානාපති කාර්යාල පිළිබඳව වචන ස්වල්පයක් කළා කරන්ටයි, මා නැහි සිටියේ. පසුගිය දා විදේශ සංචාරයෙහි යෙදුණු අවස්ථා වේදී අපේ විදේශ තානාපති කාර්යාලවල තිබෙන බව දුටු දුර්වලකම් කීපයක් මේ ගරු සභාවට මතක් කරන්ට ඕනෑ. යුරෝපීය රටවල් කීපයකම අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාල පිහිටුවා තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ඒ තානාපති කාර්යාලවල සිටින්නේ අපේ රට ගැන ආදරයකින් ක්‍රියා කරන, අපේ භාෂාවත්, අපේ සංස්කෘතියක් ගැන සලකන අය නොවන බවයි මට පෙනී ගියේ. මේ කාරණය මා සඳහන් කරන්නේ ඉතාමත් කනගාටුවෙන්. ලෝකයේ දියුණු සෑම රටක්ම, තානාපති කාර්යාල මගින් තම රටේ සංස්කෘතිය, සහස්ත්‍රවය, භාෂාව ව්‍යාප්ත කිරීමට මහත්සි ගන්නවා. අනෙක් රටවල තානාපති කාර්යාල දෙස බලන විට ඒ බව පැහැදිලිව පෙනෙනවා. නමුත් පිටරට පිහිටුවා තිබෙන අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාල සම්බන්ධයෙන් නම් එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් නැති බව කියයුතුයි. අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාලවල නිලධාරීන් අධිරාජ්‍යවාදීන්ට පන්දම් අල්ලන්නන් හැටියටයි, මට නම් පෙනී ගියේ. මධ්‍යස්ථ විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් අනුගමනය කරන අපේ රට වෙනුවෙන් පෙනී සිටින උදවිය

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[හේරත් මයා.]

ගෙන යන ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය ඉතාමත් කනගාටු දායකයි. අපේ භාෂාව හෝ අපේ සංස්කෘතිය හෝ අපේ රටේ තිබෙන යම් යම් ස්වභාවික දේවල් හෝ ඒ ඒ රටවල ප්‍රචාරය කිරීමේ කටයුතු ඉතාමත්ම අසතුටු දායකයි. ඒ ගැන මොනම විධියකින් වත් සතුටු වන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. අප ගිය බොහෝ රටවල විදේශීය තානාපති කාර්යාලවල දකින්නට ලැබුණා, තම රටේ ඇති ස්වභාවික දේවල් ප්‍රදර්ශනය කරමින් විදේශීය සංචාරකයින් ගෙන්වා ගැනීම පිණිස වැදගත් ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු ගෙන යන බව. නමුත් අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාලවලට ගිය විට අඩු ගණනේ අප රට ගැන ඇති විස්තර පත්‍රිකාවක් වත් ඒවායේ දකින්නට නො තිබුණු බව විශේෂයෙන් සඳහන් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. මම ඒ ගැන ඒ තානාපති කාර්යාල වලින් විමසුවාම මට දැනගන්නට ලැබුණේ රට පිළිබඳ කිසිම විස්තර පත්‍රිකාවක් වත් එම තානාපති කාර්යාලවලට ලැබෙන්නට සලස්වන්නේ නැති බවයි. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ ගැන හොඳ නිදර්ශනයක් පෙන්වන්නම්. පාසැල් රජයට ගන්නා 'අවස්ථාවේදී එංගලන්තයේ' නොයෙකුත් අන්දමේ බොරු ආරංචි පැතිර ගිය බව ඒ තානාපති කාර්යාලවලින් දැනගන්නට ලැබුණා. නමුත් මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කිසිම විස්තරයක්, පත්‍රිකාවක් අපේ ප්‍රවෘත්ති අමාත්‍යාංශය මාගීයෙන් යවන්නට විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශය පොහොසත් වුණේ නැහැ. මේ නිසා බොරු ප්‍රචාර පැතිර යාමෙන් නො යෙකුත් විධියේ දෝෂාරෝපණයන්ට අපේ තානාපතිවරුන්ට පවා මුහුණපත්තට සිදුවුනු බව දැනගන්නට ලැබුණා. එම නිසා අපේ රට පිළිබඳ සත්‍ය තොරතුරු, සහ ආරංචි ඒ ඒ රටවලට ලබා දෙන්නට වහාම ක්‍රියා මාගීයක් යෙදීමට කාලය පැමිණ තිබෙනවා. අපේ දේශපාලන ප්‍රතිපත්ති පිළිබඳ නොයෙක් විධියේ අසත්‍ය ආරංචි ඒ රටවල පැතිර යාම නිසා, අපේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයට, අපේ විදේශ සම්බන්ධතාවයට පහර වදින අවස්ථා තිබෙන බව දැනගන්නට ලැබුණා.

විශේෂයෙන් අපේ රටේ තිබෙන ස්වභාවික දර්ශණ—සිගිරිය, අනුරාධපුර වැනි ස්ථාන—පින්තූර මාගීයෙන් හා වෙනත් නොයෙකුත් මාගීවලින් ඒ රටේ

වල ප්‍රචාරය කර හැරීමට පුළුවන් කමක් තිබෙනවා නම්, මෙයට වඩා විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් දේශ සංචාරකයින් මේ රටට එනවාට කිසිම අනුමානයක් නැහැ. නමුත් අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාලවලින් ඒ වැඩ කොටස ඉටු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඉටු වන බවක් පෙනෙන්නට නැහැ. කොටින්, අපේ වෙළඳ ද්‍රව්‍ය පිළිබඳව මොන අන්දමකින් වත් ප්‍රචාරයක් කෙරෙන බවක් අපට පෙනෙන්නට නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන් ධන හිඟ යක් පවතින මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මේ රට වෙනුවෙන් අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාල මගින් විශාල සේවයක් ඉටු කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. අපේ විදේශීය තානාපති කාර්යාල හත අටකටම ගිය මට, අපේ වෙළඳ ද්‍රව්‍ය විකිණීමට මොන අන්දමක වත් ප්‍රචාරක කටයුත්තක් කර ඇති බවක් පෙනෙන්නට තිබුණේ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන් මෙබඳු තත්ත්වයකින් අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාල පවත්වාගෙන යාම ගැන මම කනගාටු වෙනවා. එම නිසා මා පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, අපේ රට ගැන පැතිර යන බොරු ප්‍රචාර නැති කිරීමටත්, අපේ රටේ තිබෙන ස්වභාවික දර්ශනීය ස්ථාන පින්තූර සහ විස්තර පත්‍රිකා මගින්, පොත් මගින් ඒ ඒ රටවල ප්‍රචාරය කිරීමටත් වැඩ කටයුතු යොදන්නටය කියා. එසේ කරනු ලැබුවොත් විදේශීය සංචාරකයින් මෙරටට ගෙන්වා ගැනීමට හැකි වෙනවා පමණක් නොවෙයි නො යෙකුත් අංශවලින් අප රට පිළිබඳ අවබෝධයක් ඒ රටවල ජනතාවට ලැබෙනවා. එම නිසා මේ තානාපති කාර්යාල අපේ ප්‍රචාරක මධ්‍යස්ථාන බවට පෙරළීමට කටයුතු කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ නැතුව දිව්‍ය ලෝකයේ දෙවියන් වැජඹෙන ස්ථාන හැටියට මේ ස්ථාන තබාගෙන විශාල කාර්වලින් එහාට මෙහාට ගියාට වැඩක් වෙන්නේ නැහැ. අපේ රටේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයට ප්‍රයෝජනයක් වන පරිද්දෙන් එවා සකස් කරන්නට පුළුවන් නම් ඇත්තවශයෙන් මේවායින් ප්‍රයෝජනය ලබාගන්නාය කියා අපට සිතන්නට පුළුවනි. එහෙම කරන්නට බැරි නම්, මේ කාර්යාල වසා දමා අපේ මුදල් තව තවත් කාබාසිනියා කර ඉඩ හරින්නේ නැතුව ඒ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

උදවිය ආපසු ගෙන්වා ගැනීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කරනවා නම් හොඳය කියා මම කල්පනා කරනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය ගැනත් යමක් සඳහන් කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ මේ රටේ වගේ, ඒ තානාපති කාර්යාලවලත් උස් පහත් හේදයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ තානාපති කාර්යාලවල ලිපි කරුවන්ට සලකන්නේ ඉතාමත්ම අසාධාරණ පිළිවෙළටයි. තානාපතිවරුන්ට විශාල වැටුප් සහ වෙනත් නොයෙකුත් ගෙවීම් හා පහසුකම් තිබෙන නමුත් කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයට සලකන්නේ ඉතාමත් පහත් අන්දමටයි. ඒ තානාපතිවරුන්ගේ, උසස් පත්තියේ කෙනෙකුගේ දරුවන්ට පාසැල් වල ඉගෙනීම සඳහා විශේෂ ගෙවීමක් කරනවා. නමුත් සාමාන්‍ය ලිපිකරුවන්ගේ දරුවන් වෙනුවෙන් ශතයක්වත් ගෙවන්නේ නැහැ. මේ රටින් තානාපතිවරුන් වශයෙන් ඒ ඒ රටවලට ගිය පුද්ගලයන්ගේ දරුවන්ට එක ආකාරයකින් සැලකීමත්, ඒ තානාපති වරුන්ගේ සේවය සඳහා ගිය ලිපි කරුවන්ගේ දරුවන්ට වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් සැලකීමත් අසාධාරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් නොවේද කියා මා ප්‍රශ්න කරන්න කැමැතියි. මේවාට ලෝකය හිතන වෙනවා. කොයි එක්කෙනාගේ දරුවන් දරුවෙක්; අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා ගෙවීමක් කරනවා නම් එය කාටත් ගෙවීම යුතු කමක්. ඒ නිසා අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා ගෙවීම ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් නම්, එය කාටත් ගෙවීම යුතුකමක් හැටියට පෙන්වා දෙන්න කැමතියි.

මගේ කල්පනාවේ හැටියට අපි නොයෙක් රටවලට, නොයෙක් දේ සඳහා, නොයෙක් විධියේ සාකච්ඡාවලට අපේ රටේ නියෝජිත පිරිස් යවනවා. හාල් සම්බන්ධ සාකච්ඡාවලට හෝ වේවා, වෙන එකකට හෝ වේවා, වෙළෙඳ සාකච්ඡාවලට අපේ රටෙන් නියෝජිතයන් යවනවා නම්, ඒ තානාපති කාර්යාල තිබෙන එකේ ප්‍රයෝජනය කුමක්ද කියා මට තේරෙන්නේ නැහැ. මා හිතන හැටියට, අපේ රටට ඔරොත්තු දෙනවාට වැඩියෙන් තානාපතිවරුන් ඇති කරන්න ඕනෑ නැහැ. අපේ රටට ඔරොත්තු දෙන පිළිවෙළට රට

වල් පහකට හයකට සීමා වන පරිදි තානාපති කාර්යාල අඩු කිරීම සුදුසුය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා.

අවසාන වශයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ රටේ විදේශ ධනය පරිහානි තත්ත්වයට වැටී තිබෙන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී තානාපති කාර්යාල මගින් රටේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය නගා සිටුවීමට අපේ ප්‍රධාන වෙළෙඳ ද්‍රව්‍ය ආදිය—තේ, රබර්, පොල්, ආදිය—වැඩි මුදලකට විකුණා ගැනීමට මහන්සි ගන්නා ලෙසයි. ප්‍රචාර මගින් හෝ වෙන ක්‍රමයකින් හෝ ඒ ඒ රටවලට වැඩි මිලකට ඒ ද්‍රව්‍ය විකිණීමට මහන්සි ගන්නට අවස්ථාව දැන් පැමිණ තිබෙනවා. මා හරිද කියන්න මම දන්නේ නැහැ. මා යුරෝපයේ සංචාරය කළ කාලය තුළදී ලංකාවේ රහට තේ විකක් බොන්නට මට ලැබුණේ නැහැ. ලංකාවේ තේ නියම විධියට යුරෝපයේ රටවල ප්‍රචාරය කරනවා නම්, මීට වඩා විශාල මුදලක් ඒ වෙනුවෙන් ලබා ගන්නට අපට අවස්ථාව සැලසෙනවා. එයින් පෙනෙනවා අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාල හරියාකාර ඒ කටයුතු කරන්නේ නැති බව. වෙන එකක් තබා අපේ රටේ මුද්දරයක්වත් මේ තානාපති කාර්යාලවල නැහැ. ඒ ගැන විමසූ අවස්ථාවේදී මට දැනගන්නට ලැබුණා, අපේ තැපැල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නීතියෙන් ඉඩදී නැතිලූ, මුද්දරයක්වත් එහි යවන්න. අපේ රටේ තත්ත්වය ඒ රටවල විදහා පාන දේවල් ඒ තානාපති කාර්යාල මගින් කරන්නේ නැත්නම්, සුර කුමරු වත් වගේ දිව්‍ය සැප විඳින්නට ඒ අය තැබීමෙන් වැඩක් නැහැ. එක්කෝ ඒ අය ආපසු ගෙන්වා ගනිමු. එසේ නැත්නම් ඒ අයගෙන් වැඩ අරගෙන අපේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයත්, අපේ විදේශීය ධනයත් රැකගෙන, අපේ මධ්‍යස්ථ දේශපාලන ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ලෝකයට විදහා පාමු. ඒ වගේම අපේ භාෂාවත්, සංස්කෘතියත්, සත්‍යත්වයත් අනුව—අධිරාජ්‍යවාදීන් මෙන් තව දුරටත් ජීවත් නොවී—අපේ රටේ මිනිස්සු මේ විධියටයි ජීවත් වන්නේ; මේ විධියටයි අඳින්නේ; මේ විධියටයි කපා කරන්නේ; අපේ සංස්කෘතිය මේකයි, කියන තත්ත්වය ඒ රටවලට පෙන්වා දෙන්නට මහන්සි ගනිමු.

අන්තර් පාර්ලිමේන්තු සම්මේලනයේදී එයට පැමිණි හැම රටකම අය තමන්ගේ භාෂාවෙන් කපා කරන්න පොහොසත්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[හේරත් මයා.]

වුණා; තමන්ගේ භාෂාවෙන් කළා කරන්න මහත්සි ගත්තා. අපේ ලංකාවෙන් ගිය නියෝජිතයින්ට ඒ තත්ත්වය ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නට බැරිවීම ගැන මා කණගාටු වෙනවා. ඒක නින්දාවට කාරණයක්. නමුත් මා පමණක් සිංහලෙන් කළා කළා. අපේ සමහර පණ්ඩිතයෝ ඇහුවා, කාටද තේරුණේ කියා. මම කියනවා අන්තර් පාර්ලිමේන්තු සම්මේලනයේ වාර්තාව කියවන්න කියා, තේරුණාද නැද්ද කියා බලා ගන්න. ඒ වාර්තාවේ සටහන් වෙලා තිබෙනවා. එයින් පෙනෙනවා, අපේ භාෂාව සංස්කෘතිය පිළිබඳව මේ සභාවෙන් රට ඇතුළේත් පමණක් කළා කරන්නේ. එසේ නොකර ලෝකයේ යම් තත්ත්වයක් අපේ භාෂාවටත්, සංස්කෘතියටත් ලබා ගන්නට උත්සාහ කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. අපි වේදිකාවේ පමණක් ඇඳුම ගැන කළා කර පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට පැමිණියාට පසුව ඇඳුම ගැන වැඩිය සලකන්නේ නැත කියා කිව්වාට ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳෙන්නේ නැහැ. අපි සිංහලයන් හැටියට අපේ භාෂාවත්, ජාතියත්, වේදිකාවට පමණක් සීමා නොකර ලෝකයේ අනික් රටවලත් අපේ තත්ත්වය පිළිබිඹු කරන්නට පුළුවන් අවස්ථා තිබෙනවා. එයින් අපි ප්‍රයෝජන ගනිමු. අපේ විදේශ ධනය මේ තානාපති කාර්යාල මගින් යම්කිසි තත්ත්වයකට දියුණු කරමු. ඒ රටවල සංචාරකයින්ට අපේ රටට එන්න හිතෙන විධියට ප්‍රචාරක පත්‍රිකා පිකක්වත් යවා, නිකම්ම තිබෙන බිත්තිවල නැත්නම් බෝඩ් ලැලිවල අලවමු. එසේ කර මේ රට මේ විධියේ එකක් කියා පෙන්වන්නට අවස්ථාව සලසමු. විශේෂයෙන්ම විදේශ ගත ධනය ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමට මේ තානාපති කාර්යාලවලින් කටයුතු කෙරෙන්නේ නැත්නම් ඒවා වසා දමමු. මේ දෙකින් එකක් කරන හැටියට ගරා පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලමින් මම නවතින්නම්.

අ. හා. 5

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

I must confess that owing to an engagement at which the hon. Leader of the Opposition and I had to be present—being witnesses at a wedding

—it was not my privilege to follow this Debate as closely as I should have done. It is a remarkable thing, fortunately or unfortunately, that pair picked upon the two persons who both interfered with the rice ration in this country to perform this role. I have no doubt that we shall both endeavour not to mar the “nekatha”.

First of all, I must deal with the comments made by the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna). He said that our missions are giving incorrect information about our country; there have been several misstatements and distortions about Ceylon; and it should be their duty to set right the wrong impressions created by the foreign press. We have had occasion in the recent past to deal with distortions in our local press, and it seems to me that, before we start thinking of correcting what is stated in the foreign press, we should give our mind to take necessary action to deal with distortions in our local press. I do agree, however, that our missions should be instructed to provide fair and accurate information, and correct distortions as and when they are made, but this is something which is extremely difficult to ensure. There is no guarantee that the foreign press will be obliged to publish whatever we may write to them.

The second point the hon. Member made was about the wrong type of persons sent as our ambassadors. I know that in his view any person who is sent to any place is the wrong type of person. According to him the Sinhala only Act should operate in isolation; there could be no use for English or Tamil if he and his partner formed the Government single-handed. But in the circumstances that exist, the remarks that I have already made about other branches of the administration, particularly with reference to the police and the army, are also applicable here. Indeed, we must be careful and on guard to see that persons appointed to diplomatic posts also are not persons who, by reason of their English education and background, take a view that is diametri-

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cally opposed to the revolution of 1956 and must not be allowed to bring that revolution to nought.

The hon. Member for Welimada asked: what about the Chinese Ambassador in Ceylon? He does not speak a word of English or Sinhalese for that matter, and yet manages extremely well. I happen to know the Chinese Ambassador myself. He has got extremely competent translators capable of translating what he says and what is said both in English and Sinhalese direct into Chinese. If we also reach a stage when we too could have such competent translators I think the problem will cease to be a problem at all. If the *Vimukthi prathipaththiya* of the hon. Member for Welimada is to be adopted, we will come to a situation when we can have no translators because, indeed, the translators themselves would lack the competence to function as translators at all.

Then the hon. Member for Welimada referred to a demonstration by some Tamil students when the Prime Minister went to London last April to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. I myself saw that demonstration as it was called. There were about thirty or forty Tamil students lined up at a place outside West London close to the London Airport. Most of them were not Ceylon students. Many of them were Tamil students from Malaya and other places. There may have been a few Ceylon Tamils also. If you consider it a demonstration, I should like to point out that at the same time there was an even more important demonstration going on, a *satyagraha* campaign outside Lancaster House against the South African attitude towards the Bantu tribe. That was a more significant demonstration. That is the type of democracy practised in Great Britain.

Even the hon. Member for Welimada will agree that the mere fact that somebody stages a demonstration is not something for which any individual can be called to account.

What the hon. Member says is that a representative of the Ceylon High Commission, Mr. Kanagasunderam, had given some information and conveyed some information about the Prime Minister's arrival at the London Airport and thus it was possible for the Tamil students to gather there. I do not think it requires any special information for anyone to know that once the Prime Minister leaves Ceylon by air to London, that she was going to arrive at the London Airport. Whether it was the North or the West, still it was the London Airport. I do not think any secret service or leakage of information was necessary for the Tamil students to know of her arrival in London. Short of being diverted on account of the fog, there is no other reason to imagine that the Prime Minister would arrive anywhere else other than the London Airport.

In regard to Mr. Kanagasunderam, he is today our Ambassador in Indonesia. I believe he is doing a very good job there. It is true he was in Gal Oya at the time of the riots, in the service of the Gal Oya Development Board. But whether an official who has been involved in some incident like that is capable of any treatment other than the treatment that has been given by this Government is a matter this House must consider; because, as I see, it is perfectly useless saying, "Why do you not take action to get rid of a particular officer because he figured in some incident six or seven years ago when, according to our very Constitution, we have the Public Service Commission which makes appointments and is expected to be free from political influence? But, Sir, under the democracy which we preach and practice it is absolutely impossible to deal with an officer except upon charges proved against him.

I do not know whether Mr. Kanagaratnam is having any difficulty owing to any political attitude; I do not know him personally. As far as I know, it will be completely wrong to make any statement about him on

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[ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.]

the flimsy material placed before us by the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna). But, indeed on a political level, I should like to take up the hon. Member for Welimada and tell him this, that if he wishes to have reforms in the administration, those reforms cannot be effected unless we are also prepared to regard the transformation that has taken place since 1956 as requiring the necessary institutional changes which must necessarily go along with it.

The hon. Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake) talked about the leakage of a document written by Dr. G. P. Malalasekera and referred to an editorial from a paper called "The Dawn" in which strong language was used. I think, they talked about "a dirt brown cloth of ankle length" and referred to the leakage as being of a deliberate nature. The Government takes very strong view of this leakage. We consider it a most unfortunate matter from the point of view of the Government of Ceylon that such an incident should have occurred. We are making a very close investigation through the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs; reports have been called for; the material is being examined; but up to-date the investigations are not concluded and I do not think at the moment I can give very much information to hon. Members in regard to this matter except to give our assurance that the Government views this matter with grave concern. We are going into the matter very closely indeed.

බිලිවි. දහනායක මය.

(තිரு. උප්පිය. තකරායඤ්ඤ)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Will you tell the House what the outcome of the investigation will be?

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

(තිரு. ආර්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I cannot make a prophecy but when the investigations are concluded I shall see to it that the

House is informed. I cannot tell you now what the outcome is going to be. I do not think the hon. Member for Galle meant that. I think what he meant was that when the investigations are concluded I should keep the House informed. The answer to that is, "certainly!" He referred to other rumours and various permutations and combinations worked out by him as to what he thinks is going to be the political future of myself, of the Hon. Prime Minister, and of the Governor-General.

As far as my own political future is concerned, I have made a very clear statement on the Floor of this House in regard to my own intention. I made it on the 24th of August or rather in the early hours of the morning of the 25th, and my views have not changed since. In regard to other matters, the hon. Member said it is essential that Parliament should be told about them. But I should like to take the hon. Member for Galle up on that and ask him, when he decided to dispense with the services of five of his Ministers whether he did not do so at midnight and, I believe, without even the courtesy of informing hon. Members of this House?

බිලිවි. දහනායක මය.

(තිரு. උප්පිය. තකරායඤ්ඤ)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Is the present Prime Minister going to follow my example?

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

(තිரு. ආර්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I sincerely hope that no one in his right mind will ever dream of following the example of the hon. Member for Galle. And the reason for that is, we have seen from his own experience what befalls people who behave as the hon. Member did when it comes to facing the polls and taking the verdict of our electors.

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බබ්ලිවි. දහන්‍යයක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Will you face the polls?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරතුංග මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Not only will I face the polls, but I sincerely hope to be able to demonstrate to the hon. Member for Galle that far from having a reduced majority at the next elections I will be returned with a bigger majority and prove my point.

බබ්ලිවි. දහන්‍යක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகவாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

When will that be? We hope it is going to be very soon.

ഒരു രൂപപദ്ധതി മൂലം.

(திரு. ரோய் ராஜபக்ச)

(Mr. Roy Rajapakse)

No ! Three more long years !

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරතුංග මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Considering how vehemently the hon. Member for Galle opposes the cut he can hardly expect me to prove my point any sooner than 1965.

The hon. Second Member for Batticaloa (Mr. Macan Markar) also made some points about the circulation of this same document in Ottawa, and referred, I believe, to the "Malalasekera" leakage. I have nothing further to say to that beyond what I have already stated. He says that Ceylon has forfeited the goodwill of several countries as a result. In regard to that matter I am in no position to say anything except to say that the document should certainly not have been circulated in the manner it was circulated. The Government is going into it.

The hon. Member for Nivaltigala (Mr. Stanley Molligoda) also referred to the same matter and raised some questions. We are still following a neutralist policy. The contents of Dr. Malalasekera's document will have to be carefully studied and examined from that point of view.

මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.

(ஜனாப் மாக்கன் மாக்கர்)

(Mr. Macan Markar)

Does the Government subscribe to the views expressed by Dr. Malalasekera in his confidential document?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරතුංග මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I do not still know what views were expressed. I have read only the newspaper reports. I would rather not express any view on behalf of the Government of Ceylon in regard to that document until I have seen the whole of it. It appears that some document was circulated among the Missions which should never have been circulated. The matter is being gone into. I would much rather prefer at this stage not to express any view on the contents of press reports as to what has been circulated.

The hon. Member for Nivitigala also raised questions about vacancies in embassies and asked when they are going to be filled. I believe, the Hon. Prime Minister is already taking action and those posts of heads of missions as are vacant will very soon be filled.

The hon. Member for Walapane (Mr. Herath) referred to various matters regarding our foreign missions abroad. I agree with the hon. Member that we must be very considerate towards the conditions and circumstances of the clerical staff and the needs of education of their children and see that these people are paid properly. That matter, too, will receive the attention of the Government.

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[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

I do not really know whether the mere appointment of people who speak only Sinhala, under the Sinhala Act, is going to solve the problems of foreign representation abroad. Now it appears to us that even English is not sufficient as a medium of communication as far as diplomatic contacts are concerned. I do honestly agree with all hon. Members who have taken the view that one of the principal functions of foreign representation abroad must be to harness both aid and trade in the proper directions. There is no question about it. The accent is definitely being placed on trade commissioners than on high commissioners. We are doing our level best to see to it that commercial assistants trained in the Ministry of Commerce and Trade are attached to foreign missions abroad with the object of strengthening further our trade connections.

“22 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැය සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 52,70,038 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

22 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැය සම්මතය උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

2 වන සම්මතය—පාලන භාස්තු—පුනරා වර්තන වියදම්, රු. 24,77,989

வாக்குப்பண இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள், மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூபா 24,77,989

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges, Recurrent expenditure, Rs. 2,477,989

“22 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන වැය සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 24,77,989 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත් සභාසම්මත විය.

22 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන වැය සම්මතය උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

3 වන සම්මතය—පාලන භාස්තු—මූල ධන වියදම්, රු. 25,000

வாக்குப்பண இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள், ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 25,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration charges, Capital expenditure, Rs. 25,000

“22 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 3 වන වැය සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 25,000 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

22 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 3 වන වැය සම්මතය උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

4 වන සම්මතය—දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් සැපයෙන සේවා—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 87,334

வாக்குப்பண இல. 4.—திரிணைக்களத்தால் அளிக்கப்படும் சேவைகள், மீண்டும் வரும் செலவு, ரூபா 87,334

Vote No. 4.—Services provided by the Department—Recurrent expenditure, 87,334

“22 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 4 වන වැය සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 87,334 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

22 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 4 වන වැය සම්මතය උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

අ.භා. 5.15

23 වන ශීර්ෂය—ආගමන, විගමන සහ ඉන් දියානු සහ පකිස්තානු පදිංචිකරුවන් ලියා පදිංචි කිරීමේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

தலைப்பு 23.—குடிவரவு, குடியகல்வுத் திணைக்களமும் இந்திய பாக்கிஸ்தான் வாசிகள் பதிவு செய்தலும்

HEAD 23.—DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION AND REGISTRATION OF INDIAN AND PAKISTANI RESIDENTS

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

**1 වන සම්මතය—කාර්ය මණ්ඩල පොදු ග
ලික පඩිනඩි හා වෙනත් දීමනා,
රු. 19,73,374**

வாக் குப்பண இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்
குரிய வேதனமும் பிறப்புகளும், ரூபா
19,73,374

**Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments
and other allowances of staff,
Rs. 1,973,374**

**1 වන උප ශීර්ෂය—සේවක සංඛ්‍යා සහ
වැටුප්, රු. 13,28,220**

உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளங்
களும், ரூபா 13,28,220

**Sub-head 1.—Cadre and salaries,
Rs. 1,328,220**

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මා නමින් තිබෙන සංශෝධනය මම
ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10
in respect of Sub-head 1, item “Con-
troller of Immigration and Emigration
and Commissioner for Registration of
Indian and Pakistani Residents.”

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ වැය ශීර්ෂය
යටතේ කරුණක් දෙකක් මතක් කළ
යුතුව තිබෙනවා. හැකි තාක් උනුඩින්
ඒවා ගැන සඳහන් කරන්නට මා දැන් බලා
පොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ආගමන හා විගමන
පාලකතාගේ හා ඉන්දියානු හා පාකිස්-
තානු වැසියන් ලියා පදිංචි කරවීමේ කොම-
සාරිස්තාගේ 1960 වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ
පාලන වාර්තාවේ 6 වන පිටුවේ 9 වන
වගන්තියේ තිබෙන්නේ මෙන්ම මේ
ආකාරයටයි :

“ඉන්දියානු හා පාකිස්තානු වැසියන් ලියා පදිංචි
කිරීම: ලංකාවේ පදිංචි වී සිටින උත්පත්තියෙන්
ඉන්දියානුන් සහ පාකිස්තානුන් වන තැනැත්
තන්ගේ ලංකා පුරවැසි භාවය පිළිබඳ ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර
2,37,034 පිළිබඳ කටයුතු කිරීම අවුරුද්ද අවසානය
වන විට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වාගේ තිබී තිබුණි.”

මෙම වර්ෂය තුළදී අයැදුම් පත් 191 ක් ගැන
පරීක්ෂණ පැවැත් වූ අතර, අයැදුම් පත්‍ර 1,840 ක්
මත පුරවැසි භාවය දෙන ලදී. 1960 දෙසැම්බර්
අවසානය දක්වා ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අයැදුම් පත්‍ර
30,413 කින් 1,25,477 දෙනෙක් ලංකාවේ පුරවැසි
යන් වශයෙන් ලියා පදිංචි කොට ඇත.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඉන්දියානු සහ
පාකිස්තානු පදිංචිකරුවන් ලියා පදිංචි කිරී-
මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත් මේ වැය ශීර්ෂය
යටතේම තිබෙන අංශයක් හැටියටයි දැන්
තිබෙන්නේ. පසු ගිය අවුරුදු ගණනාවක්
තුළම මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ ඉවර
වෙන්නේ කවදාද, දැන් තත්ත්වය
මොකද යනාදී වශයෙන් අපි මේ ගරු සභා
වේදී ප්‍රශ්න කර තිබෙනවා. එසේ ප්‍රශ්න
කරන විට අපට ලැබුණු උත්තරය මොකක්
ද? දැන් ඉතාම ආසන්නයි වැඩ ඉවර
වෙන්නට කියලයි කිව්වේ. දිවංගත ගරු එස්.
ඩබ්ලිව්. ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක අගමැති
තුමා ඉන්න කාලෙත් ඔය ප්‍රශ්නය අහල
තියෙනවා. 1957-58 අය වැය ලේඛන
විවාදයේ කාරක සභා අවස්ථාවේදීත් මේ
ගැන විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී
වරුන් ප්‍රශ්න කර තිබෙනවා. එතකොටත්
කිව්වේ දැන් වැඩ ඉවර වෙන්නට ආසන්නයි
කියන උත්තරයමයි. එහෙම කිව්වට
මොකද තවම ලියා පදිංචි කිරීම අවසන් වී
නැති බව පෙනෙනවා. තවම මේ දෙපාර්ත-
මේන්තුවත් තියෙනවා. මේ අවුරුද්දෙන්
ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සඳහා මුදල් වෙන්
කර තිබෙනවා. තවමත් ඒ දෙපාර්ත-
මේන්තුව වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා.
මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පාලනය භාර
කොමසාරිස්වරයා තමාගේ පාලන වාර්තා
වෙන් සඳහන් කර තිබෙන්නේ තව වික-
කාලයකින් වැඩ අවසන් වන තරමට සම්-
පූර්ණයෙන්ම වාගේ තිබී තිබුණු බවයි.
තව ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර ස්වල්පයක් පමණක්
තිබෙනවාය යන්නයි කියා තිබෙන්නේ.
අපට දැන් පැහැදිලි පිළිතුරක් වුවමනා
කරනවා මේ ගැන. ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර ස්වල්ප
යක් පමණක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ ගණන
හරියටම නැතත් දළ වශයෙන් කොපමණ
ද කියා අපි දැනගන්නට කැමතියි. ඒ වගේම
කවදා තරමට මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ
අවසන් වේවිද කියාත් දැන ගන්නට කැමති
යි. ඒ ගැන පිළිතුරක් ලබා ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය
යි. ඉන්දියානු ප්‍රශ්නය වැනි ප්‍රශ්න සම්-
බන්ධයෙන් තදින් බල පාන කරුණක්
නිසි අපට මේ ගැන පිළිතුරු වුවමනා

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.]

කරන්නේ. මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන මීට වඩා යමක් අහන්ට අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. මට විශේෂයෙන්ම දැන ගන්ට ඕනෑ කරන්නේ මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ අවසන් වන්නේ කවදාද යන්නයි. තවත් විකක් තිබෙනවා, යනාදි වශයෙන් කියමින් අවුරුදු පතා මුදල් වියදම් කිරීමේ තේරුමක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා නියත වශයෙන්ම මෙහි වැඩ කවදා අවසන් වේද යන්න පැහැදිලිව දන්වන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

පුරවැසියන් විමට සුදුසුකම් ඇති අය ලියා පදිංචි කිරීමේ පනතක් 1948 දී ඇති කළා. ඒ පනත අනුව මේ රටේ හිටපු ඉන්දියානුන්ටත්, පාකිස්තානුන්ටත් ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර යවන්ට පුළුවන්කමක් තිබුණා. ඒ වුණත් ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර යවා තිබෙන්නේ 2,37,034 දෙනකු විසින් පමණයි. මා සදහන් කරන්නේ මා දන්න හැටියටයි. ඒ නිසා මෙහි යම් වරදක් එහෙම තිබෙනවා නම් පෙන්වා දෙන ලෙස ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. මා දන්න හැටියට ඒ කාලෙ එක පවුලකට එක ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රයයි එවන්ට දුන්නේ. එක් පවුලකට සාමාන්‍යයෙන් හතර දෙනෙක් ඉන්න හැටියටයි ගණන් ගන්නේ. ඒ අනුව 1,25,000 ස් ගණනක් දෙනා පවුල් 30,000 ස් ගණනක් හැටියටයි සදහන් කර තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ නිසා ඒ අට ලක්ෂයෙන්, දල වශයෙන් දෙලක්ෂනිස්සත්දහස් තිස් හතර දෙනෙක් පමණ ඉන්දියන් කාරයන් ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පුළුවන්. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අවුරුදු පතාම මේ රටට ඉන්දියන්කාරයන් හොරෙන් ඇතුළු වෙනවා. එසේ එන විට ඒ ඉන්දියන් කාරයන් අල්ලන්න අමාරුයි. ඉන්දියන් කාරයන් හොරෙන් මේ රටට ඇතුළු වන විට එය නතර කරන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. මමත් මේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී වරුන් මීට පෙර මේ කාරණය පැහැදිලි කළා. ඉන්දියානුවන් දහසය ලක්ෂයක් පමණ මේ රටේ දැනට ඉන්නවා. ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර ඉදිරිපත් කළ ගණනට වඩා සිටින අට ලක්ෂයක් ඉන්දියන්කාරයන් පසු ගිය අවුරුදු දහය පහළොව ඇතුළතදී මේ රටට හොරෙන්, කල්ලතෝති මාර්ගයෙන් පැමිණි ඉන්දියන්කාරයන් බව මේ වාර්ෂික

අනුව පෙනී යනවා. මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව තිබෙන්නේ හොරෙන් එන ඉන්දියානු කාරයන් ඇල්ලීමටයි. ඒ හොරෙන් එන ඉන්දියානුකාරයන් ඇල්ලීම අපහසු නැහැ. ඇයි? මෙතන නම් තිබෙනවා. ඒ දෙලක්ෂ ගණනක් වූ ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රවලට අඩංගු නොවූ තවත් පිරිසක් සිටිනවා. ඔවුන්ගේ නම් තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඔවුන් හොරෙන් මේ රටට ඇතුළුවන් හැටියට අපට සලකන්නට පුළුවන්. මේ කාරණය තවත් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් මතක් කළා. හොර ඉන්දියන්කාරයන් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් මේ රටේ වාසය කරන බව ගරු අගමැතිතුමියන් මීට අවුරුදු එක හමාරකට පමණ පෙර සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේදී කියා තිබුණා. මේ අය වතුකරයේ රක්ෂාවල නියුක්තවයි සිටින්නේ. ඒ නිසා මේ අය සොයා ගැනීම ලෙහෙසියි. මේ වාර්තාව දෙස බලන විට මේ නම් ඇති 2,37,034 කෙළින්ම මේ රටට පැමිණි පිරිසක් බව ඉන්දියානු ආණ්ඩුවත් පිළිගනිවි. ඒ නිසා ඒ ඉන්දියානු පිරිස ආපසු යවන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා.

මේ රටට හොරෙන් එන ඉන්දියන් කාරයන් අල්ලා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධව මේ ගරු සභාවේ ගිය වර්ෂයේදී පණතක් සම්මත වුණා. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ පණත අනුව කොපමණ දුරට වැඩ කර තිබෙනවාද, කොපමණ වැඩ ඉදිරියට කරනවාද කියා මම දැනගන්නට සතුටුයි. ඒ පණත අනුව හොරෙන් ආ ඉන්දියන් කාරයකු ගැන ආරංචියක් ලැබුණ හොත් ඒ තැනැත්තා අත් අඩංගුවට ගැනීමට උප පොලිස් අධිකාරිවරුන්ට බලය තිබෙනවා. අපි දන්නවා මේ හොරෙන් එන ඉන්දියානුකාරයන් වැඩි වශයෙන් වාසය කරන්නේ වතුකරයේ බව. එම නිසා සෑම වත්තක් පාසාම පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වන්න ඕනෑ. මේ ගැන වහාම වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් යොදා ක්‍රියා කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ වතු වල සිටින සියලුම ඉන්දියන්කාරයන්ගේ නම් මොනවාද, ඔවුන් කොපමණ ගණනක් සිටිනවාද, ඔවුන් මේ රටට ආවේ කොහොමද කියා සොයා බලන්නට ඕනෑ. එසේ කළොත් නිත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම මේ රටට පැමිණි හොර ඉන්දියන් කාරයන් අල්ලා ගන්න පුළුවන්. ඊට පසු මේ අය ආපසු ඉන්දියාවට යවන්න පුළුවන් වෙනවා. මේ වාර්ෂික ලේකම්තුමා දන්නවා, මේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

හොරෙන් එන ඉන්දියානුවන් අල්ලා ගැනීමේ කාර්යය භාරව තිබෙන්නේ පොලීසියට බව. පොලීසිය මේ වැඩේ ක්‍රමානුකූලව, හරියට, කරන්නේ නැහැ. සමහර නිලධාරීන් ගොසින් අල්ලස් රැගෙන තම වැඩ කටයුතු හරියාකාර කරන්නේ නැතෙයි කියා අපට ආරංචි ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපට ලියුම් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මේවා අප දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට දැන්වා තිබෙන නමුත් එහි ප්‍රතිඵල මොනවාද කියා තවම දැනගන්න නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මේ වැඩ කටයුතුත් අමතර වශයෙන් පොලීසියට භාර දුන්නොත් එය නිසි අන්දමට කරන්න ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය මුළු රටටම බලපාන ප්‍රශ්නයක් නිසා, සෑම දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයකින්ම හොරෙන් මේ රටට එන අයගේ සංඛ්‍යාව වැඩි වන නිසා, මේ කටයුතු අමතර වැඩක් වශයෙන් පොලීසියට භාර නොදී, වෙනම නිලධාරී පිරිසක් පත් කොට, පුළුවන් ඉක්මනින් ප්‍රතිඵල ලබා ගන්න වැඩ කටයුතු කිරීම ඉතාම අවශ්‍ය බව මා පැහැදිලිවම කියන්න කැමතියි. එසේ නොකළොත් මේ රටට හොරෙන් එන සංඛ්‍යාව දිනෙන් දිනම වැඩි වීමෙනුත්, අපට අල්ලා ගන්න පුළුවන් සංඛ්‍යාව ක්‍රමානුකූලව අඩු වීමෙනුත්, අනාගතයේදී මේ රටට බලවත් තර්ජනයකට මුහුණ පාන්න සිදු වනවා නියතයි. ඒ හෙයින් මෙතුවක් කල් ගෙන ගිය දියරු ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වෙනස් කර අළුත් ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අනුගමනය කරනවාද නැද්ද කියා මා දැන් කෙලින්ම ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා ගෙන් දැනගන්න සතුටුයි.

ආගමන හා විගමන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සතු තවත් වගකීමක් එම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කොමසාරිස්තුමා විසින් 1960 වන වර්ෂය වෙනුවෙන් නිකුත් කර තිබෙන පාලන වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. මා ඒ කොටස දැන් කියවනවා :

“රැකියා ලබා ගැනීම ඇතුළුව විවිධ වූ හේතූන් සඳහා කෙටි කලකට මෙන්ම දිගු කලකට මෙහි නැවතීම සඳහා එන පුද්ගලයින් ලංකාවට ඇතුළුවීම පාලනය කිරීම, එක් අතකින් නුසුදුසු ආගන්තුකයින් ලංකාවට එම වැළැක්වීමෙහිලාත්, අනිත් අතින් ලාංකිකයින්ට කිරීමට දක්ෂතාවයන් හා නිපුණත්වයක් ඇති රක්ෂාවන් විදේශිකයින් විසින් ලබා ගැනීම සීමා කිරීමෙහිලාත් උපකාරී වේ.”

ඔන්න බලන්න ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, යම් යම් රක්ෂාවන් කරන්න සුදුසු ලාංකිකයින් මේ රටේ සිටියදී පිට රටින් එන අයට ලංකාවට ඇතුළුවීමට ඉඩ නොදීමට මෙම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට බලය තිබෙනවා. දැන් ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඇති වන තර්කය මෙයයි. යම් යම් රක්ෂාවන් කරන්න සුදුසු අය මේ රටේ ඉන්නවාද නැද්ද යන්න සොයා බලන්න, තක්සේරු කර බලන්න කවුද? ආණ්ඩුව කර තිබෙන වරද ඔන්න ඔකයි. පරණ තිබුණ තත්ත්වයම, 1956 ට කලින් තිබුණ තත්ත්වයම, තවම පවත්වා ගෙන යනවා. 1956 විප්ලවයෙන් පසුව මේවා වෙනස් කළ යුතුව තිබුණා. එය නොකිරීම ගැන වෙන කාහටවත් දොස් කියන්න බැහැ. එහි වගකීම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමා භාර ගන්න ඕනැ. එය ප්‍රතිපත්ති පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයක් නිසා එය වහාම වෙනස් කළ යුතුව තිබුණා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, යම් යම් කටයුතු කිරීමට සුදුස්සන් ලාංකිකයින් අතර සිටිනවාද නැද්ද යන ප්‍රශ්නය අද දින විසඳන්න කවුද? මේ රටේ තිබෙන වෙළඳ සමාගම් තමයි දැන් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන්න. මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් පවතින්න ඉඩ ඇරියාම සිදු වන්නේ මොකක්ද? පිට රටින් පුළුවන් තරම් උදවිය ගෙන්වන්න වෙළඳ සමාගම් කටයුතු යොදනවා. මට පුළුවන් නිදර්ශන කීපයක් දෙන්න. ඒ නිසා සමහර රැකියාවන් කරන්න සුදුසු අය මේ රටේ ඉන්නවාද නැද්ද යන්න පිළිබඳව තීරණයක් කිරීමේ කාර්යය, එහි සම්පූර්ණ වගකීම, ආගමන හා විගමන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට භාර දෙන්න ඕනැ. එම බලය තිබිය යුත්තේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව අතේ මිස වෙන කෙනෙකුගේ අතේ නොවෙයි. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ඒ බලය ලබාගන්න ඕනැ; ආණ්ඩුවට ඒ බලය ලබා ගන්න ඕනැ. විශේෂයෙන්ම කරුණු පැහැදිලි ලෙස ඒ අයට දැන ගන්න ලැබුණාම, එහෙම නැත් නම් කරුණු සොයා ගෙන වුණත්, විදේශික තැනැත්තකුට මොන යම් රක්ෂාවක් හෝ දෙන්නට කලින් ඒ සඳහා සුදුස්සෙක් මේ රටේ සිටිනවාද නැද්ද කියා පළමුවෙන් සොයා බලන්න ඕනැ. අපි කියා සිටින්නේ විදේශිකයන් ඕනැ නැතැ කියන එකයි. මේ තනතුරුවලට

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.]

දක්ෂ අය මේ රටේ සිටිනවා. එසේ නොසිටිය නම් පුහුණු කරවාගන්න ඕනෑ. නමුත් අපි කියන දේ මේ ආණ්ඩුව පිළිගන්නේ නැහැ. පිළිගනීවි කියා අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නෙත් නැහැ.

මේ ගැන මම එක නිදර්ශනයක් දෙන්නම්. නමුත් නාන්සේ දන්නවා, “එසෝ” සමාගම කියා අමෙරිකානු තෙල් සමාගමක්, මේ රටේ තිබෙන බව. දැනට 6 මාසෙකට පමණ උඩදී ජෝන්ස්ටන් නමැති අමෙරිකන් කාරයකුට මේ සමාගමේ සේවය සඳහා මාස 6 ක් වළංගු විසා බලපත්‍රයක් දුන්නා. දැන් ඒ මාස 6 අවසාන වෙගන යනවා. මා හිතන හැටියට තවත් දවස් කීපයයි තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ බලපත්‍රය දුන්නේ එක්තරා කොන්දේසියක් උඩයි. ඒ මොකක්ද? සමාගම පිළිගත් ඒ කොන්දේසිය නම් මාස 6 ක් ඇතුළත සුදුසු ලාංකිකයකු ඒ තනතුරට පත් කිරීමයි. 6 මාසයක් ඇතුළත සුදුසු ලාංකිකයකු පත් කරන කොන්දේසිය උඩයි මේ විදේශිකයා ගෙන්නුවේ. නමුත් අපට ඊයේ පෙරේදා ලැබුණු ආරංචියක් අනුව, මේ තනතුරට පත් කිරීම පිණිස සුදුසු ලාංකිකයකු ලැබුණේ නිසාම නිබන්ධන වාද කියා සමාගමෙන් විමසනු ලැබූ විට ලැබී තිබෙන පිළිතුර “තවම නැත” කියන එකයි. ඒ විසා බලපත්‍රය අවසාන වෙන්න දැන් ඉතා ආසන්නයි. මම හිතන්නේ තව දවස් 30 කට වඩා නැහැ. ඒ නිසා විසා බලපත්‍රය ලබාගනිද්දී දුන් පොරොන්දුව තවමත් ක්‍රියාවට පත් කර නැහැ. මා හිතන්නේ ක්‍රියාවට පත් කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තුවකුත් නැහැ, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් තදින් ක්‍රියා නොකළේත්. ඒ නිසා මෙවැනි අවස්ථාවලදී දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට තදින් කියන්න පුළුවන්, බල කරන්න කියන්න පුළුවන්, මේක කරනවාද නැද්ද කියා ස්ථිර වචනයක් දෙන්නය කියා. ඒ මොකද? මෙතැන කර තිබෙන්නේ විශ්වාසය කඩ කිරීමක්; පොරොන්දුව කඩ කිරීමක්. ඔහු ලංකාවෙන් යන්න කලින් ස්ථිර වචනයක් ගන්න ඕනෑ. සමහර විට පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා උත්තර දෙව් දවස් 30 කට එහා සිදු වන කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැන් යමක් කියන්නේ කොහොමද කියා. නමුත් මම කියන්නේ, මෙය කරන්න ඕනෑය කියා බල කර

කියන්න දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට පුළුවන් බවයි. එසේ නොකළොත් නැවතත් එවැනි වරප්‍රසාදයක් ඒ සමාගමට දෙන්නේ නැත කියා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව තදින් ඉන්න ඕනෑ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මෙවැනි සමාගම් පවත්වාගෙන යාමට ඉඩ දෙන්න තරකයි. මේ සියල්ලක්ම ජන සතු කරන්න ඕනෑ. මේ රටේ අයිතියට ගන්න ඕනෑ. මේවා කියා වැඩක් නැහැ. කොපමණ කිව්වත් පලක් වෙන්නේ නැහැ.

අ. භා. 5.30

මම තවත් නිදර්ශනයක් දෙන්නම්. නමුත් නාන්සේ දන්නවා ඇති, රෙයිමු සන්ස් ලිමිටඩ් කියා වෙළඳ ව්‍යාපාරයක් මේ රටේ තිබෙන බව—රෙයිමු පුත්‍රයන්ගේ සමාගම. මේ රෙයිමු සන්ස් ලිමිටඩ් කියන සමාගම, මේ රටේ වතුකරයේ ඉන්දියානු වන්ගේ වෘත්තීය සමිති නායකත්වයක් දරණ අසිස් මහතාගේ සමාගමයි. අසිස් මහත්මයාගේ පියා පටන්ගත් සමාගම දැන් අයිතිව තිබෙන්නේ දරුවන්ටයි. මේ වෙළඳ සමාගමට ඇම්. අයි. ජමාල්දීන් කියා තැනැත්තෙක් විසා බලපත්‍රයක් උඩ ඉන්දියාවෙන් ගෙන්ගෙව්වා. නමුත් නාන්සේ කරුණා කර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් ඒ විසා බලපත්‍රය ගැන සොයා බලන්න. ඒ විසා බලපත්‍රය දුන්නේ, මෙහි රක්ෂාවක් කරන්නේ නැහැ, මෙහි රක්ෂාවක යෙදෙන්නේ නැහැ කියන පොරොන්දුවට යටත් වයි. ඒ ප්‍රතිඥාව උඩයි, එය භාර ගන්නේ. නමුත් විසා බලපත්‍රය ලබාගන්නාට පස්සේ මේ තැනැත්තා රෙයිමු සන්ස් ලිමිටඩ් සමාගමේ වැඩ කරනවා. මෙන්න එයාගේ අත්සන තිබෙන කොළයක්. (කුචිතාන් සියක් පෙන්වයි.) ඒ සමාගමේ මේ තැනැත්තා වැඩ කරන බවට මෙය හොඳම සාක්ෂියක්. මෙය රෙයිමු පුත්‍ර සමාගමෙන් බඩු වගයක් ගත් බවට නිකුත් කරන ලද කුචිතාන් සියක්. මේ විධියේ කුචිතාන් සි ඕනෑ තරම් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පුළුවනි. එතකොට මේ තැනැත්තා කොහොමද මෙහි වැඩ කරන්නේ? විසා බලපත්‍රය ගනිද්දී දුන් පොරොන්දුව කඩා නොවේද? මේ තැනැත්තා ලංකා පුරවැසි කාන්තා වක් සමග විවාහ වී පුරවැසිකම ලබාගත්තට දැන් කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවාලු. පුරවැසිකම දැනටත් ලැබී තිබෙනවාද නැද්ද

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

කියා මම දන්නේ නැහැ. මේ රටේ පුරවැසි කාන්තාවක් සමග විවාහ වුණාම අවුරුද් දක් ගිය තැනදී පුරවැසිකම ලැබෙනවා. පුරවැසිකමට කිසිම අයිතියක් නැති අය පුරවැසිකම් ලබාගන්නා හැටියි මේ. මේ විධියේ අනන්ත නිදර්ශන ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ නිසා මේ රටේ ජනතාව සුරා කෑමට ඉඩ ඇති මේ විධියේ කපොලු වසා දමන්න ඕනෑ. එසේ නොකළොත් අපට විශාල තර්ජනයකට මුහුණ පාන්න සිදු වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේ තිබෙනවා, ජාතික ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ අංශය කියා එකක්. ඒ අංශය සඳහා රුපියල් 2,50,000 ක් මේ ඇස්තමේන්තුවල වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ ජාතික ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ අංශයෙන් කෙරෙන්නේ මොකක්ද කියා මා දැනගත්තට සතුටුයි. කොයි තරම් දුරට ඒ අංශය කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවාද කියා මා දැනගත්තට සතුටුයි. මා හිතන හැටියට මේ ජාතික ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ අංශයෙන් කෙරෙන්නේ මේ රටේ ජාතිකයන්ගේ ලේඛනයක් පිළියෙළ කිරීමයි. මගේ ප්‍රකාශයේ වරදක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒක නිවැරදි කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලනවා. මේ අංශය කොයි තරම් දුරට කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවාද? ඒ වාගේම ඒ අංශය කරගෙන යන කටයුතු මොනවාද, ඒවා අවසන් වන්නේ කුමන අවස්ථාවකදීද, යන ප්‍රශ්නවලට පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා පිළිතුරු දෙනවා ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

වී. ඒ. කන්දසියා මයා. (කයිට්ස්)

(திரு. வி. ஏ. கந்தையா—ஊர்காவற்றுறை)
(Mr. V. A. Kandiah—Kayts)

I have one question to raise about immigration. There are a large number of Hindus, Buddhists and Muslims who visit India very often on pilgrimages. I know of a large number of Hindus who visit South India annually, sometimes even twice or thrice a year. They have been doing that for many decades. It is very unfortunate that the Government has

now stopped the granting of what are called identity certificates or passports to enable these pilgrims to go to India. These passports or identity certificates were stopped on financial considerations to prevent a drain on our external assets. But when these pilgrims ask for these identity certificates or passports and say they do not want any exchange, I cannot understand why the Government should refuse to grant permission to these people to go.

A number of Muslims go to South India as well as to certain parts of Arabia. They are also stopped from going. They are asked to go once in seven years.

Representations have been made to the External Affairs Ministry to allow these bona fide pilgrims to go to South India, North India and to other places of the world. The External Affairs Ministry does not seem to have moved in the matter and, even if they have moved, they do not appear to have moved fast. We cannot understand why, when there is no question of exchange involved, the Government should not allow pilgrims to go. I think this is a matter that deserves the sympathetic consideration on human grounds of the Ministry of External Affairs.

People who have gone to India almost every year for decades together are now prevented from going. I just want to give an illustration. Personally I used to go to South India almost every year. For the last three or four years we were not able to go and now I am told I cannot go because I had gone there some time during the last seven years. It is really hard and very inhuman that the Government should stop bona fide pilgrims from going to South India.

Secondly, we have close connections between Ceylon and India. There are a large number of people resident in Ceylon who have their relations in India. Now on important occasions like funerals and marriages, it has become very difficult for

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—காரக பிசரி

[கந்திசு மொ.]

Ceylonese to go to India to attend funerals or weddings of their close relations. This matter also will have to be gone into and they should be granted passports or identity certificates to enable them to go to India on short visits and so on.

My good friend, the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna) touched upon illicit immigration. This is one matter on which I am in hearty agreement with him. We must prevent illicit immigration, but, in trying to prevent it, we should not be hard or inhuman to those who come from India.

There are some people who enter this country as illicit immigrants without even knowing the conditions here. They are deceived by other people who want servants and so on and are brought to this country. When these illicit immigrants are caught the most inhuman treatment is meted out to them. A country which talks of Buddhism *ahimsa* and treating people well should not treat illicit immigrants in the manner and under conditions more or less similar to the conditions that at one time obtained in concentration camps.

We brought to the notice of the Government the inhuman treatment meted out some time back to illicit immigrants who were detained in Mannar. Today we find that illicit immigrants and those whose visas have expired are detained in Slave Island in Colombo under very inhuman conditions. Let us not put them into such difficulties and let us see that they are deported without delay.

I am not interested in the other aspects of the remarks of the hon. Member for Welimada. One thing on which he lives is the attack on Indians, illicit immigrants and so on. Let him have it by all means.

I am sorry the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs is not here. Day before yesterday we brought to the notice of the House that it is unfair by this House and it is a disrespect to this House that there should be

no Minister at all here. I see that there is a kind Parliamentary Secretary here—only one. An assurance was given to us that somebody or other would be here. On that day an hon. Member moved that the House be suspended until some Minister can come. I now bring this matter to your notice again.

Is it proper for Hon. Ministers and hon. Parliamentary Secretaries and specially at this time for the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs to be absent from this House when we are discussing important matters. I therefore request you to suspend the sitting until somebody or other comes here. I would like to get some information from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. I want your Ruling on this matter, otherwise I will move now that the Sitting be suspended until some Minister or other is able to be present.

பிசரிசு. துணைக மொ.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence does not care a *thuttu* for what we say. You go on.

கந்திசு மொ.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

I move that this House do now adjourn.

பிசரிசு

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Have you finished ?

கந்திசு மொ.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

If you say that I cannot move to adjourn the House I will submit to your Ruling. But would somebody go and ask the hon. Parliamentary

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Secretary to come in? I find that somebody is taking notes from the Officials' Box. When the hon. Parliamentary Secretary comes those notes are handed to him and he reads them out. I do not mind his being fed, but it is highly improper. Should the Officials Box form part of Parliament? Only half an hour back when the hon. Parliamentary Secretary walked in some papers were handed to him. I must bring this matter to the notice of the House. This matter must be rectified.

At the Committee stage sometimes we want information then and there. It is not a case of speaking once only. If the hon. Parliamentary Secretary gets up and says that this or that is not the case, then I need not speak about that subject.

The matter of the issue of permits and passports to *bona fide* pilgrims to India and Arabia is a matter of great importance to our people and nobody is here to give us any information about it. I do not want to mention the people who are taking notes outside. They are not supposed even to know. I am sorry to state that the Members of this House are treated with disrespect by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs. I am told by hon. Members here that it almost amounts to contempt. It is definitely disrespect, to repeat the words of the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman).

අ. ආ. 5.45

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එම්. සී. එම්. කලීල් (මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන මන්ත්‍රී)

(දොරාපාර් ගම, ඩී. ගම, කලීල්—කොරුමුල්ල
මත්ති මුණරාම අභිකල්පවර්)

(Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel—Third Colombo Central)

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the protest of the hon. Member for Kayts (Mr. Kandiah). We would like to bring to the attention of Hon. Ministers and their Parliamentary Secretaries some of the problems that we have, so that they may make an

effort to solve them. If they treat this House in a contemptible manner, as they are doing now, we cannot expect that later on they will remedy the defects that we bring to their notice, because they seem to be utterly indifferent to the complaints made in this House.

I would like to draw the attention of Government to some of the difficulties that the Muslims of this country have to face on account of the manner in which the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act is being administered by the officers of the Government. Very often they say that because the name of an applicant is similar to some of the names of people in India and Pakistan they are unable to treat the applicant as a Ceylonese. I know of a number of well known persons in Colombo who have produced their birth certificates but just because they are unable to produce the birth certificate of the father, these persons are put to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble. The officers simply reject their case without going into merits. They ask for certificates from D. R. Os, Members of Parliament and various important persons. I can understand the position if these officers definitely feel that the applicants are Indians or others who have no right to be citizens of this country. Very often, however, it is deliberately done in order that these officers may appear, in the eyes of their superior officers and of the Government, as being busy and performing a job of work.

In the case of a large number of Indians on estates, the Government has failed to see that those who are Indian citizens are sent to India in the way originally discussed and set out by the former Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake. There was a deputation, known as the Bajpai deputation, which came here to discuss matters with Mr. Senanayake. It was expected that a small number of persons would be registered as citizens of Ceylon on account of their long stay and on production of various other proofs, but the vast majority—more than 90 per cent—would go back

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—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂ කලීල්]

to India. But owing to various troubles in this country—the way in which the scheme was being implemented, the way in which Indian residents in this country were being treated—India herself stiffened her back and refused to take those people into India unless it was proved that those people were definitely citizens of India and had been registered with the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon as Indian citizens. Mr. Nehru had told the deputation that went from Ceylon, in the course of some of their discussions, that this problem must be considered as a human problem and must not be treated in an inhuman manner because we have passed certain rules and regulations which we want to enforce strictly.

Now I can give you a few instances where the treatment accorded to these people has been so bad that leading men in India, Nehru and other Ministers, have felt that they should not co-operate or assist this country to send back the large number of Indians in this country.

Some time back, I think, the hon. First Member for Colombo Central (Sir Razik Fareed) referred to the case of an Indian who had been here for a number of years. He had married here; he had seven children, one of whom was a suckler. When he applied to go on pilgrimage to India, because his father's birth certificate was not available, the officers harassed him. They got hold of him, arrested him and put him in the Slave Island Police Station. The mother and the children who were in a desperate state pleaded with the officers. They did everything possible. They appealed from one officer to another until they reached even the Minister of External Affairs. But nothing was done. This person was kept in the Slave Island Police Station for several months. Ultimately, in spite of the pleadings and tears of the mother and children, he was forcibly sent back to India. That is one of the cases in point. The hon. First Member for Colombo Central also referred to it.

Is this problem being treated as a human problem as Nehru wanted? I can understand if this man is young and could produce more and more Indians in this country and thus deplete our food supply, and so on. He is an old man whose stage of productivity has passed. He wanted to go on a pilgrimage to India, come back and die amidst his wife and children. But when you treat human beings in that manner, how can you expect the Indian authorities, people like Nehru and the other Ministers in India, to co-operate with you and assist you in sending back all these Indian nationals in this country? That is why they have stiffened their backs and said, "If you are going to treat our people in this manner, we will see that these Indians are not taken back until you prove that they are Indians." Everybody knows that they are Indians. Nehru himself knows that they are Indians because he has been to Ceylon several times and visited the estates. He knows well about the position of estate labourers in this country.

What is happening in this country? We are burdened with this great problem. You are being attacked by ultra-nationalists like the Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna), because of the manner in which your officers have been carry out their duties——

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! Mr. Speaker will now take the Chair.

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන් කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනාරූප විය.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂ කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

So the Ceylon Government has failed to see that all these Indian nationals in this country, who normally would have gone away to their country, whom the Indian Government would have normally, with all

goodwill, taken back as Indian nationals, are sent back, and this country is now burdened with them. This Government is finding it very difficult to send them back because of the way these officers have acted in this matter. You promised Nehru that you will consider this as a human problem.

These people have been staying in this country for a certain length of time. They are human beings who have certain rights. If they are Indian nationals, by all means send them away. But if they have no attachment to India; if they are married and have a number of children in this country; if they have lived here for a long time, merely because they do not have their fathers' birth certificates, if you forcibly send them, naturally India would think that this is inhuman treatment meted out to them. By your strict measures, you will at the most be able to send a handful, a number that you could count on your finger tips. But the result of this action, the way these people are treated, is that lakhs are left behind in this country who are a burden to this land.

I would also wish to refer to the matter of pilgrimages to India and other holy places, like Mecca, in the case of Muslims. From time immemorial people have gone to India on pilgrimages from this country. All of a sudden if these poor people who do not understand high finance, who very often have laboured a lifetime and put by and saved something only for this purpose, are to be told: "You cannot go because of our financial difficulties", how will they feel about it? They have saved a little money, sometimes during a lifetime, to go to these places because of a certain faith they have though you may not have that faith. And when they have strived hard to be able to go to a place like, for instance, Nagoor in India, all sorts of obstacles are placed in their way.

I can understand if it is only a question of exchange restrictions where a person who has gone out of

the Island within the last so many years being refused a visa. I can understand people who go every year or sometimes more than once a year as they did in the past being restricted from going; that does not matter. But very often obstacles and restrictions are placed in the way of people who have never gone before; not that they are not given exchange but that other obstacles are placed in their way, such as having to prove their descent, that they are Ceylonese, and that their father was born in Ceylon, so much so, sometimes, these people get so disgusted that they give up and go away saying; "What are we to do? This is how the Government treats us" and they suffer in silence. A certain amount of leniency and sympathy should be shown to these people, especially the poor people I referred to earlier who have saved up solely for the purpose of going on these pilgrimages.

As far as Muslims are concerned, it is obligatory on every Muslim who can afford it to go on pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in his lifetime. It is a great institution and Muslims from all over the world gather there. All sorts of good things emanate from there. Sometimes people who go there are completely changed for the better when they return. Sometimes, the pilgrims who go to Mecca come into contact with people from various other countries there and this helps them in their trade and commercial intercourse. This has been going on from time immemorial. Today, there are so many restrictions that only a very few people are allowed to go on these pilgrimages.

I know of a case where a person who was a Ceylonese by descent went to India. When he left for India accompanied by his uncle he was only about 8 years of age. His uncle died in India. He was a young boy then and as he did not know how to get back to Ceylon he stayed with some people there and was able to get some employment. Now he is a young man and one day the employer told him, "In Ceylon you are giving

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[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය කලීල්]

a lot of trouble to the Indians ; you do not give them employment” and dismissed this young man from his employ and asked him to go back to his country. He contacted his mother, who came to me with all the possible documents that she could get hold of, including heaps of letters written by the son from time to time. She made applications several times. I personally saw one of the officers in the Immigration Department. On every occasion she was told that the matter would be all right. But the Ceylon High Commissioner in India said that we must get a letter from the Immigration Department in Colombo. The Immigration Department in Colombo interviewed the mother and the relations. All the documents were available. But they put off the matter for various reasons. They wanted all sorts of proof. Ultimately this woman, after trying for over six months to get her son back, gave up in utter despair. The Government was not considerate enough to see that the son of this aged mother, who longed to see her son before she passed away, was allowed to come back.

අ. ආ. 6

This kind of unnecessarily harsh treatment that is meted out by the Immigration Department is one of the reasons why India is so hurt and is not co-operating with this country in the matter of seeing that all these Indian citizens are sent back to India.

I come to the question of illicit immigration. I do not think that anybody will speak in sympathy of those illicit immigrants, very often called *kallathonis*, who are coming in very large numbers into this country. I will tell you one of the ways in which they settle down in this country. Somehow or other they manage to creep through all the “wonderful” defences that you have put up in the North with the aid of your navy, army and air force. There is no doubt that they come in by the hundreds. They get employment after some time. They manage to get hold

of some sort of birth certificates from somewhere and try to claim not Ceylon citizenship but Indian citizenship. The Indian High Commissioner tells them to bring a letter from a responsible person to the effect that they have been in this country prior to 1948—or 1947, I am not sure which year ; there is some definite year laid down. These people go about bribing all sorts of persons and manage to get the required letter. Then they are registered as Indian citizens and given a temporary residence permit. Once that permit is obtained, these illicit immigrants can go to India and come back again in order to carry on their business.

This is a very serious matter, because the people of this country are deprived of their legitimate rights in the way of trade, commerce and employment. Therefore, I say that strict measures should be taken to check the menace of illicit immigration and send away as quickly as possible those who are staying in this country illicitly. Nobody sympathizes with these illicit immigrants, not even the people in the North. It may be that some of those who want to earn a little money by way of bribes and so on help these people to come and live in the country ; but the vast majority of the people even in the North are against illicit immigrants coming into this country.

I would appeal to the Government, particularly on behalf of the Muslim and Tamil citizens of this country, not to harass them merely because they happen to bear names similar to those of persons who come from India. Very often the persons from whom letters are obtained, for the purpose of producing them before the Indian High Commissioner, know that these people are Ceylonese. In fact, any person who has been living amongst the villagers in this country will not find it difficult to distinguish between a Ceylon Muslim and an Indian Muslim or a Muslim from some other country. But sometimes, in spite of their having produced these letters, they are asked to furnish their fathers' birth certificates.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

A very young man whose father is also young may be in a position to produce his father's birth certificate. But in the case of an elderly man whose father's name has not been registered, he finds it very difficult to furnish proof of his father's birth.

The amount of trouble given to these people is unimaginable, with the result that they have a permanent grouse against the Government.

Not only the S. L. F. P., the U. N. P. too had these troubles, and that is one of the reasons why these people do not co-operate with the Government, and always look upon the Government as something that is there to oppress them and suppress them.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

But the Muslims generally support the U. N. P. That is my experience.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

That is for other reasons. They feel that it was a good government and a democratic government. They had no fear of it ever becoming a totalitarian government. So, naturally, being a democratic people, they support them.

But, in the matter of registration, the issuing of passports and the grant of various other facilities, which they are entitled to as citizens of this country, of course, they have a grievance. The grievance is not against the Government but against the officers who, because they are paid to get the illicit immigrants out of the country and have failed to catch the illicit immigrants, take their vengeance on these poor people, who are nearly a million, living in the estates, and so on.

These officers may work for a whole year, and arrest five or six people who have settled down in the country. It will be either an old man who is about to die or a man whose family

is living in some other place, and the whole force of Government is brought on him, and he is harassed. These officers will of course tell the Government, "We are doing a mighty great deal and getting hold of these men who have been avoiding us for years. He was no doubt born in Ceylon, but his father was not. We have caught them, we have locked them up at the Slave Island Police and we are packing them off."

This is only a camouflage that they are carrying on. The real problem is not being tackled by the department or the Government. I do hope the Parliamentary Secretary will go into these matters and see that something substantial is done.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Like what?

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

Like coming to an agreement with Shri Nehru whom you are expecting in Ceylon shortly. You can discuss with him. He will be sympathetic provided you show that you do not deal with those people in an inhuman way. That is important. That has been done and that is why they are not co-operating with us.

ටී. විලියම් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා. (නුවරඑළිය)

(திரு. டி. விசியம் பெர்னாண்டோ—நுவரெலியா)

(Mr. T. William Fernando—Nuwara Eliya)

31 වන දින මෙම සභාවේදී මා කරුණු රාශියක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා සිය කැමැත්තෙන් ඉන්දියාවට යාමට සූදානම් වී සිටින ඉන්දියානුන් පිළිබඳව. එදා මට බැරි වුණා, යම් යම් ලිපි කොටස් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න. අද එම ලියකියවිලිත් ගෙනවිත් තිබෙනවා.

සිය කැමැත්තෙන් ඉන්දියාවට යාමට කැමැත්තෙන් සිටින පිරිසක් මේ රටේ ඉන්නවා. එක පවුලක පියා සහ සහෝදර

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[විලියම් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.]

යන් කීපදෙනෙක් ඉන්දියාවට ගොස් සිටියදී එම පවුලේම තවත් කීප දෙනෙකුට ඉන්දියාවට යන්ට ඉඩ නොදී තබා ගැනීමක් පිළිබඳව මා එදා විස්තර කර දුන්නා. 1958 දී මේ අය ඉන්දියාවට යාම සඳහා ඉතා ආශාවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා. තම පියා සහ මව ඉතා වයස් ගත වී සිටින නිසා එසේ යාමට ඔවුන් අවසර ඉල්ලුවා. තමන්ගේ වැසිමහල් සහෝදර සහෝදරියන් සමග එකට ජීවත් වීමට වුවමනා කරන නිසා එසේ යාමට ඉඩ දෙන්න කියා ඔවුන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා. නමුත් ඉන්දියානු හයි කොමිෂනර් කාර්යාලයෙන් ඊට ඉඩ ලැබුණේ නැහැ. අන්තිමේදී පියා අන්තරා වුණාය කියා ටෙලිග්‍රෑම් පවා ලැබුණා. යන්න ඉඩ ලැබුණේ නැහැ. බලන්න, කොතරම් කනගාටුදායකද කියල. තම මව් පිය සහෝදරයින් සිටින්නේ ඉන්දියාවේය යනුවෙන් කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කර සිටියත් ඊට ඉඩ නොදී මෙතරම් අවහිර කර තිබෙනවා. මෙවැනි කරුණු පිළිබඳව ඉන්දියානු ආණ්ඩුවත් සමග ලංකාණ්ඩුව සාකච්ඡා කර සිය කැමැත්තෙන් ඉන්දියාවට යන්න සිටින වතුකරයේ ලක්ෂයක් පමණ දෙනාට ඉඩ සලසා දෙන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන එදත් මා ප්‍රකාශ කළා. නැවත නැවත මේ ගැන කියන්න පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ.

ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම සිය කැමැත්තෙන් ඉන්දියාවට යන්න ඉන්න අයගෙන් අයදුම් පත් කැඳවුවොත් ලක්ෂ ගණනක් අයදුම් පත් ලැබේවි. එබඳු තත්ත්වයක් අද තියෙන්නේ. අද ඔවුන් බලෙන් තවත් වාගෙන සිටිනවා. ඉන්දියානු රජය ඔවුන්ට යන්ට නොදී අවහිර කරනවා. එම නිසා මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වෙනම අංශයක් ඇති කර සිය කැමැත්තෙන් තම මාතෘ භූමිය කරා යාමට ඉදිරිපත් වන ඉන්දියානුවන්ට එම අවස්ථාව ලබා දෙන්න වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කරන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. ඉන්දියානු ප්‍රශ්නය ලොකු දෙයක් හැටියට තියා ගන්න හොඳ නැ. ජාතීන් දෙකක් අතරේ අනාගතයේදී සිටියෙන ඇති වෙන්න ඉඩ තියන්න හොඳ නැ. ඔවුන්ට සිය රට කරා යාමට තිබෙන ඉඩ කඩ සියල්ල අවහිර කර, ඇයි මේ අපරාධ කරන්නේ? ඔවුන්ට සිය රටට යන්න නොදී බලෙන් තවත්වන්නේ මොකද?

මේ රටට පිටින් පැමිණෙන අය, ඒ කියන්නේ හොරෙන් එන අය, අල්ලා යම් කිසි කඳවුරක තබා ගෙන සිටීමටත් සමහරු බොහොම දොස් කියනවා. ඒ අයට අමනුස්ස විදියට සලකනවලු. පසුගිය දින වල පත්‍රවල දකින්න ඇති බර්ලින්යේ තාප්පෙන් එහාට යන අයට වෙඩි තබා මරන හැටි. ඉන්දියානු දේශ සීමාවට චිත්‍රත් ඇතුළු වෙනවා කියලත් සිටින්නායක් වුණා. ඔවුන්ගේ රටේ පවා පිටරටින් එන්නන්ට විරුද්ධකම් කරන බව පෙනුවා. අපේ රටේ එවැන්නන් මරන්න කියන්නේ නැහැ. කඳවුරුවල ටිකක් නතර කර තබා ඔවුන් ගැන සොයා බලනවා. ඒකත් අප රාධියක් හැටියට සඳහන් කරන අය ඉන්නවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, සිය කැමැත්තෙන් යන්න ලැස්තව සිටින කෙනෙකුට තම පියාගේ මෘත දේහයවත් බලන්න යන්න බැරි වුණු බව මා කීවා. 1958 සිට 1961 වන තුරු උත්සාහ කරලත් එම පුද්ගලයාට මේ රට අත්හැරලා යන්න ඉඩ ලැබුණේ නැහැ. අවසානයේදී පියාත් මැරිල වළලන්න සිද්ද වුණා. මෙබඳු තත්ත්වයක තිබියදී අපි මේ මොනවද කරන්නේ? අපි කවදද ද්‍රවිඩයකු මරා දැමීමේ? කල්ල තෝතියෙක් ආවාය කියල වෙඩි තියල මරා දැමීමද? අපේ සාධාරණකම වැඩියි. අපි වැඩිය සාධාරණ නිසයි, මේ රටට මෙතරම් කල්ලතෝතීන් එන්නේ. එම නිසා විශේෂ අංශයක් මේ වෙනුවෙන් පිහිටුවා සිය කැමැත්තෙන් ඉන්දියාවට යන්න කැමති අයවලුන් තෝරා බේරා ඔවුන්ට ඒ සඳහා පහසුකම් සලසා දෙන්න මෙම වර්ෂයේදී වත් කටයුතු කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අද උඩරට වතුකරය දෙස බලන විට පෙනුවා පුරවැසිකම් වැඩි වශයෙන් ලබා ගෙන ඉන්නේ, මහන්සි වී තේ වතු වල එහෙම වැඩ කරන කම්කරුවන් නොවන බව. නොයෙකුත් අසාධාරණ විධියට හම්බ කරමින් එම කම්කරුවන් සුරාකමින් ජීවත් වන පිරිසක් තමයි, විශාල වශයෙන් ඉන්නේ. කංකානි වැඩ එහෙම කරන ඉන්දියානු කම්කරුවන්ගේ දහඩිය මහන්සිය, ඔවුන්ගේ රුධිරය, සුරාගෙන කන පිරිසකුයි ලංකාවේ පුරවැසිකම ලබා ගෙන ඉන්නේ. මහන්සි වී වැඩ කරන කම්කරු

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

වෙක් එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් ලබා ගෙන ඉන්නවා නම්, එක අතකින් කමක් නැ. නමුත් පුරවැසිකම් වැඩිය ලබා ගෙන ඉන්නෙ එවැනි කම්කරුවන් නොවෙයි. ඉන්දියානු ප්‍රශ්නයේදී වැඩියෙන් පෙනෙන්නෙ ඉන්දියානු කම්කරුවන් වයි. නමුත් විශාල ව්‍යාපාර ඇති කර ගෙන ලාංකිකයන්ගේ රැකිරිකෑ, උදුරාගෙන නොයෙක් විධියේ වෙළඳ ව්‍යාපාර පවත්වා ගෙන යමින් ධනය රැස් කරන අයයි වැඩි වශයෙන් පුරවැසිකම් ලබා ගෙන ඉන්නෙ. සමහර අවස්ථාවලදී කම්කරුවන්ට වඩා දක්ෂ අන්දමින් මේ අය පුරවැසිකම් ලබා ගන්නා බව පෙනුවා. මැරිව්ව මිනිසුන්ගේ නම් පවා හොයා ගෙන, ඒ නම් වලින් සමහර අය ලියා පදිංචි වී සිටින බව පෙනුවා. මේ රටේ පුරවැසිකම් දුන් අය අතර කොපමණ වතු කම්කරුවන් සිටිනවාද? ඒ වගේම මේ රටේ ධනය සුරා ගන්න කළු කඩකාරයන් කී දෙනෙකුට මේ රටේ පුරවැසිකම් දී තිබෙනවාද, කියා පරීක්ෂා කර බලන්ට ඕනෑ. අසරණ කම්කරුවන්ගේ නාමයෙන්—ඒ ව්‍යාජ නාමයෙන්—වැරදි අන්දමට පුරවැසිකම් ලබාගත් අය බොහෝ දෙනෙක් සිටිනවා. එම නිසා මෙතෙක් පුරවැසිකම් දී තිබෙන අයගේ සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන ගෙන නැවත වරක් පරීක්ෂා කළොත් මා කියන්නේ ඇත්තද නැද්ද යන්න පැහැදිලි වෙනවා. මුදල් බලයෙන්, තුවු පඩුරු දී, පදිංචිය සහතික කරගෙන පුරවැසිකම් ලබාගත් අය මට වුණත් කීප දෙනකු පෙන්වන්ට පුළුවන්, පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වනවා නම්. මා නියෝජනය කරන කොට්ඨාශයේත් ඒ අන්දමට අයුතු ක්‍රමවලින් පුරවැසිකම් ලබාගත් අය සිටිනවා. ඒ අයට පුරවැසිකම් ලැබීම මට පුදුමයි. නමුත් අවුරුදු තිස් ගණන් මේ රටේ පදිංචිව මේ රටට ධනයක් ලබා දෙන, වෙහෙස මහන්සි වන අයට පුරවැසිකම් ලැබී නැහැ. අද ඊයේ ආ කපටින්ට නම් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ අතින් බලන විට අද පුරවැසිකම් ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ රටේ ධනය උපයන කම්කරුවන්ට නොව මේ රටේ ධනය කොල්ලකන කොල්ලකාරයන්ටයි. අල්ලස් ගෙන හෝ වෙනත් වැරදි අන්දමකට හෝ මේ රටේ පුරවැසිකම් දී තිබෙනවා දැයි පරීක්ෂා කර ඒ අයුතු ක්‍රියාවල යෙදුණු නිලධාරීන්ට දඩුවම් කරන්ට ඕනෑ. කෙටි

යෙන් කියනවා නම්, ප්‍රාණඝාත අකුසලය කෙසේ වෙතත් එවැනි නිලධාරීන් හිටවා වෙඩි තියන්ට ඕනෑ. සෝවියට් දේශයේ දේශ සීමාව පැන එන කෙනෙකුට නිදහසේ ඉන්ට ඉඩ ලැබෙනවාය කියා මා හිතන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ වගේම නීති විරෝධී අන්දමට ඒ රටේ පුරවැසිකම් ලබා දුන්නොත් ඒ ගැනත් ඉවසන එකක් නැහැ. ඉන්දියාව වුණත් ඉවසන්නෙ නැහැ. අපි පමණක් නිදහස දෙන්නෙ මොකටද? නිතර නිතර කල්ලතෝනින් මේ රටට පැන ගෙන එන හේතුව මොකක් ද? බෝට්ටුවලින් ඔවුන් ගෙනාවත් මුහුදට තල්ලු කර දමා යන්නෙ ඇයි? මර බයේ බෝට්ටුවල එල්ලීගෙන ඇවිත් සමුද්‍රයේ බැස ගොඩ බිමට එන්නේ මේ රටේ සෑම පහසුවක්ම තිබෙන නිසයි. ඒ රටට වඩා සැහැල්ලු ජීවිතයක් මේ රටේ ගත කරන්න පුළුවන්. මේ රටට අමාරුයි කිව්වත්, මේ රටේ තිබෙන සෞභාග්‍යය නිසා තමයි, ඔය තරම් මර බියත් නොතකා මහ මුහුදේ පැන ඇවිත් මේ රටට ගොඩ වෙන්නෙ. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන සැලකිලිමත් වෙනවා ඇතැයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ වගේම තේරු-කොතලාවල ශ්‍රීමතුන් අතර ඇති කර ගත් සම්මුතිය අනුව මෙතෙක් කල් මේ රටේ පුරවැසිකම් ලබා ගත් අයගේ සංඛ්‍යාව කොපමණද කියා මහජනයාට දැන ගැනීමට ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන්ට ඕනෑ. මෙතෙක් ඒ අනුව පුරවැසිකම් ලැබී තිබෙන්නෙ මෙපමණටයි, අසුවල් දිනයෙන් පසුව ඒ අනුව පුරවැසිකම් දීම අවසාන කරනවා, කියා යම්කිසි අවසාන දිනයක් නියම කරන්ට ඕනෑ. යම් විධියකින් ඊට පසුව යමෙකුට පුරවැසිකමක් ලැබුණොත් අපට දැන ගන්න පුළුවන් එය අයුතු අන්දමින් ලබාගන්නාය කියා. එම නිසා තේරු-කොතලාවල සම්මුතිය අනුව පුරවැසිකම් ලැබූ අයගේ ලැයිස්තුවක් සකස් කර මහජනයා අතර ප්‍රසිද්ධ කිරීම ගැන සැලකිලිමත් වන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

හොරෙන් මේ රටට එන අය අල්ලා ඔවුන්ට නිකම් කන්ට දී දී ඉන්නෙ නැතුව ඔවුන්ගෙන් ඒ හිර කඳවුරුවලදී යම්කිසි වැඩක් ගන්න වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඇති කරන්ට ඕනෑ. දැන් කරන්නේ ඒ විධියට අසුවන දහස් ගණන් අයට හොඳට

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[විලිසම් ප්‍රකාශන මය]

කන්ට් දී “පලයන් මවං” කියා පිටත් කර යවන එකයි. ඔවුන් තාවකාලිකව ඒ රටට යවන තුරු හිර කඳවුරුවල නතර කර ගෙන සිටින කාලයේදී ඔවුන්ගෙන් වැඩ ගන්ට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කරන්ට ඕනෑ. එවැනි ව්‍යාපාරයක් ඇති කරනවා නම් හොඳය කියා මා හිතනවා.

ඒ වගේම ඉන්දියානු ප්‍රශ්නය ගැනත් අපි නිතර නිතර කථා කරනවා. එහෙත් ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන්ට කවුරුවත් ඉදිරිපත් නොවන බව මට පෙනී යනවා. තේරුතුමා සමග ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන කටයුතු කරන්ට කවුරුත් ලැහැස්ති වී නැති බව මට පෙනී යනවා. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය මේ රටේ ජනතාවට තව දුරටත් බරක් නොකර සාධාරණ අන්දමට විසඳා ගන්න ඕනෑ. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය සාම කාමීව විසඳාගන්ට නම්, අගමැතිනියගේ යුතුකමක්ව තිබෙනව, පක්ෂ නායකයන් සියලු දෙනාම කැඳවා ඔවුන්ගේ අදහස් මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්ටය කියා යම්කිසි සම්මුතියක් ඇති කරගෙන ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳීමට මුහුණ දෙන්න.

මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සපයන්ට පුළුවන් දක්ෂ මහත්වරුන් මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පමණක් නොව ඉන් පිටතත් ඉන්නවා. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ඉතා සාමකාමීව, ඉතා ඉවසිලිවත්තව විසඳා ගන්ට උපදෙස් දෙන්ට පුළුවන් විල්මට් පෙරේරා මහත්මයා වැනි දක්ෂ පක්ෂ මහත්වරු ඉන්නවා. තේරුතුමා මෙහි එන්නට පෙර ඒ අයව කැඳවා, මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන අප කථා කරන්නේ මොනවාද, මූලික රැස්වීම් පවත්වන්නේ කොහොමද, මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳීමට පදනම දමන්නේ කොහොමද, අප ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුත්තේ මොන කොන්දේසිද, කියා සාකච්ඡා කරන්ට ඕනෑ. අපේ සභෝදරත්වය නියාගෙන ඉන්නටත් ඕනෑ, මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳා ගන්නටත් ඕනෑ; අපට මහා හිස රදයක්ව තිබෙන, අපේ රටට මහා බරක්ව තිබෙන, මේ ප්‍රශ්නය නිරාකරණය කිරීමට මාගියක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නාය කියන ඉල්ලීම ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. අපේ ගරු අගමැතිනිය මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන අවධානය යොමු කර සෑම පක්ෂයකම නායකයන් කැඳවා ඔවුන්ගේ උපදෙස් ලබා ගන්නවා නම් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය අවුල් වන්නේ නැහැ. මෙය ජාත්‍යන්තර ප්‍රශ්නයක් නිසා පාර්ලි

මේන්තුව ඇතුළේ ඉන්න අයගේ පමණක් අදහස් විමසන්නේ නැතිව, පිටස්තර අයගේත් අදහස් විමසන්ට ඕනෑ. අපේ පූජක පක්ෂය ඉන්නවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ ප්‍රශ්නයේදී ඒ පූජක පක්ෂය මධ්‍යස්ථ උපදෙස් දෙනවා ඇති. ඒ නිසා සෑම ආගමකම නායකයන්ට, සෑම පක්ෂයකම නායකයන්ට, එන්ට කියා ඒ අයගේ අදහස් උදහස් විමසා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය නිරාකරණය කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන්ට ඕනෑ. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අන්තවාදීව කටයුතු කරන්ට හොඳ නැහැ. අපේ පෙබරල් පක්ෂය අන්තවාදීව කථා කරනවා. ඒ වගේම අපේ වැලිමඩ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අන්තවාදීව කථා කරනවා. ඒ අන්ත දෙකටම යන්නේ නැතිව මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳා ගන්න කටයුතු කරන ලෙස මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, සිය කැමැත්තෙන්ම ඉන්දියාවට යාමට සූදානම් වී සිටින ඉන්දියානුවන්ට යාමට මාර්ගය සලසා දෙන්ට ඕනෑ. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වහාම වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කරන්ට ඕනෑ. හොරෙන් පැමිණෙන කල්ලතෝනින් අල්ලා ඔවුන් යවන තුරු ඔවුන්ගෙන් මේ රටට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වැඩක් ගැනීම සඳහා පිළිවෙළක් යොදන්ට ඕනෑ. මේ රටේ පොළොව සරු කිරීමටත් ඔවුන් යොදා ගන්ට ඕනෑ. උඩ රට වතුකරයේ සහ අගනුවර ව්‍යාපාරවල යෙදෙන අය අතර මේ කල්ලතෝනින් ඉන්නවා. බෝතල් විකුණන්නට, ගෝනි විකුණන්නට ආපු අය මේ රටේ පුරවැසිකම් ලබාගෙන ඉන්නවා. මේ රටේ පොළොව සරු කිරීමට මහත්සි වූ අසරණ වතු කම්කරුවෙක් පුරවැසිකම ලබා ගන්නා නම් කමක් නැහැ. නමුත් වැරදි මාර්ගවලින් නොයෙකුත් විධිවල අසාධාරණ ව්‍යාපාර මගින් මේ රටේ ධනය රැස් කර ගන්න අතරම පුරවැසිකම ලබා ගත් අය ඉන්නවා. ඒ ගැනත් අවධානය යොමු කරන්ට ඕනෑ. දැනට පුරවැසිකම ලබා තිබෙන සංඛ්‍යාව මෙන්ම මේ තරම් කියා ඒ අයගේ නම් මහජනයාට දැන ගැනීමට සලස්වන්ට ඕනෑ. ඒ නම් ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ පළ කිරීම පමණක් මදි. ඒ නම් ලැයිස්තු ප්‍රසිද්ධ ස්ථානවල තබන්ට ඕනෑ, මහජනතාවට දැන ගන්නට.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන කැක්කුම තිබෙන්නේ අගනුවර ඉන්න නිලධාරීන්ටවත්, අගනුවර අවට වාසය කරන උසස් අයටවත්, නොවෙයි. එසේම උතුරේ ඉන්න අයටවත්, නැගෙනහිරේ ඉන්න අයටවත් මේ ප්‍රශ්නයේ බර තේරෙන්නෙ නැහැ. වතුකරය අවට ඉන්න ගම්බද ජනතාවටයි, මේ ප්‍රශ්නයේ බර තේරෙන්නෙ. මහජන අනුකම්පාව ඇති හදවතක් තිබෙනවා නම්, රට කෙරෙහි තරමකවත් ඇල්මක් තිබෙනවා නම්, රට ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමට ඕනෑකමක් තිබෙනවා නම්, මේ කරන කන්නලව්වට ඇහුම්කන් දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ නිසා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය දවසින් දවසම අතපසු නොකර මෙය විසඳීමට ක්‍රමයක් යෙදීම අපේ පරම යුතුකමක්. ඔවුන් කෙරෙහි ද්වේශය පෙන්නවා, අස්ථානයේ ඔවුන් ප්‍රකෝප කරවා, පුරවැසි කම දෙන්නේ නැහැ කියා ඔවුන්ට තර්ජනය කර, ඔවුන් තද කිරීම නොවෙයි, කළ යුත්තේ. උඩරට ජනතාව විදින දුක බලා වහාම මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳීමට මොකක් හෝ තීරණයක් කළ යුතුයි. අපේ ජනතාව විදින දුක ශ්‍රී නේරුතුමාට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කියන්නට ඕනෑ. ශ්‍රී නේරුතුමා අගනුවරට කැඳවා උත්සවයක් පවත්වා පිටත් කර යැවීමෙන් වැඩක් නැහැ. තේ වතුවලින් ගහන උඩරට ප්‍රදේශයට ශ්‍රී නේරුතුමා කැඳවාගෙන ගිහින් අපේ ජනතාව වතුවල ජීවත් වන දුඃඛිත ලීලාව එතුමාට පෙන්වන්නට ඕනෑ. මෙන්න මේ අය සැප සේ ජීවත් වන හැටි; මෙන්න අවුරුදු 2,500 ක් මුළුල්ලේ පැවත එන මේ රටේම ජනයා පැල්පත්වල දුකසේ ජීවත් වන හැටි; ඔවුන්ට රැකියාවක් නැහැ; ඉඩම් කැල්ලක් සරු කර ගන්නට පිළිවෙළක් නැහැ; වෙළඳාමක් කර ගන්නට බැහැ; ඒ නිසා මේ ගැන සාධාරණයක් කරන්නය කියා එතුමාට කියන්නට ඕනෑ. මැදහත් අදහස් ඇති ශ්‍රී නේරුතුමාගේ පිළිතුර කුමක්ද කියා මුළු ලෝකයම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා ඇති. සාධාරණය ගැන මුළු ලෝකයටම කතා කරනවා. පංච ශීලය ගැන මුළු ලෝකයටම කියනවා. මුළු ලෝකයටම අවවාද කරනවා. මුළු ලෝකයටම එතුමාගේ අදහස් උදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. එසේ නම් මේ කුඩා දිවයිනේ අසරණව සිටින ජනතාව මුහුණ පා තිබෙන මේ බැරැරුම් ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳා දීමට එතුමා ඉදිරිපත් වේය.

කියා අපට විශ්වාස කරන්නට පුළුවනි. ඇත්තවශයෙන් එතුමාගේ පංචශීල ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුව එතුමා මේ පිළිබඳව ගන්නා පියවර කුමක්ද අනුගමනය කරන වැඩ පිළිවෙළ කුමක්ද කියා අපට දැනගන්නට පුළුවන් වේවි. කෙසේ හෝ වේවා, ලෝක ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කරන අදහස් ගැන සලකා බලන විට එතුමාගේ කාලය තුළදී මේ ප්‍රශ්න විසඳාගන්නට, සාධාරණයක් ඉෂ්ඨ කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වේය කියා අප බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. එම නිසා මා ඉතා කරුණාවෙන් ඉතා ගෞරවයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ, ඉන්දියානු අග මැති ශ්‍රී නේරු තුමා ජීවත්ව සිටින කාලයේදීම මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳා ගන්නට උත්සාහ දරන ලෙසයි. මන්ද? එතුමා ඉන්දියානු ජනතාවගේ නිදහස උදෙසා සටන් කළ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ පුද්ගලයන්ගෙන් කෙනෙක්. ඉන්දියානු නිදහස් සටන වෙනුවෙන් කොපමණ හිරිහැර වින්දාද, කොපමණ කාලයක් හිරිබත් කැවාද කියා අපි දන්නවා. එබඳු විරෝධාර සටනකින් පසුව ඒ රටට නිදහස ලැබුණා. ඒ අන්දමින්ම නිදහස උදෙසා සටන් කොට නිදහස ලබාගත් මේ කුඩා දිවයිනේ සහෝදර ජනතාව ගත කරන ජීවිතය, ඔවුන්ගේ තත්ත්වය ගැන එතුමා දන්නවා. එනිසා එතුමාගෙන් මේ ඉන්දියානු ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳව, අපේ රට මුහුණ පා ඇති බැරැරුම් ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳව සහනයක් ලැබේය කියා මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ශ්‍රී නේරුතුමා ලංකාවට පැමිණියාම එතුමාට කොළඹ නගරය පමණක් පෙන්නවා, අපේ ගම්බද ජනතාව ජීවත්වන දුක්ඛිත තත්ත්වය නොපෙන්නවා ආපසු යන්නට හැරියොත් එයින් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන් ලයින්වල ජීවත්වන ඉන්දියානුවන් හැම සැප පහසුකමක්ම විදිද්දී මේ රටේම උපන් ජනතාව ගත කරන අසරණ ජීවිතය, ගත කරන අසරණ තත්ත්වය ගැන එතුමාට පෙන්නවා දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ සැප පහසු ජීවිත ගත කරන ඒ සහෝදර දෙමළ ජනතාව ගැන මගේ කිසිම විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ. ඔවුන් වෙහෙස මහන්සි වී උපයන මුදලිනුයි එසේ පහසුකම් විදින්නෙ. ඔවුන්ට ස්පිරි රක්ෂාවක් තිබෙනවා. ඔවුන් එක්තරා තත්ත්වයකින් ජීවත්වනවා. නමුත් මේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[විලියම් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.]

රටේම උපන් අපේ ගැමි ජනතාව ගත කරන ජීවිතය දෙස බලන කොට ඉතා මත්ම කනගාටු දායකයි. අද ඒ අසරණ ගැමි ජනතාවට හදිසියකට බඩේ කැක්කු මක් හඳුනාම සුදුසු රාත්තලක් ගත්ව මුදල් නැහැ. එසේ ගත්ව කාට හරි ණය ගැති වෙන්ට සිදු වෙනවා. නමුත් වතු වල වැඩ කරන ඉන්දියානු කම්කරුවන්ට දරා ප්‍රසූතිය වැනි අවස්ථාවලදී ණය පහසුකම්, සහනදායක වැටුප් ලබාගත්ව, නිවාඩු ආදිය ලබාගත්ව, වෙනත් පහසුකම් ලබා ගත්ව ඉඩකඩ සලසා තිබෙනවා. නමුත් අපේ රටේම උපන් ඒ වතුකරයේ ජීවත් වන ගැමි ජනතාවට සුදුසු රාත්තලක් ගන්නවත් පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. ඔවුන් විදින දුක තමුන් නාන්සේලාගේ ඇසින් බලනතුරුම වැටහෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය නොපමාව විසඳන්න ඕනෑ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපේ දේශපාලන පක්ෂවල නායකයින් ඉන්නවා. ඒ අය වෘත්තීය සමිති පිහිටුවා ගෙන නගරය තුළ ජීවත්වන කම්කරුවන්ගේ ප්‍රශ්න ගැන පමණක් කථා කරනවා. නමුත් ඒ ප්‍රශ්න විකකට පැත්තකට දමා අද ගැමි ජනතාව විදින හිරිහැර, දුක ගැන සිත යොමු කර යම්කිසි සහනයක් සැලසීමට කල්පනා කරනවා නම් මේ ඉන්දියානු ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන්නට කටයුතු කළ යුතුය කියා හැඟීමක් ගන්නවා නම්, ඒ වාමාංශික පක්ෂවලින් ජනතාවට ප්‍රයෝජනයක් වෙනවාය කියා කල්පනා කරන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒවාගේම ඔවුන් සාධාරණ පිළිවෙළක් අනුගමනය කරනවාය කියා අපට සිතන්නට පුළුවනි. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ රටේ ඇති අනිකුත් ප්‍රශ්නවලට වඩා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය දිවයිනට ඉසිලිය නොහැකි අන්දමේ බරපතල ප්‍රශ්නයක් බව අමුතුවෙන් කියන්නට ඕනෑ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ඉක්මනින් විසඳාදිය යුතුය මේ රටේ ජනතාව බලාගෙන සිටිනවා. එමෙන්ම මෙය විසඳන්නට කටයුතු කළොත් මේ දෙරට අතර තිබෙන සම්බන්ධතාවය තවත් දියුණුවෙනවාට සාකයක් නැහැ. අපේ රටේ පමණක් නොවෙයි, මුළු ලෝක ජනතාවත් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය දිහා බලාගෙන සිටිනවා. එම නිසා අපේ රටේ ජන නායක

යන් සහ පක්ෂ නායකයන්, මේ බැරෑරුම් ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳාගැනීමෙහිලා සහයෝගය දක්වන්නට ඕනෑ. සංවිධාන වන්නට ඕනෑ. එසේ සංවිධාන වී මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳිය හැකි හැම මාර්ගයක්ම සොයා බලන්නට ඕනෑ. එම නිසා අපේ අගමැතිණියට මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳීමේදී රටේ සිටින සියලුම ප්‍රභූන්, පක්ෂ නායකයින් උපදෙස් දෙනු ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමින්, ඔවුන්ගේ සහයෝගය ලැබේවායි ප්‍රාර්ථනය කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසන් කරනවා.

පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා. (මැද කොළඹ දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(ති. උ. ජී. ඩී. ඩී. කෙනමන්—කොළඹ මහා මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)

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

On August 31, 1962, I drew attention to the fact that the Shell Company of Ceylon Ltd., had discontinued eight Ceylonese executives. I not only condemned this but also asked the Government to take action to see that the visas granted to non-Ceylonese executives of the Shell Company are withdrawn. On that occasion the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, interrupting me, made a statement, and this is reported at column 995 of HANSARD of the 31st August 1962 as follows :

The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike : May I interrupt the hon. Member for a moment to enlighten him on this matter. I do not want to reply on every point he made. One question I would like to stress in regard to the retrenchment of the eight executives is that the Manager of the Shell Company has already been summoned by the Government and told that the visas of non-Ceylonese may have to be cancelled or curtailed immediately if the Ceylonese are discontinued.

අ. හා. 6.30

Subsequently the Shell Company of Ceylon has been acting in a way that makes it quite obvious that it is trying to hoax both the Government and the people of this country. I read a statement attributed to the General Manager of the Shell Company to the effect that he intends to discontinue five non-Ceylonese executives along with these eight Ceylonese executives. I want to say that, according to the information at my disposal, this

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

is nothing but a fraud and a hoax. Two of these five foreign executives actually left Ceylon in April and July 1962 at the end of their tour of duty in Ceylon, and therefore there can be no question of discontinuing them after the 31st of August 1962. Two more of these foreign executives are reaching the end of their tour of duty in Ceylon, which will be completed in a few months' time, and they will automatically be returning to Shell's international pool for transfers to other parts of the world. And in the case of the fifth foreign executive, he has almost reached his retiring age and will leave the Island very shortly. Therefore there is no question of discontinuing him; he will be retiring himself.

I wish to state for the information of the Government and the whole House that there is not a single case, to my knowledge, where any notice of discontinuance has been served on any of the foreign executives of the Shell Company, whereas in every one of the eight Ceylonese executives, notice of discontinuance has definitely been served.

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

May I be permitted to interrupt him for a moment? I like to ask the hon. Member from where he gets the information that some foreign executives have been retrenched.

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

I am going on a statement made to the papers by Mr. Blamey, the General Manager of Shell Company. It appeared I think on the 27th August, and it was repeated after that.

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

I have not seen that. I was not aware of it. You will appreciate what the hon. Member is talking about: he is attacking the correctness of Mr. Blamey's statement.

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

I will come to Mr. Blamey in a moment after I have disposed of this argument. The excuse has now been given, certainly to the public of Ceylon—

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

Not to the Government.

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

Then it is a double hoax! It is perfectly clear that the retrenchment of the Ceylonese executives is an act in consequence of the starting of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. On 3rd September Mr. Blamey, the General Manager of the Shell Company, has sent a circular to all the executives there. In that circular he says that "retrenchment resulting from loss of trade and assets due to the establishment of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has now been completed." So, it becomes perfectly clear that the retrenchment of eight Ceylonese executives and the fictitious retrenchment of five non-Ceylonese executives are due to what Mr. Blamey calls "the loss of trade and assets due to the establishment of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation." It is perfectly clear that the Shell Company now says that eight Ceylonese executives have to be discontinued in order to make up for the loss of trade and assets. But if you look at the comparative salaries and other emoluments paid to non-Ceylonese executives and to the Ceylonese executives, you will find that by sending away three foreign executives they can make up all these so-called loss in trade and assets without discontinuing a single Ceylonese executive. This is an act of vindictiveness against the Ceylonese and an attempt to bring pressure on the Government and the Ceylon

விசர்சன கெபுலிபந் பனந, 1962-63

—காரக ஸகாவ

[கெனமன் மஸ.]

Petroleum Corporation and an attempt to put them into disrepute.

I am further informed, that in spite of all this, the Shell Company intends to import two more foreign executives in the near future. Even in the case of the three persons who are supposed to be going away at the end of their tour in Ceylon, they will all go back to the international transfer pool of the Shell Company and they will be transferred elsewhere.

What is the Government doing about this matter? Is the statement of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary merely an attempt to give this House and the country the impression that the Government is doing something about it? Is this on the same level as the negotiations about over-pricing of oil imports? When the hon. Parliamentary Secretary was Finance Minister he told us that negotiations with the oil companies would begin. He is no longer the Finance Minister and the Government has apparently abandoned the negotiations—

பிஃ. ஃர். டயஸ் டிஸ்வாரநாயக்க மஸ.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

That is not a fair statement. My successor as Finance Minister will undoubtedly continue the negotiations. He has been in office for only two weeks and he must be given a chance.

கெனமன் மஸ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

I am prepared to give the new Hon. Minister of Finance a chance, and I dare say the hon. Parliamentary Secretary is prepared to give him a chance—to hang himself!

பிஃ. ஃர். டயஸ் டிஸ்வாரநாயக்க மஸ.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

No.

கெனமன் மஸ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

But that is not the issue. I presume that when the hon. Parliamentary Secretary made that statement as Finance Minister it was the considered policy of the Government.

பிஃ. ஃர். டயஸ் டிஸ்வாரநாயக்க மஸ.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Of course, it was. The negotiations were started and they will undoubtedly be continued by the new Finance Minister, Hon. C. P. de Silva, to their triumphant conclusion.

கெனமன் மஸ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

This may not be the only expectation of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary that will be belied. However, there is nothing happening now. I do not know whether the new Minister of Finance is running round in circles wondering how he is going to solve the financial crisis. If I may digress for a moment, I must say that it is a very sorry state of affairs with which we are faced. We have a new Minister of Finance but we have not yet been told how the Government intends to finance the Rs. 130 million unfinanced deficit in the Budget.

If the Shell Company is going to continue hoaxing the public and victimizing the Ceylonese executives, I ask the Government not merely to utter a general threat and then do nothing but to take firm action to cancel the visas of foreign executives and send them packing. I hope the hon. Parliamentary Secretary will make a statement on what his present position is on this matter.

மாகன்-மாகர் மஸ.

(ஜொப் மாக்கன் மாக்கர்)
(Mr. Macan Markar)

I would like to endorse the remarks made by the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) and add that the Shell

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

Company has given these eight executives who are to be retrenched a very shabby deal. These men have served in the company for a number of years and some of them very loyally too. But instead of retrenching the European executives, the company has thought fit to retrench Ceylonese. As a matter of fact, if it had retrenched its own executives, as the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central pointed out, the country would have saved a sum of nearly half a million rupees on foreign exchange apart from other savings. Each European executive is receiving a remuneration, inclusive of all perquisites, of about Rs. 8,000 a month, whereas a Ceylonese executive is paid Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 a month. From the point of view of the company itself, from a profit-making point of view, it would have done better if it had continued to employ the Ceylonese executives, who are men of experience and who have been working in the company for a number of years. Further, I would like to point out that the new-comers from abroad who come here on visas issued liberally are not as experienced as these Ceylonese executives. These Ceylonese executives would have been entitled to a pension had they served for the full period of 20 years. I believe the company with an idea of saving money has retrenched them at this stage so that they may be entitled only to their provident fund money.

In view of the statement made by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs that the visas of foreign executives would be cancelled, I would like to know whether he really means to follow that policy or whether he would be cowed down by the threats of the oil companies. In other words, are we an independent country, or are we going to be governed by some oil company? I hope this Government will show its strength and not allow itself to be led by any of the foreign companies.

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

I would like to say this. I do not think anyone can say of this Government that we have ever been cowed by threats from any one company in Ceylon, and indeed from any other people. I think, if the hon. Second Member for Batticaloa (Mr. Macan Markar) takes his mind back to the administration of the party to which he himself belongs he will find which Government was cowed down under the threats of foreign companies. Certainly it cannot be said of this Government.

මාකන්-මාකර් මය.

(ஜனாப் மாக்கன் மாக்கர்)
(Mr. Macan Markar)

I am not harking back to the past. The past must be forgotten. We are dealing with the present and the future. If the hon. Parliamentary Secretary would give us a categorical assurance that no visas would be given to foreign executives until these eight men proposed to be retrenched are taken back I will be satisfied, but not otherwise.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මය.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

While endorsing the remarks made by the hon. Members who spoke just now, I would like to ask, are not there any other companies in Ceylon who are retrenching Ceylonese personnel and permitting their foreign personnel to carry on in their business? I understand some of these big motor firms are retrenching Ceylonese personnel who have been working with them for long periods, sometimes ten to fifteen years. Then, firms like Lever Brothers I think are also trying to retrench their Ceylonese staff and get back some of their foreign men. That is what is happening, though not on a large scale, on estates. Here and there it is happening. I would like the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to give us a definite policy statement on this

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ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

matter of retrenchment of Ceylonese personnel and the employment of foreign personnel.

ඒ. රත්නායක මයා. (වත්තේගම)

(திரு. ஏ. ரத்னாயக்க—வத்தேகம)

(Mr. A. Ratnayake—Wattegama)

There is one question I would like to ask. There are a large number of Indians, owners of estates and properties and those doing big business, who were preparing to leave Ceylon because the option was given to them of removing all their assets. But on account of the recent restrictions imposed by the Finance Minister, most of them have changed their minds. If they had not changed their minds, probably all these businesses and estates would have been taken over either by the Government or by Ceylonese. But now that movement of theirs has been stopped as a result of the proposals of the Minister of Finance to conserve exchange.

අ. සා. 6.45

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

If I may be first permitted to deal with the questions raised by the hon. Second Member for Batticaloa and the hon. Member for Kottawa (Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena) relating to the retrenchment of Ceylonese staff in relation to the continuance in employment of foreign executives here on visas, I should first and foremost like to say that I did indicate on some occasion when the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) raised this question that this was a matter of policy far transcending the scope of the issue of these visas. It is ultimately a question of policy relating to Ceylonization of labour and relating to matters of general policy. I think all hon. Members are aware that it is certainly the policy of this Government to Ceylonize and to provide that, within a matter of a few years, in the foreseeable future, we should be able, in the non-

technical grades at any rate of executive personnel, to come to a stage where we shall be completely Ceylonized.

Now, in pursuance of that policy, if hon. Members, particularly those who have had any connection with the trade union movement—I believe that all three hon. Members concerned have now connections with the trade union movement and I believe therefore I am fairly safe when I say that this aspect of the matter is fairly well known to all hon. Members—ask me at this stage to give a categorical answer to this question, I should certainly have liked to say that the Ceylon Government is certainly not going to permit these eight Ceylonese executives to be retrenched while allowing the European executives to get away with it.

As to whether the action that is being taken is a hoax or not I am not personally aware. The statement which the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central referred to, I am prepared to accept as a statement that was made. This is not a statement that was addressed to the Government, a statement on which the Government has ever been called upon to take any steps about—[Interruption.] The hon. Member says it was put out on the 27th of last month. I accept the fact that the statement was published. What I am saying is this. Whether we are dealing with a hoax or not, whether Mr. Blamey is trying to build up public opinion in this country I do not know but, whatever his objective may be, as far as we are concerned we take a very grave view of this question of the retrenchment of the eight Ceylonese staff. As I myself said earlier in the course of this discussion—this has sometimes been the experience of trade unions also—some of the executives of the Shell Company behave more like foreigners than the foreigners themselves. But that does not alter our obligation to regard them as our citizens and to see that they are adequately

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protected against any attempt by a foreign employer to discriminate in this particular manner in the teeth of our Ceylonization policy.

If I am asked in these circumstances whether the Government of Ceylon proposes or does not propose to discontinue visas of foreign personnel, as I said, I would have liked very much to give the answer that we certainly shall and that we shall take firm action accordingly. But, unfortunately, as I said, this is a matter really pertaining to the Ministry of Labour. The question of visas essentially should be governed by policy directives laid down for us by the Ministry of Labour—*[Interruption.]* The hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) says “no”, but, of course, it is. The question of replacement and everything else connected with it is ultimately a question to be determined for us by the Ministry of Labour.

The entire policy of Ceylonization, the pace at which Ceylonization shall take place are all matters laid down by the hon. Hon. Minister of Labour. This is an internal division of functions. If I held office as Minister I might have attempted to give a categorical answer.

பி. டி. ஐ. ஏ. குணவர்தன இ.பி.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

Surely, you must be a little more frank. The Hon. Minister of Labour is there but the policy is not only laid down by the Hon. Minister of Labour but by the whole Cabinet.

கந்தியா இ.பி.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

There is a general visa policy too.

பி. டி. ஐ. ஏ. குணவர்தன இ.பி.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

It is laid down in accordance with the general policy determined and operated by the Ministry of Labour.

As Parliamentary Secretary I can only speak as to what I know took place within the Cabinet in my time as Minister. Then it was certainly the policy of the Government to take very strong action if anything of this sort was done. At the moment, I think the notices of retrenchment have just been served and, I think, we are waiting to see what effects and results are going to take place. The Government of Ceylon has certainly taken up the case and the General Manager of the Shell Company has been sent for in the manner I stated—

கெனமன் இ.பி.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Has he come ?

பி. டி. ஐ. ஏ. குணவர்தன இ.பி.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I do not know whether it was Mr. Blamey or somebody else, but somebody was sent for and what he was told is exactly what I stated in the columns of HANSARD read out a little while ago by the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central.

I shall watch the matter with close interest as Parliamentary Secretary and I give this assurance to hon. Members that we shall not permit Ceylonese to be rentrenched—albeit their foreign approach sometimes tends to cloud the issues—and to allow the European executives to get away with it.

If I may be permitted to get down to some of the various other questions raised, the hon. Member for Kayts (Mr. Kandiah) raised many questions particularly relating to the restriction in the issue of pilgrims' travel documents. There is no difficulty or problem in the issue of passports to persons to whom exchange is available. If a person wishes to travel without foreign exchange he has got to give some explanation as to where he gets his money from and if so—

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත¹ පණත, 1962-63

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කන් දසියා මයා.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

My point was this. These restrictions on travel abroad were imposed in view of the drain on our foreign assets. If *bona fide*—

ඒඒ. ආර්. සියස් බණ්ඩාරත්න මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Please listen to me. I know the very point you are making.

කන් දිය මය.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

If *bona fide* pilgrims want to go to South India, North India or Arabia, why is it that you are imposing restrictions on them?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

As I said, in cases where a person is entitled to exchange and applies for it and for a passport no questions or problems arise. In regard to the person who says that he wants to travel out without asking for exchange, then the Exchange Controller, as a matter of policy, asks the question as to the source of his finances. If he merely says, "I am going as a *bona fide* pilgrim, I do not want exchange" the fact will still remain that there is the possibility of a compensatory deal resulting in a definite loss of foreign exchange——

කෙනෙමන^p මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

What is the loss ?

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

In other words, there are many possibilities about which I think hon Members do not need to be educated.

There is the question as to how people manage to store away foreign exchange abroad. That money is available, perhaps, to be sold at a premium to these *bona fide* travellers for purposes of making use of it. These people will only be able to make use of that money with regard to Ceylonese who are going to travel abroad. I think the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) has seen the point that I am trying to make.

කන් දසිය මය.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

I have not seen the point. Then those people cannot be *bona fide* travellers.

එල්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරත්න මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

In other words, if *bona fide* travellers apply *bona fide* for exchange there are no problems with regard to the issue of passports.

කෙනමත් මය.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I understand the point that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary is making and I see that there is some validity in it. Now take a case like this. Supposing a person who wants to go to another country produces a genuine letter that a friend of his is prepared to put him up and pay for him when he is there and he does not require any exchange. Why do you not allow him to go ?

එල්. ආර්. සියස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I believe that these are generally allowed. I have seen several cases like that myself when I was Minister of Finance. I must say that we have been a little suspicious of that sort of thing in regard to business transactions.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

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ඩී. බී. ආර්. ලක්ෂ්මිනරායා.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

Like Hema Dabare.

ඒප්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

We have been having a gimlet-eye on that sort of transaction. But I can assure hon. Members that we have had many cases like this where people have been dissatisfied—

කෙනමත් මය.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

That is not ruled out.

කත^ප දසිය මය.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

I will give you another illustration with respect to *bona fide* pilgrims. There are so many who wish to go on pilgrimage where everything is found for them. They go from temple to temple and the temple provides their expenses and their meals. What is your objection to granting passports to them if you are satisfied as to their *bona fides*?

ඒව්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

When we are satisfied about their *bona fides* there is no problem at all. Sometimes, we have been a little too inquiring in regard to *bona fides*.

කන් දසිය මය.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

If you are satisfied about *bona fides* the question of the issue of passports for travel once in seven years should not arise.

එල්. ආර්. සියස් බණ්ඩාරත්න මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

There is no problem about it. The position is that sometimes with regard to pilgrims—the Pilgrim's Progress itself I think, records it—there

are instances where pilgrims do strange trade in strange things. Even Malted Milk I believe is one of the recent things which has become very much of a pilgrim's commodity especially in regard to travel to India. I am talking from my knowledge of exchange control transactions.

But may I say this. We are certainly not inquiring into *bona fides* of pilgrims, and we do not create problems for them so far as the issue of passports is concerned. I must say we do inquire into the *bona fides* of transactions, particularly business transactions. We do look into the possibility of eliminating compensatory deals, but, generally speaking, once the Exchange Controller has satisfied himself on these matters, so far as the issue of a visa is concerned the *bona fides* are not inquired into by the Immigration Department. The Immigration Department does not set itself up as a further control check. The control check occurs at a point in the Exchange Control Department. That was the procedure in the Exchange Control Department at the time I was in charge not so long ago and I am in a position to tell you what the procedure was. I do not think that procedure has changed. Where a person says he is not applying for exchange and does not want any money and goes directly to the Immigration Department, the Immigration Department as a matter of routine procedure refers the application back to the Exchange Controller and the Exchange Controller then conducts investigations going into the *bona fides* of the case concerned.

In regard to many cases, problems do not arise. There are heaps and heaps of cases I know of personally where the *bona fides* have not caused any problems. It may be that the production of a letter as the hon. Member said would be quite sufficient. There are other business transactions where, however, the Exchange Control Department has been a little more sceptical and called for further proof.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

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[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

There are many instances where the Exchange Control Department is extremely soft-hearted and I know, for example, cases which hon. Members will recall. I believe when Mr. Falil Caffoor's son was ill in England there was no possibility of producing any proof of illness—there was nothing of the sort—but the question of disbelieving it or refusing it or calling for proof did not arise. The Exchange Control Department acted very speedily and swiftly. In the case of Lady Aluwihare, when she was lying very ill in India, I believe, the Exchange Control Department created no problems. I believe, I can cite many more cases which hon. Members of this House would not know because they would not know the persons concerned. I gave a few names which are fairly well-known not because we are discriminating in favour of well-known people but because hon. Members would be able to satisfy themselves and, at least, I can see for myself the satisfaction of seeing a few hon. Members nodding their approval and recognizing and remembering these statements. These things happen and I must say the procedure adopted does not really create any special difficulties or problems in the manner contemplated by the hon. Member for Kayts (Mr. Kandiah).

The question was raised in regard to the financial provision that is being made to introduce national registration next year. The Bill to introduce national registration was tabled in the House during the last Session of the Parliament. It lapsed with the prorogation. The Bill will be reintroduced in this Session of the Parliament and financial provision has been made to take it into account and, I think, all hon. Members of the House will agree that this is a very necessary and salutary check especially when the whole scope and volume of illicit immigration is always a subject of controversy on the Floor of the House. Some people imagine that the problem looms so large that our population is increasing almost entirely due to the influx of illicit immi-

gration. There are others who view the problem more in perspective and recognize the fact that the efforts made by the Government have certainly had some effect in controlling and checking it. There are some hon. Members of the House who occasionally make the mistake of referring to anybody at all who has overstayed his visa as a *kallathoni* or illicit immigrant. It is sometimes becoming a habit on the Floor of the House to refer to them as *kallathonis* and to regard the Government of Ceylon as having power to deport them. Actually, it is not such a simple matter, because if we want to deport them we can do so only on a travel document issued by the High Commissioner for India. In regard to a person who may have come here on a visa, torn up his visa and now claims that he is a citizen of this country, the question of proof and the question of inquiry are not such simple things. The importance of national registration, therefore, is one which I have no doubt will commend itself to hon. Members of the House.

The hon. Member for Kayts has made the point that illicit immigrants should be maintained under reasonable conditions of humanity when detained. I venture to agree with him, and I shall certainly bring it to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister and see what can be done in the matter.

I regret I was not here throughout the speech of the hon. Member for Kayts, so much so that it seems to have provoked him into making some remarks about the absence of Hon. Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. I must apologize for my absence. I do have a number of odd things to attend to, notwithstanding the fact that my presence is required from 10 in the morning until 10 in the night over practically a large number of days. If I have caused inconvenience to hon. Members, I trust that they will accept this statement from me as a complete apology.

The hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna) has made a number of points in regard to working of the Department of Regis-

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tration of Indian and Pakistani Residents. He says that the work of registration is taking too long. On that question, may I say that all applications have been inquired into and all that remains to be done by this department is the administration of oaths and affirmations in some 600 cases and the issue of certificates of registration to 1,621 persons whose applications have been allowed. There is some delay, I admit, in attending to this residual work, but this delay is not really departmental. What has happened is that applicants who have been summoned for oaths and affirmations have not all kept their appointments, as they should. Also, they have failed to forward documents, such as birth certificates of children who have been born after their application for registration was submitted. Every effort is being made to complete this residual work as early as possible.

The hon. Member also wanted to know the number of persons remaining to be registered, and I believe I have covered that point also in the answer that I have given. He gave us statistics of the number of these persons, and he thought that some of these persons could be accounted for as illicit immigrants. I shall look into the matter further and go into the whole question.

He also says that the police have the necessary authority to apprehend illicit immigrants but they fail to take the necessary action. You will recall, Sir, that the necessary authority for the checking of illicit immigration only came into operation in a practical form last year when this House was good enough to pass a Bill vesting the necessary authority and power in the Government. All our policemen have powers under the Police Ordinance. They have had those powers from the days of the U. N. P. administration. They have done their best, I suppose, with the limited powers available to them ; but short of catching a man with one leg on the shore and one leg in the boat, there was precious little that anybody could do about them if they succeeded in getting both feet firmly planted

on the shore. I believe the present powers are such that we should be able to get over this problem.

The hon. Member also suggested that visas should not be given to foreigners for employment when qualified Ceylonese are available. I entirely agree with that statement in principle. I do not restrict it to Sinhala people only. I agree it should go according to citizenship, in accordance with the principle he cited from the constitution of the Government of China. I shall see that it is brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Labour and Nationalized Services who is ultimately the person most concerned with this question of employment, particularly in the private sector. As far as the Government sector is concerned, I do not believe any person is entitled to employment, except for technical or special work, unless he is a citizen of Ceylon. The case of Mr. Johnson of ESSO will be examined, also the case of N. I. Jamaldeen which was cited by the hon. Member.

I have given the answer regarding the work that is being done by the Department of National Registration.

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Dr. Kaleel) raised some questions relating to nuisance value attending the issue of emergency certificates to such people as wish to go on pilgrimages to places like Nagoor in India. I believe, the same point was raised earlier by his co-Member for Colombo Central, Sir Razik Fareed. I can only say that if it has become a nuisance to produce proof of a father's birth certificate in some cases, the hon. Member should recall that the laws of citizenship requiring such proof were laid down at the time when his own Party Government was in office. If the requirements of citizenship formulated by the Government of which the hon. Member was a member—

වෛද්‍යවාරිය කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

I blamed our Party also.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I sincerely hope so. Short of creating a different rule of citizenship, they are trying to become like us after the Anuradhapura conference, but it will take much more than that.

Meanwhile, may I say this? It is still, for all that, a requirement which is inevitable so long as you have the same laws of citizenship in force. It has not been the policy of our Government to change it. And, indeed, however much the hon. Member for Nuwara Eliya (Mr. T. William Fernando) talks in terms of having all-party conferences to solve this problem—I respectfully agree that you may be able to achieve something by all-party conference in regard to the arrangements towards a better understanding with the Government of India—I do not really see some of the political parties, at any rate, represented here in this House are parties which would accept for a moment the principle that all “stateless” people are not Ceylon citizens.

Indeed, they talk of *de facto* citizenship. They talk of human rights; they talk in terms of not compelling and not coercing them by legislation. Nobody wants to talk of coercion for the fun of it. But if the hon. Member for Nuwara Eliya thinks that merely by explaining our problems to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and hoping that Prime Minister Nehru out of compassion for the poor Sinhalese villagers who had been dispossessed 2,000 or 1,000 years ago of their land—

කෙනෙක් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

2,000 years? 100-odd years.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

—The hon. Member for Nuwara Eliya talked of a 1,000 years—if he thinks that Pandit Nehru out of a

sense of sympathy for the Sinhala peasants who had been dispossessed of lands in British times, lands which have become tea estates cultivated by Indian labour, and out of that sense of sympathy is going to allow repatriation, he is not taking into account the economic questions behind this. He himself points out that there is assured employment for “stateless” unemployed Indian labour. He is quite right. He points out that they enjoy fixed conditions of labour, prospects of employment, many benefits such as maternity benefits and so on. He is perfectly correct. But if one considers parallel conditions in the southern portion of the continent of India, then indeed it will require much more than sentiment or sympathy, for a national cause, to override those economic considerations. And that is a matter which I do not believe can be tackled either by means of all party negotiations or by some degree of intellectual subordination to a person who is considered a giant—the hon. Member for Nuwara Eliya suggested Mr. Wilmot Perera; I do not know—but as far as I can see, I believe, that the problem is one which the Government must take the responsibility of tackling. We shall certainly welcome any suggestions; we shall welcome and harness the co-operation of Opposition Parties who are not opposed to us in principle and would like to help us with the problem in regard to arriving at some degree of repatriation if that is possible. I believe that towards this purpose we have already started taking some action; I believe the action already taken by this Government will lead to some results, and we are hopeful that the results might be satisfactory.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂ කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

I just want to clarify one or two points. The first is about the citizenship law passed by the United National Party Government. At that time they certainly passed a law to say that a person and his father

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

must be born in Ceylon. But we never said that a birth certificate should be produced. The law is there. What I am criticising is the way in which the law is applied to create hardship.

එ஑஑. ஃரீ. டியஸ் டிஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க
(திரு. எ஑். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

How does one know that a person is a citizen of Ceylon? You know it only if his father and grandfather were born in Ceylon. What is the method of finding that out?

වෛද්‍යවාර්ජය කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

That is what I am complaining. You are asking for the impossible. Supposing there is no father's registration. You are asking for the impossible. That is why I am saying it is harsh.

එ஑஑. ஃரீ. டியஸ் டிஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க
(திரு. எ஑். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Then why do you lay down a rule in your laws that a man to be a Ceylon citizen should be born in Ceylon, and his father also should be born in Ceylon? If that is the law you laid down, then I am afraid everyone must require proof of that citizenship. You cannot have any proof falling short of that.

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(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

The birth certificate is not the only proof.

එ஑஑. ஃரீ. டியஸ் டிஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க
(திரு. எ஑். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Are you suggesting that the midwife who was present when the father was born should be produced?

වෛද්‍යවාර්ජය කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

There was a case I know where the inquiring officer questioned a doctor who said that he was present when the boy was born.

එ஑஑. ஃரீ. டியஸ் டிஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க
(திரு. எ஑். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

You have to produce the midwife who was there when the father was born and how can you produce the midwife when you cannot produce the father's birth certificate?

වෛද්‍යවාර්ජය කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

On the point raised by the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) the hon. Parliamentary Secretary suggested that the U. N. P. was cowing down to the big companies and that the same charge cannot be made against them.

එ஑஑. ஃரீ. டியஸ் டிஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க
(திரு. எ஑். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I did not say that. I said that recently the U. N. P. is showing tendencies of becoming like us.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You are showing tendencies of becoming more like them.

එ஑஑. ஃரீ. டியஸ் டிஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க
(திரு. எ஑். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Certainly not; I hope not.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ජය කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

The policy of issuing visas to those who came for employment was laid down by the U. N. P. and the hon. Parliamentary Secretary was correct when he said that the Ministry of

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යවාරිය කලීල්]

Labour was entrusted with the matter as to who should be issued visas and who should be sent away. I just want to mention that when the U. N. P. Government was in power the Galle Face Hotel wanted to get down a Chef-Generale from Switzerland but I refused that because we said that the Chef here should have trained a Ceylonese to do that job.

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

Who cooks at the "Mascarilla" and at the "Coconut Grove"?

වෛද්‍යවාරිය කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

I do not know what is happening now. There was no "Mascarilla" at that time.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

May I ask the hon. Parliamentary Secretary this question: Why does the department issue passports on two different bases to Ceylonese? In certain cases they issue passports for a period of five years and in certain cases they issue a passport which is valid only for that particular journey but in both cases the people requiring the passports have to go through the same formalities and pay the same sum of Rs. 10. Once a person has paid the Rs. 10 and he has been cleared for exchange or you are satisfied about his financial stability or he has signed the necessary bond why cannot you allow him a passport for five years? Either you must treat everybody in the same way or give us a good reason as to why you have to adopt this system.

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

I am afraid I do not know the answer to that question myself but if I am given some time I will answer it.

කන්දියා මයා.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

It is sufficient if you will look into the matter.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I certainly will.

"23 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 19,73,374ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

23 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

2 වන සම්මතය.—පාලන ශාස්තූ—පුනරා වර්තන වියදම, රු. 6,51,350

வாக்குப்பண இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூ. 6,51,350

Vote No. 2—Administration Charges
—Recurrent Expenditure,
Rs. 651,350.

"23 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 6,51,350ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

23 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන වැය සම්මතය උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

3 වන සම්මතය.—පාලන ශාස්තූ—මූලධන වියදම, රු. 67,500

வாக்குப்பண இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூ. 67,500

Vote No. 3—Administration Charges
—Capital Expenditure, Rs.
67,500

"23 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 3 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 67,500ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය", යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

23 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 3 වන වැය සම්මතය උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

விவரணை கெட்டுப்பதன் பணம், 1962-63

—காரக கலா

24 வுதி ஸீரீகய.—புலாநீதி டேபார்ட்மென்டு

“Administrative Assistant”. (Apportionment No. 1). (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

தலைப்பு 24.—தகவல் திணைக்களம்

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

HEAD 24.—DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

1 வுதி கலீமனய.—காரீய மனீலு பார்டீமென்டு பகிதகி கலா வனநீ டீமனா ரு. 9,58,789

That the vote be increased by Rs. 233,133 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “171 Other Staff”. (Apportionment No. 1). (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

வாக்ருப்பண இல. 1.—ஊழியரின் ஆளுக் குரிய வேதனமும் பிறபடி களும், ரூபா 9,58,789

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

Vote No. 1—Personal Emoluments and other allowances of Staff, Rs. 958,789.

That the vote be increased by Rs. 8,031 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “1 Editor. News and Publications”. (Apportionment No. 1). (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

1 வுதி ரூப ஸீரீகய.—பேர்வக கலாச கலா வுருபு, ரு. 5,35,257

That the vote be increased by Rs. 27,762 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “8 Other Staff”. (Apportionment No. 1). (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளங் களும், ரூபா 5,35,257

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

Sub-head 1—Cadre and Salaries, Rs. 535,257

That the vote be increased by Rs. 2,100 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “1 Director of Broadcasting National Service”. (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

That the vote be reduced by Rs. 1,914 in respect of sub-head 1, item “Director of Information”. (Apportionment No. 1) (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

That the vote be reduced by Rs. 12,786 in respect of sub-head 1, item “Deputy Director of Information”. (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 17,400 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “1 Director-General of Broadcasting and Information”. (Apportionment No. 1). (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 10,350 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “1 Chief Accountant”, (Apportionment No. 1). (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 6,477 in respect of sub-head 1, new item

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 4,080 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “1 Assistant Director”. (Apportionment No. 1) (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 249,606 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “67 Other Staff”. (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 20,250 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “1 Chief Engineer”. (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

மது பரு வன யேர்ச்சாவ கலாசமீதன விச :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 23,390 in respect of sub-head 1, new item “1 Assistant Engineer & 2 Assistant Engineers”. (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service).—[அரு. கி. கி. டு கிளேவா.]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 227,078 in respect of sub-head 1, new item "150 Other Staff". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 2,160 in respect of sub-head 1, new item "1 Director of Broadcasting (Commercial Service.)" (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 9,280 in respect of sub-head 1, new item "1 Additional Director (Temporary)." (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 8,640 in respect of sub-head 1, new item "2 Assistant Directors (Temporary)." (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 9,920 in respect of sub-head 1, new item "1 Accountant". (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 225,958 in respect of sub-head 1, new item "122 Other Staff". (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 22,431 in respect of sub-head 1, new item "1 Executive Engineer, 2 Assistant Engineers". (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 179,224 in respect of sub-head 1, new item "148 Other Staff". (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

—කාරක සභාව

2 වැනි උප ශීර්ෂය.—ජීවන වියදම සහ විශේෂ ජීවනාධාර දීමනා, රු. 3,49,413

උප තலைப்பு 2.—වාழ්මුක්කෙස් සෙලවූවකුදුම
ඛිසෙඳ වාමුක්කෙස්වකුදුම, රු. 3,49,413

Sub-head 2.—Cost of living and special living allowances, Rs. 349,413

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 426,454 in respect of sub-head 2, item "(i) Cost of Living Allowance". (p. 114.) (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 153,130 in respect of sub-head 2, item "(ii) Special Living Allowance". (p. 114.) (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 288,424 in respect of sub-head 2, new item "(i) Cost of Living Allowance". (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 83,838 in respect of sub-head 2, new item "(ii) Special Living Allowance". (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

3 වැනි උප ශීර්ෂය.—අනිකුත් දීමනා රු. 74,119

උප තலைப்பு 3.—ධුරපඬුකරු, රුපා 74,119

Sub-head 3.—Other allowances, Rs. 74,119

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහායම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 117,011 in respect of sub-head 3, item "(i) Rent Allowance". (p. 114.) (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහසම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 30,000 in respect of sub-head 3, item “(ii) Overtime”. (p. 114.) (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහසම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 240 in respect of sub-head 3, new item “(iv) Allowance to Head Peon”. (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහසම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 120 in respect of sub-head 3, new item “(v) Allowance to K. K. S. for Attending to the work in the Reference Library”. (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහසම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 50,730 in respect of sub-head 3, new item “(i) Rent Allowance”. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහසම්මත විය :

That the vote be increased by Rs. 30,000 in respect of sub-head 3, new item “(ii) Overtime”, (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

චබ්ලිට්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්පිය. තකත්‍රායඤ්ඤ)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I move,

That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in respect of sub-head 1, item “Director of Information”.

Mr. Chairman, I believe you are taking the Department of Information together with the Department of Broadcasting. It is not correct. In the printed Estimates they are found separately.

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනර්)

(The Chairman)

We are not taking Broadcasting.

චබ්ලිට්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්පිය. තකත්‍රායඤ්ඤ)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

No, Sir. Just now you read out certain amendments dealing with the Department of Broadcasting. After the Estimates were printed, the Department of Broadcasting was brought in as a department under the Prime Minister. Therefore, you are taking the two together.

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනර්)

(The Chairman)

They are under two separate Heads.

චබ්ලිට්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්පිය. තකත්‍රායඤ්ඤ)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

You are taking Head 140 also ?

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනර්)

(The Chairman)

No, only Head 24. There is a separate amendment in respect of that.

චබ්ලිට්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්පිය. තකත්‍රායඤ්ඤ)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I heard you reading out the amendment dealing with the Director-General of Broadcasting. You should take them together, Sir.

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනර්)

(The Chairman)

No.

චබ්ලිට්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්පිය. තකත්‍රායඤ්ඤ)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Did you not read out certain amendments dealing with the Department of Broadcasting ? I heard it with my own ears.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Head 24.

බඩ්ලිව්. දහනායක මය.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

In regard to the Department of Information, I ask you why you have deleted the post of Deputy Director of Information. If, the idea is to promote the present Deputy Director of Information as the Director of Information. I agree that that step is necessary. The Hon. Minister is not here !

I want to make a few comments about the Government Film Unit. I think we all agree that the Government Film Unit has done its work quite well. One of its biggest achievements was the making of the film "Journey's End". Whatever one may say of it, it was a grand film. It was made under the direction of Mr. W. Lionel Fernando, the former Deputy Director of Information, and I am glad that I had a hand in the making of this film "Journey's End".

I am very glad that Mr. W. Lionel Fernando has been promoted as Director of Information. Besides the other good work that he has done, he should have received that promotion merely on the work that he did in connection with the making of the film "Journey's End". It is a well known film and a winner so far as the S. L. F. P. was concerned.

During the last two or three years I have asked that the Government Film Unit which had performed its duties so well, should be expanded, but that has not been done. No notice has been taken of that request. It is very necessary that the G. F. U. should now be made to do more work than it has done in the past. I had indicated the lines on which the G. F. U. should be expanded. We need a fully equipped and modern studio for the production of Sinhala films. We do not have such a studio today. Therefore those who want to produce films in Sinhala are compelled to go to India for the

making of Sinhala films. What happens then is that the so-called Sinhala films produced in India do not have a full Sinhala background. They somehow take on an Indian background. I have seen Sinhala films produced in India which resemble very closely Hindi films. Thus we are giving the film-goer of Ceylon, the Sinhalese people, not a pure Sinhala film but a Sinhala film tainted with South Indian culture.

Another thing that happens is that when you make a Sinhala film in India more money than is really needed is sent to India by way of exchange. Racketeers begin to operate and large amounts of money are sent from Ceylon to India on the pretext of paying the film artistes. The film artistes are really badly paid, but large amounts of money are sent from Ceylon to India by way of exchange.

Therefore it is very necessary that there should be a fully equipped and modern film studio in Ceylon. No private individual is able to give such a studio. Even if a private company gives such a studio they will exploit it for their own purposes. You will realize that it is necessary that there should be a continuous and steady flow of Sinhala films into the market. Today there are hardly two or three new Sinhala films in each year, but we need at least twelve new Sinhala films each year. What is happening today is—

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

May I interrupt for a moment? I just want to know whether we are discussing the film industry or what it is that we are discussing. If we are discussing the Government Film Unit, then it is all right, but if we are discussing film generally, it does not pertain to our Ministry at all.

Broadcasting used to be under the Ministry of Education but it was recently taken over by the Prime Minister. The Estimates were prepared at a time when the transfer had

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

not taken place. I only ask for a direction as to when we are taking up those Votes. Personally I prefer the Hon. Minister of Education to deal with them.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Why cannot we put them together ?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I insist on the Minister of Education dealing with this. I hate to put our two things together.

හේ බදිඋද්දින් මහ්මුද් (අධ්‍යාපන ඇමති)

(கௌரவ பதியுதின் மஹ்மூது—கல்வி அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Badiuddin Mahmud—Minister of Education)

How can I deal with it ? I know nothing about these Votes.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

The position is that today the Broadcasting Department is under the Prime Minister. Therefore it is necessary that we should discuss that department under the Prime Minister's Votes. We cannot discuss the Department of Broadcasting under the Votes of the Minister of Education.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

The House must agree if we are to take them together.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance tells me that the official Amendments in relation to

the Broadcasting Department sub-heads are, apparently, under the Prime Minister's Votes. So it may be necessary to take them together. So after all we may have to put our things together.

අ. හා. 7.30

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

That is what I said right at the beginning. I am sorry the hon. Parliamentary Secretary was not here to listen to the earlier part of my remarks when I asked for an expansion of the Government Film Unit so that it will give the country not only a modern but fully equipped film studio. Now why did I ask for a modern fully equipped film studio ? Today a Sinhalese man who goes to see a Sinhala film has no proper films to see ; he is compelled to see for the greater part of the year Hindi films. I am asking you to expand the Government Film Unit which has done very good work, so that there will be a Government film studio.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Then we might be able to see Ministers in cinemascope !

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

We see a good deal of Ministers in Government newsreels.

ඩඩ්ලි ජෙෆ්නායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

But we rarely see them here !

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I said that the Government Film Unit does good work. I did not say that the work of the Government

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ඛනිලි. දහනායක මයා.]

Film Unit is bad. In fact, I am of opinion that it has done very good work and that its work should be expanded.

My point is, you are neglecting a very important subject of education when you refuse to give a modern fully equipped film studio for the production of Sinhala films. Today the people of Ceylon are compelled to see Hindi films because the number of Sinhala films that are produced is so small and those films are produced in India with a South Indian background.

If it is difficult for you to give the country a fully equipped film studio may I suggest to you that you obtain foreign aid for the purpose? I think, it would be quite proper for the Government to obtain foreign aid for the purpose.

We had asked the Hon. Minister of Industries to appoint a commission to go into the development of the Sinhala film in Ceylon. He kept on giving us promises but I do not see he has appointed any such commission or committee. We are aware that there are people who are trying to prevent the Government from giving assistance to the Sinhala film industry. There are certain capitalists who have formed themselves into a ring and who are exploiting the situation. This Government calls itself a socialist Government. If it is truly socialist it should take in hand immediately the task of putting the Sinhala film on a proper footing and preventing individuals from exploiting the situation. I hope that these remarks of mine will lead to the Government setting up a fully equipped film studio in the not distant future for the production of Sinhala films.

I would like to make a few remarks about the Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon. It is well known that certain private agencies owe the Commercial Service large sums of money. The outstanding arrears in some cases run into lakhs. There are contracts between Radio Ceylon and private

agencies. What are these private agencies? Why are there any agencies at all? Why cannot Radio Ceylon have direct contracts with the firms concerned? If a firm wants to broadcast anything through the commercial services why is it that you encourage a private agency to step in between and obtain the contract for itself on behalf of the firm concerned. It is said that these private agents or rather the men who are behind these agencies work in collusion with officers in Radio Ceylon. Whatever may be the truth of that allegation, we would request the Hon. the Prime Minister to see that the private agencies who form middlemen in these transactions are completely eliminated. Let there be no private agencies at all. As a matter of fact certain private agencies which owe large sums of money to Radio Ceylon are allowed to make further contracts with Radio Ceylon. This must stop. Let there be an end to the giving of contracts to private agencies, and let Radio Ceylon deal directly with the firms concerned.

ඛනිලි සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I just want to address one question to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, and that is, whether it is the policy of the Government to use the Government Film Unit vans and films for elections?

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

රජයේ චිත්‍රපටි අංශය, පසුගිය අතුරු මැතිවරණ දිනවල ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල ගමක් ගමක් ගානේ ගොස් “ගමනක අවසානය” නමැති චිත්‍ර පටිය පෙන්වුවා. චිත්‍රපටි අංශයේ වාහන දෙකක් ඒ කටයුත්තෙහි යෙදී තුබුණා. එසේ ඒ චිත්‍රපටිය පෙන්වූයේ මුදල් අය කරලද? නොඑසේ නම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඕනෑකම පිට ගමක් ගමක් ගානේ ගොස් ඒ චිත්‍රපටිය නොමිලේ යෙම පෙන්වුවද?

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කුරක පිහිට

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

In regard to the two points raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna), in regard to the use of the Government Film Unit in a particular way, I should like to say first and foremost that so far as I am aware the Government Film Unit, as a matter of Government policy, is not used at elections.

I believe what has been happening in the past is that when organizations like rural development societies make requests to the Government Film Unit for the use of their film vans or for pictures for display at school functions and occasions of that sort, these facilities are given free of charge. I believe the procedure is that the request must be by an association. I do not quite know what the rules are. But as far as I am concerned, and I am aware, the Government Film Unit vans are not given to political parties for use at elections.

බඩලි සේනානායක මයො.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I wish to inform the hon. Parliamentary Secretary that at the Welimada by-election I saw a film unit van operating there showing films.

කෝ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මය්.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

ඒ විත්‍රපරිය පෙන්නන්ට යයි කිසිම සමිති සමාගමක් ඉල්ලුම් කෙළේ නැති බව කියන්නට කැමතියි.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

May I say this? I was answering questions raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Member for Welimada as to what the Government policy is in regard to the use of the Government Film Unit at elections. As far as I am aware, it

is not Government policy to allow vans to be used at elections. The hon. Leader of the Opposition now says that he saw a Government Film Unit van at Welimada. I shall ascertain the facts and in the course of replies give him the answer as to what he has seen. I will try to find out what the facts were. I shall try to reply to that after ascertaining the facts. Unless it was at the request of some organization, I am informed by the Director of Information, that Government Film Unit vans would never have been sent. The hon. Member for Welimada says there was no such organization. I cannot answer that off-hand. I will have to look into the files and documents concerned with that request. I will look into the matter and see that the hon. Member for Welimada and the hon. Leader of the Opposition are both informed of the full facts and circumstances relating to the incident to which they referred.

With regard to the film "Journey's End", that film was prepared by the Information Department and I believe was subsequently purchased by the Bandaranaike Commemoration Committee consisting of two Ministers and a Parliamentary Secretary, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, the Hon. Minister of Transport and myself, with the Hon. Prime Minister as chairman. I believe there was a similar committee in the days when the hon. Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake) was Prime Minister. This film was produced when he was Prime Minister.

The Information Department spent something like Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 on the making of that film which was subsequently purchased. The information Department has been paid the cost of that film by the Commemoration Committee. I believe the film was originally shown on tickets, fifty cents a ticket or one rupee a ticket, I do not know. The money was collected on the showing of that film and I believe constituted the funds of the Bandaranaike Commemoration Committee. It is from that source that they allocated funds. A sum of

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

money has been allocated for the construction of a mausoleum over the tomb of the late Prime Minister. Apart from that, sums of money have been spent on other objectives, construction of other buildings, and so on. Some of these objectives I believe were rather ambitious. I do not know whether they all can be executed. Certainly there were ideas for the construction of a commemoration hall, an international conference hall and various other projects to commemorate the late Prime Minister. Whether these things can be done or not I cannot say. That is a matter for the future. As I said, the film was shown originally for a price and the Information Department has been reimbursed the cost incurred.

The hon. Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake) raised a question about the expansion of the Government Film Unit. I can only give the same answer I gave earlier when dealing with the Police Vote, regarding requests by hon. Members for more petrol, more police stations, even more dogs. If the Hon. Minister of Finance is in a position to make available to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs additional sums of money in addition to our Votes I shall certainly take up with him the question of seeing whether it is possible to do anything further.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්පිය. තනතුරු)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Why not get foreign aid ?

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. ආර්. ආර්. උප්පිය. තනතුරු)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I shall certainly take up the question with him. But I do not think that it is only a question of foreign aid because there is always a local component too.

ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩයස් මයා.

(තිரு. උප්පිය. තනතුරු)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I am glad that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that he would

look into the question of the use of the Film Unit. It will help him, I think, if I tell him where and on what date it was used. On the 26th June, 1962, it was used at Bogahakumbura. I saw it myself.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

It was used during the Ratgama by-elections too. I saw it and I protested about it.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මමත් සභාව දෙකක් කියන්නම්. බොරු දේ හා නැද්දත් බලමු.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. ආර්. ආර්. උප්පිය. තනතුරු)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

We shall screen the whole of the Welimada electorate and I shall see that full information is made available to hon. Members. I am certainly not consciously trying to do anything to keep out information from hon. Members.

If I may get back to the subject on which I was, the hon. Member for Galle said that we should obtain foreign aid and expand the Film Unit. I shall certainly take up the matter with the Hon. Minister of Finance. I do not know what arrangements he proposes to make in regard to obtaining more funds. Perhaps, he might even find it necessary to cut down expenditure, in which case far from expanding the Film Unit we may even have to contract it if the Hon. Minister of Finance tells us that there are no other ways of finding money. On the other hand, if he finds that there are other economic alternatives, I shall certainly take up the questions raised by hon. Members with him.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

I must state that I am not at this stage saying anything very definite about the Film Unit providing facilities for the processing of private films.

The question was raised by hon. Members about the large sums of money being spent on private agencies by the Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon. The question was asked as to why Radio Ceylon cannot come into direct contact with firms. In regard to that I should like to say that private agencies owed large sums of money to Radio Ceylon but a large part of it has now been recovered. The question of Radio Ceylon entering into direct contact with firms is now under consideration. In the case of agencies owing large sums of money no further work is given to them.

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகராயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

But they come back to you under different names. There is positive racketeering. Private agencies owing Radio Ceylon large sums of money come back again under different names. When no further contracts are given them these agencies come back under a new name. That is how the racketeering continues.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I appreciate very much the wrath of the hon. Member for Galle, but as the Parliamentary Secretary who has only been in imperfect control of Radio Ceylon for a limited period of time, I wish to say at this particular moment that I am not in a position to give a categorical answer. However, I do know that the relations with the private agencies were not satisfactory.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Public Accounts Committee which went into the matter has suggested that before you enter into a contract with a private agency the agency should make a deposit with the Government.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I am very glad that the P. A. C. has stated that.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

ජනතාවටත්, දේශපාලන පක්ෂවලටත් කෙළින්ම බලපාන ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්ට කැමතියි. යම් යම් කරුණු ගැන ආණ්ඩුවේ අදහස් ගුවන් විදුලිය මගින් ප්‍රචාරය කරනවා. නමුත් අනික් දේශපාලන පක්ෂවලට ඒ සඳහා අවස්ථාවක් දෙන්නේ නැහැ. අනික් දේශපාලන පක්ෂවල අදහසත් මහජනයාට ගුවන් විදුලිය මගින් කියන්නට අවස්ථාව සලසා දෙනවාද?

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I think the answer to that suggestion as far as I can see it should be "No". I think it should be "No" for this reason. The suggestion that whenever there is a controversial question not only the views of the Government but the views of other political parties should be presented over Radio Ceylon is not a position that a Government can accept. Certainly the radio should not be used for political purposes for the benefit of the governing political party in carrying on propaganda against any other political party.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

That I think has been accepted by this Government and, indeed, by the previous Governments also, though the exercise of the powers by Government has sometimes been called in question and people have doubted whether a Government has acted correctly or otherwise in a given set of circumstances.

But on a controversial question, indeed, I think every act of policy on the part of the Government is controversial in that sense because, so long as there is an Opposition in this House reflecting different views of different groupings in different parts of the country, it must be accepted that there is nothing that is uncontroversial.

If the Government has a point of view it is inevitable, I think, that if you have a Government radio, it is the Government point of view that will be put across. But that does not mean it is done to score a point over any other political party. It does not mean that the Government has power to use the radio as a weapon to cause particular damage to a particular political party as, for example, in an election by getting across its point of view in reference to any election so as to score a partisan advantage. But if it is in regard to a public question which is a subject of controversy, I do not think the Government can regard the radio as being an instrument for the Opposition to express the point of view of any political party against the Government and I do not think that that point of view can readily be entertained by our Government.

කෙනෙත් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

At least in the matter of reporting the proceedings of this House by Radio Ceylon, can the Government ensure that it is reported properly, accurately and fairly?

I have listened to a number of these broadcasts. At one time only the views of the Government were ever reported. After the criticism,

what usually happens is that, the views of the Government are reported in *extenso* but to show that they are fair, they quote the name of some Opposition speaker and say that he also spoke. Why cannot the points of a responsible character made by leading Members of the Opposition be mentioned?

What is being asked for by the hon. Member for Kottawa is not the right to slang the Government or to abuse it but to place before the people certain facts and arguments in relation to matters of public importance. I do not think any Government allows a person to attack it, but if there is another point of view why cannot it be placed?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The dividing line on that question is very, very difficult to see. I can appreciate that there is certainly a possibility that, in a given situation, it may be possible to do that without any difficulty, but equally well I can say there are very many situations where it will not be possible to draw that dividing line either. Indeed I think for the moment we have to leave it at that and I can only say that the attitude and position adopted by the Government is still exactly as I have stated it.

In regard to the point made about statement of news and comments with regard to the proceedings of the House, I agree with the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central that the reports are not always satisfactory. I think, in the course of last year's Budget Debate, I made the comment that one got the impression listening to the news broadcast that the only speaker on the Budget Debate was the hon. Leader of the Opposition because I believe it was only his speech that was recorded. The hon. Leader of the Opposition then made a crack at me "perhaps they thought my speech was better than yours".

விசேஷக் கெட்டுப்பதன் பணம், 1962-63

—கூடுதல் பணம்

That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 117,765 in respect of sub-head 8.—[அரு. கி. பி. & கி. பி.]

9 வது ஸப் ஹெட்.—கட்டிடங்களைக் குறித்து, ரூ. 93,300

8 வது ஸப் ஹெட் ஸப் ஹெட்.—புது பணம்
விசேஷம்

புது ஸப் ஹெட் 8.—நிகழ்ச்சிச் செலவு
New Sub-head 8.—Programme
Expenditure

அது பற்றி வந்த யோசனாவை பணம் பற்றி விவரம் :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 425,000 in respect of new sub-head 8, "Programme Expenditure, item (i) Artistes' fees". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 260,000 in respect of new sub-head 8, Programme Expenditure, item "(ii) Royalties". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 2,000 in respect of new sub-head 8, Programme Expenditure, item "(iii) Audition fees". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 25,000 in respect of new sub-head 8, Programme Expenditure, item "(iv) Railway warrants to artistes". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 500 in respect of new sub-head 8, Programme Expenditure, item "(v) Purchase of musical instruments". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 70,000 in respect of new sub-head 8, Programme Expenditure, item "(vi) Payments to Members of the Orchestras". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 4,500 in respect of new sub-head 8, Programme Expenditure, item "(vii) Internal News Service". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 485 in respect of new sub-head 8, Programme Expenditure, item "(viii) Relay of Radio Programmes". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 100 in respect of new sub-head 8, Programme Expenditure, item "(ix) Other expenditure on account of Programmes". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)—[அரு. கி. பி. & கி. பி.]

உப தலைப்பு 9.—கட்டிடங்களின் வாடகை, ரூபா 93,300

Sub-head 9.—Rent of Buildings,
Rs. 93,300

அது பற்றி வந்த யோசனாவை பணம் பற்றி விவரம் :

That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 93,300 in respect of sub-head 9.—[அரு. கி. பி. & கி. பி.]

9 வது ஸப் ஹெட் ஸப் ஹெட்.—ஒலிப் பிழைப்பு
பராமரிப்பு மற்றும் மேம்பாடுகள்
New Sub-head 9.—Maintenance and
Improvement of Broadcasting
Services

புது ஸப் ஹெட் 9.—ஒலிப்பிழைப்புச் சேவையைப்
பராமரிப்பதும் உயர்த்துவதும்

New Sub-head 9.—Maintenance and
Improvement of Broadcasting
Services

அது பற்றி வந்த யோசனாவை பணம் பற்றி விவரம் :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 80,000 in respect of new sub-head 9, Maintenance and improvements of Broadcasting Services, item "(i) Technical equipment". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 1,500 in respect of new sub-head 9, Maintenance and improvements of Broadcasting Services, item "(ii) Power House". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 300 in respect of new sub-head 9, Maintenance and improvements of Broadcasting Services, item "(iii) Staff receiving sets and batteries". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 200 in respect of new sub-head 9, Maintenance and improvements of Broadcasting Services, item "(iv) Rendering assistance to Radio Ceylon for outside broadcasts". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 1,000 in respect of new sub-head 9, Maintenance and improvements of Broadcasting Services, item "(v) Expenses of Regional Station, Senkadagala". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 750 in respect of new sub-head 9, Maintenance and improvements of Broadcasting Services, item "(vi) Miscellaneous". (Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and National Service.)—[அரு. கி. பி. & கி. பி.]

விசேஷ கெடுதலுடன் பணம், 1962-63

—காரக கலாவ

14 வன ரூப ஸீரீகய.—ரூபஸே விநுபபி
ஈனயப ரூபகரக, ரூ. 10,000

உப தலைப்பு 14.—அரசாங்க திரைப்படக்
கூற்றுக்குச் சாதனம், ரூ. 10,000

Sub-head 14.—Equipment for
Government Film Unit
Rs. 10,000

மது படி வன ஸேச்சாவ கலா கலிமன விச :

That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10,000
in respect of sub-head 14.—[அரு கி. பி. டி. டி
கிசீல]

14 வன ஈபந் ரூப ஸீரீகய.—ஈப வகது
கிரிம, வகிடிஈது கிரிம னா நாவன
கோவஈ ஸேடிம, ரூ. 15,000

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 14.—கிறுக் கூட்டல்கள்,
அபிவிருத்திகள், மாற்றமைப்புகள், ரூ. 15,000

New Sub-head 14.—Minor additions,
Improvements and Replacements,
Rs. 15,000

மது படி வன ஸேச்சாவ கலா கலிமன விச :

That the Vote be increased by
Rs. 15,000 in respect of new sub-head 14,
Minor Additions, Improvements and Re-
placements. (Apportionment No. 1.)
(Information and National Service.)—
[அரு கி. பி. டி. டி. கிசீல]

15 வன ஈபந் ரூப ஸீரீகய.—ஈந்விம பூகிவ
கிரிம னா ஈந்விம பூகிடிவ கிரிமே ஸீச்சந்
வரூந் வகோமஈ, ரூ. 1,350

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 15.—விளம்பரப்படுத்தலும்,
விளம்பர ஏஜன்ட்களுக்கு கொமிஷனும்,
ரூ. 1,350

New Sub-head 15.—Advertising and
Commission to Advertising Agents,
Rs. 1,350

மது படி வன ஸேச்சாவ கலா கலிமன விச :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 1,350
in respect of new sub-head 15,
Advertising and commission to Adverti-
sing Agents. (Apportionment No. 1.)
(Information and National Service.)—
[அரு கி. பி. டி. டி. கிசீல]

17 வன ஈபந் ரூப ஸீரீகய.—கார்திக
கலகாரவரூந் 10 டேனேக பூதுது கிரிம,
ரூ. 23,805

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 17.—பத்து தொழில் துட்ப
உதவியாளர்களின் பயிற்சி, ரூ. 23,805

New Sub-head 17.—Training of 10
Technical Assistants, Rs. 23,805

மது படி வன ஸேச்சாவ கலா கலிமன விச :

That the Vote be increased by
Rs. 23,805 in respect of new sub-head 17,
"Training of 10 Technical Assistants".
(Apportionment No. 1.) (Information
and National Service.)—[அரு கி. பி. டி. டி. கிசீல]

18 வன ஈபந் ரூப ஸீரீகய.—ரேகிஸே
வகிமஈ கல வௌந் பூகலகன படிக்கிரிம
னா ரௌக கிரிம, ரூ. 68,000

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 18.—ரேடியோ ரைம்ஸின்
தும் பிரகாரமும் விநியோகமும், ரூ. 68,000

New Sub-head 18.—Publication and
Distribution of Radio Times and
Other Publications, Rs. 68,000

மது படி வன ஸேச்சாவ கலா கலிமன விச :

That the Vote be increased by
Rs. 68,000 in respect of new sub-head 18,
Publication and Distribution of Radio
Times and Other Publications. (Appor-
tionment No. 1.) (Information and
National Service.)—[அரு கி. பி. டி. டி. கிசீல]

21 வன ஈபந் ரூப ஸீரீகய.—மோர்ரீ ரூ
வகன நவந்நுவ ஈடிச, ரூ. 70,250

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 21.—மோட்டார் வாகனங்
கள் முதலியவற்றைப் பாதுகாத்தல், ரூ.
70,250

New Sub-head 21.—Maintenance of
Motor Vehicles, etc., Rs. 70,250

மது படி வன ஸேச்சாவ கலா கலிமன விச :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 70,250
in respect of new sub-head 21, Mainte-
nance of Motor Vehicles, Cost of Spares,
Repairs to Cameras, Plant and Equipment
and Improvements to Show Cases.
(Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and
National Service.)—[அரு கி. பி. டி. டி. கிசீல]

விசேஷ கெடுதலுக்கு உட்பட்ட, 1962-63

—காரண காலம்

22 வன அலுவல் ரூப சீர்திருத்தம்.—புத்தக அலுவல்
பெயர் திருத்தம் செய்து அதற்குரிய
கட்டணம், மூலக்கூறுகள் பற்றியும்,
ரூ. 1,17,765

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 22.—ஏற்ற கையெழுத்துப்
பிரதி வாங்குதல் உட்பட பதிப்பித்தலும்
அச்சிடுதலும், பகிரங்கப் படுத்தலும், ரூ.
117,765

New Sub-head 22.—Editing, Printing
and Publicity including Purchase
of Suitable Manuscripts, Rs. 117,765

இது பற்றி வன ஸ்தலத்தின் கணக்கு கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது :

That the Vote be increased by
Rs. 117,765 in respect of new sub-head 22,
Editing, Printing and Publicity including
Purchase of Suitable Manuscripts.
(Apportionment No. 1.) (Information and
National Service.)—[அ. சி. பி. & சி. சி.]

23 வன அலுவல் ரூப சீர்திருத்தம்.—வெள்ளத்தின்
கட்டணம், ரூ. 93,300

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 23.—கட்டிடங்கள்
வாடகை, ரூ. 93,300

New Sub-head 23.—Rent of Buildings,
Rs. 93,300

இது பற்றி வன ஸ்தலத்தின் கணக்கு கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 93,300
in respect of new sub-head 23, Rent of
Buildings. (Apportionment No. 1.) (Infor-
mation and National Service.)—[அ. சி. பி. &
சி. சி.]

24 வன அலுவல் ரூப சீர்திருத்தம்.—அறிவியல்,
சமூகவியல் பற்றியும் பண்பாட்டு
கருவிகள் பற்றியும் பதிப்பித்தல்,
ரூ. 1,60,000

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 24.—திரைப்படம் ஆக்கல்,
கல்வி சமூக பண்பாட்டு முயற்சிகள்,
ரூ. 160,000

New Sub-head 24.—Preparation of
Films, Educational, Social and
Cultural Activities, Rs. 160,000

இது பற்றி வன ஸ்தலத்தின் கணக்கு கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 160,000
in respect of new sub-head 24, Prepara-
tion of Films, Educational, Social and
Cultural Activities. (Apportionment
No. 1.) (Information and National Ser-
vice.)—[அ. சி. பி. & சி. சி.]

25 வன அலுவல் ரூப சீர்திருத்தம்.—புத்தக அலுவல்
பெயர் திருத்தம் செய்து அதற்குரிய
கட்டணம், மூலக்கூறுகள் பற்றியும்,
ரூ. 11,377

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 25.—அரசாங்க திரைப்
படக் கூற்றில் தொழில் நுட்ப வேலைக்காகத்
தொழில் பயிற்சியின் பயிற்சி, ரூ. 11,377

New Sub-head 25.—Training of
Apprentices for Technical Jobs in the
Government Film Unit, Rs. 11,377

இது பற்றி வன ஸ்தலத்தின் கணக்கு கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 11,377
in respect of new sub-head 25, Training
of apprentices for Technical Jobs in the
Government Film Unit. (Apportionment
No. 1.) (Information and National Ser-
vice.)—[அ. சி. பி. & சி. சி.]

26 வன அலுவல் ரூப சீர்திருத்தம்.—புத்தக அலுவல்
பெயர் திருத்தம் செய்து அதற்குரிய
கட்டணம், மூலக்கூறுகள் பற்றியும்,
ரூ. 25,000

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 26.—கிரிலப்பனைக்குத்
திரைப்படக் கூற்றை மாற்றுவதில் சம்பந்தமான
செலவுகள், ரூ. 25,000

New Sub-head 26.—Expenses in con-
nection with the Shifting of the
Film Unit to Kirillapone,
Rs. 25,000

இது பற்றி வன ஸ்தலத்தின் கணக்கு கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 25,000
in respect of new sub-head 26, Expenses
in connection with the Shifting of the
Film Unit to Kirillapone. (Apportionment
No. 1.) (Information and National Ser-
vice.)—[அ. சி. பி. & சி. சி.]

27 வன அலுவல் ரூப சீர்திருத்தம்.—அரசாங்க திரைப்
படக் கூற்றில் தொழில் நுட்ப வேலைக்காகத்
தொழில் பயிற்சியின் பயிற்சி, ரூ. 10,000

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 27.—அரசாங்க திரைப்
படக் கூற்றுக்குச் சாதனம், ரூ. 10,000

New Sub-head 27.—Equipment for
Government Film Unit, Rs. 10,000

இது பற்றி வன ஸ்தலத்தின் கணக்கு கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 10,000
in respect of new sub-head 27, Equip-
ment for Government Film Unit. (Appor-
tionment No. 1.) (Information and
National Service.)—[அ. சி. பி. & சி. சி.]

4 වන අලුත් උප ශීතිය.—ගමන් වියදම්,
රු. 2,000

முதிய உப தலைப்பு 4.—பயணச் செலவு,
ரூ. 2,000

New Sub-head 4.—Travelling,
Rs. 2,000

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහා සම්මත විය :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 2,000 in respect of new sub-head 4, Travelling. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service).—[ଗୁରୁ ଷି. ଷି. ୧ ଷିଟିଆ]

5 වන අලුත් උප ශීඝ්‍රය.—ලිපි ද්‍රව්‍ය, කාර්යාලයේ ලි බඩු සහ කාර්යාලයේ අවශ්‍යතා කරණ, රු. 11,800

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 5.—எழுது கருவி வகை
களும், அலுவலகத் தளபாடங்களும்,
ரூ. 11,800

*New Sub-head 5.—Stationery, Office
Furniture and Office Requisites,
Rs. 11,800*

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහා සම්මත විය :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 11,800 in respect of new sub-head 5, Stationery Office Furniture and Office Requisites. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ଗୁ. ସି. ପି. ୫ ଷିଫ୍ଟିଂ]

6 වන අලුත් උප ශීතිය.—අනියම් වියදම්,
රු. 1,375

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 6.—இடை நேர் செலவுகள்,
ரூ. 1,375

New Sub-head 6.—Incidental expenses, Rs. 1,375

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහ සම්මත විය :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 1,375 in respect of new sub-head 6, Incidental Expenses. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ଉତ୍ତ. ଷି. ଷି. ୧ ଷିଟ୍ଟୋ]

7 වන අලුත් උප ශීතිය.—විදුලි බලය හා
වතුර සැපයීම, රු. 2,67,250

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 7.—மின்சாரமும் தண்ணீர்
வழங்கலும், ரூ. 267,250

New Sub-head 7.—Electricity and water supply, Rs. 267,250

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහා සම්මත විය :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 267,250 in respect of new sub-head 7, Electricity and Water Supply. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)
—[ଉତ୍ତର ସି. ଡି. ଏ ଡିଭିଜନ]

8 වන අග්‍රන් උප ශීතිය—වැඩ සටහන්
වියදම්, 1,36,000

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 8.—நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம்
செலவு, ரூ. 136,000

New Sub-head 8.—Programme expenditure, Rs. 136,000

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහ සම්මත විය :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 136,000 in respect of new sub-head 8, Programme Expenditure. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ଉତ୍ତ. ଡି. ଡି. ଓ ଡି. ଡି.]

10 වන අලුත් උප ශීතිය.—ඒකල විදුලි බලාගාරය හා විකාශනාගාරය නඩත්තුව හා පවත්වාගෙන යාම, ආදිය,
රු. 72,000

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 10.—எக்கலை மின்வலு நிலையத்தையும், செலுத்தல் நிலையத்தையும் இயக்கலும் பேணலும், ரூ. 72,000

New Sub-head 10.—Running and maintenance of Transmitting Station and Power House at Ekala, Etc., Rs. 72,000

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභා සම්මත විය :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 72,000 in respect of new sub-head 10, Running and Maintenance of Transmitting Station and Power House at Ekala and Seeduwa and Studios, Recording Room at Torrington Square. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[ಅರ. ಜಿ. ಜಿ. & ಜಿ.ಎಲ್.ಎ.]

12 වන අලුත් උප ශීඝ්‍රය.—ගොඩනැගිලි සහ විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර ස්ථාන වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම හා නඩත්තුව, රු. 7,500

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 12.—கட்டிடங்களையும்,
மின் அமைப்புக்களையும் பேணலும் திருத்த
லும், ரூ. 7,500

*New Sub-head 12.—Improvements to
and Maintenance of Buildings and
Electrical Installations. Rs. 7,500*

මන පළ වන ශෝචනාව සහ සම්මත විය:

விசாரணை கமிட்டி பணம், 1962-63

—காரணம் பணம்

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 7,500 in respect of new sub-head 12, Improvements to and Maintenance of Buildings and Electrical Installations. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[அ. சி. சி. & சி. சி.]

13 வது அட்டை ரூப அளவு.—ஒவன் வீட்டு வசூலாக்கம், ரூ. 3,600

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 13.—வாணாஜி அபிவிருத்தி, ரூ. 3,600

New Sub-head 13.—Development of Radio, Rs. 3,600

ஒரு படி வது அளவை பணம் பதிவு செய்ய :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 3,600 in respect of new sub-head 13, Development of Radio. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[அ. சி. சி. & சி. சி.]

16 வது அட்டை ரூப அளவு.—பிச்சன் வசூலாக்கம் கமிஷன், ரூ. 3,18,976

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 16.—விளம்பரப்படுத்துதலும், விளம்பர முகவர்களுக்குக் கழிவும், ரூ. 318,976

New Sub-head 16.—Commission to Agents and Representatives, Rs. 318,976

ஒரு படி வது அளவை பணம் பதிவு செய்ய :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 318,976 in respect of new sub-head 16, Commission to Agents and Representatives (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[அ. சி. சி. & சி. சி.]

19 வது அட்டை ரூப அளவு.—பீகர் துறைமுகம் வசூலாக்கம், ரூ. 3,900

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 19.—எக்கலையிலுள்ள கம்பங்களுக்கு மைபுசல், ரூ. 3,900

New Sub-head 19.—Painting of masts at Ekala, Rs. 3,900

ஒரு படி வது அளவை பணம் பதிவு செய்ய :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 3,900 in respect of new sub-head 19, Painting of masts at Ekala (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[அ. சி. சி. & சி. சி.]

20 வது அட்டை ரூப அளவு.—அன்விதி ப்ரெசிடென்சி, ரூ. 1,000

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 20.—விளம்பரப்படுத்துதல், ரூ. 1,000

New Sub-head 20.—Advertising Rs. 1,000

ஒரு படி வது அளவை பணம் பதிவு செய்ய :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 1,000 in respect of new sub-head 20, Advertising. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[அ. சி. சி. & சி. சி.]

21 வது அட்டை ரூப அளவு.—வாகன வசூலாக்கம், ரூ. 1,500

புதிய உப தலைப்பு 21.—மோட்டார் வாகனங்களைப் பேணல், ரூ. 1,500

New Sub-head 21.—Maintenance of Motor vehicles, Rs. 1,500

ஒரு படி வது அளவை பணம் பதிவு செய்ய :

That the Vote be increased by Rs. 1,500 in respect of new sub-head 21, Maintenance of Motor Vehicles. (Apportionment No. 2.) (Commercial Service.)—[அ. சி. சி. & சி. சி.]

“24 வது அட்டையின் 2 வது பதிவு பணம் ரூ. 26,33,533 க்கு வசூலாக்கம் செய்யும் ரூப அளவை வசூலாக்கம் செய்யும்”, என ப்ரெசிடென்சி பதிவு செய்யும்.

24 வது அட்டையின் 2 வது பதிவு பணம், கமிஷனரி காரணம், ரூப அளவை வசூலாக்கம் செய்யும் வசூலாக்கம் வசூலாக்கம் செய்யும்.

3 வது அட்டை பதிவு.—பாடல் பதிவு —பதிவு செய்யும், ரூ. 1,90,000

புதிய வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூ. 190,000

New Vote No. 3—Administration charges-Capital Expenditure, Rs. 190,000.

ஒரு படி வது அளவை பணம் பதிவு செய்ய :

“That the First Schedule be amended by the inclusion of a sum of Rupees One Hundred and Ninety Thousand under a New Vote No. 3, Administration charges—Capital Expenditure.”—[அ. சி. சி. & சி. சி.]

விசர்ப்பன கெடுமபந் பனந, 1962-63

—காரக ஸகாவ

“24 வந ஸிதீயேதி 3 வந ஁புந் ஸதீமநய ஸடகா ரு. 1,90,000 க இடலே ருப லேவநயவ ஁புலுந் கல ஸுதுய”, யந ப்ரஸ்தய விமஸந லேந், ஸகாஸதீமந விட.

24 வந ஸிதீயேதி 3 வந ஁புந் ஸதீமநய ருப லேவநயேதி காவஸந் ஁புரீயவ நிநீய ஸுதுயதி நிஸேக கரந லே.

5 வந ஁புந் ஸதீமநய.—டேபார்தமேந்நு வேந் ஸுபயேந ஸேவா—இலவந விடலே, ரு. 7,75,000

புதிய வாக்ருப்பணம் இல. 5.—திணைக்களத் தால் வழங்கப்பட்ட சேவைகள்—ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூ. 775,000

New Vote No. 5.—Services provided by the Department—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 775,000

மது பலே வந ஸேச்சநாவ ஸகா ஸதீமந விட:

“That the First Schedule be amended by the inclusion of a sum of Rupees Seven Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand under a New Vote No. 5, Services provided by the Department—Capital Expenditure.”—[஁ரு ஸி. பி. ட ஸிலேவ]

“24 வந ஸிதீயேதி 5 வந ஁புந் ஸதீமநய ஸடகா ரு. 7,75,000 க இடலே ருப லேவநயவ ஁புலுந் கல ஸுதுய”, யந ப்ரஸ்தய விமஸந லேந், ஸகாஸதீமந விட.

24 வந ஸிதீயேதி 5 வந ஁புந் ஸதீமநய ருப லேவநயேதி காவஸந் ஁புரீயவ நிநீய ஸுதுயதி நிஸேக கரந லே.

஁. ஁ா. 8

ஸகாஸதீமநும

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

கரகாநகர நிஸீஸநீட வந்ந. டுந் ஁ரு நிஸேச்ச கபாநாயகநும இலஸுந ஁ந் நலா ஁நி.

஁நநுருவ கபாநாயகநும இலஸுநயேந் ஁வந் இயேந், நிஸேச்ச கபாநாயகநும இலஸுநாருட விட.

25 வந ஸிதீயேதி—பாநிக நும ஸதீமநுந டேபார்தமேந்நு

தலைப்பு 25.—தேசிய திட்டமிடல் திணைக்களம்

HEAD 25.—DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING

1 வந ஸதீமநய.—காரீய மனிடலே பேர்ட் ஁லிக பஹிநி ஸக ஁நிநுந் டீமநா, ரு. 3,55,069

வாக்ருப்பண இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆருக் குரீய வேதனமும், பிறபடிகளும், ரூபா 355,069

Vote No. 1.—Personal Emoluments and other Allowances of Staff, Rs. 355,069

1 வந ருப ஸிதீயேதி.—ஸேவக ஸ஁ஸா ஸக வுடுப, ரு. 2,21,069

உப தலைப்பு 1.—஁ழியர் கோப்பும் வேதனங் களும், ரூபா 221,069

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and Salaries, Rs. 221,069

கேநமந் மஸா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I move,

That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in respect of sub-head 1, item 'Director'.

I do not want to take much time on the Department of National Planning. We had an example of the work of the department in the Three-Year Implementation Programme. I had occasion during the Second Reading of the Budget Debate to express my views on the abortion that had been produced.

ரோசி ராபபகஸ மஸா.

(திரு. ரோய் ராஜபக்ஸ)

(Mr. Roy Rajapakse)

What abortion?

பி஁஁. ஁ா஁. டியஸ ஁னீவாரநாயக மஸா.

(திரு. ஁஁. ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Ask Nallur.

கேநமந் மஸா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I do not see how one could expect anything better to be produced in this type of planning set-up. When

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

you have a National Planning Department that has no control over any other section of Governmental economic activity, which is merely a department under the Prime Minister, which has no contact whatever with life, people, Government activities, private sector activities, which is merely living in the world of statistics and economic theories, is one surprised that what is produced is economic essays, and rather bad ones too, rather than planning? I say that the weakness of the whole planning organization is with the people selected to it, more than the planning structure itself, and I do feel if there is going to be any serious attempt at planning, we must really get out of this habit of trying to think that planning can be done by a Department of National Planning which is one department under a Minister, which has no relations to any other department, which has no control, no powers of supervision, no powers of being able to assess things on the spot in relation to developments in life.

I am not going into the matter further because if this is all that can be produced, it is a waste of time to consider it in any detail. There are just one or two other detailed matters.

This Department of National Planning has one Director, 3 Senior Research Officers, 12 Research Officers and it is going to be expanded by the addition next year of three more Senior Research Officers and six more Research Officers.

You will notice, Sir, that the Estimate has a very interesting footnote. Under Cadres and Salaries, against six Senior Research Officers next year there is a footnote (b) which says, "One post is held by a Special Officer for whom provision is made under Sub-head 10".

Now, this has been one of the big bones of contention in the Planning Department. There is a gentleman called Don Michael who is probably an old "buddy" of the Director when he was serving in the Exchange Control Department. Mr. Don Micheal

is not a graduate or an experienced economist. He was an officer of the Exchange Control Department who like Mary's little lamb, apparently, followed the Director into the National Planning Department, and is now functioning as a Senior Research Officer. One would have imagined that the minimum qualification for a Research Officer, leave alone a Senior Research Officer, would have been an honours degree in mathematics. But here we have a Senior Research Officer who is not a graduate, but who was an officer of the Exchange Control Department, and, what is more, he seems to be running a good part of the show. I understand that a lot of work on the Three-Year Implementation Programme was under the control of this gentleman. So, I am not surprised at all at the abortive results.

I would like the Government to go into this matter more carefully. I do not see why special posts should be created for special people. I do not know this gentleman Don Michael at all. I once read an article by him in the Economics Journal with which I was not at all impressed. But that does not matter. I am not very much impressed by the collective work of the National Planning Council either. I think, at least what you can expect from the Senior Research Officer is a post-graduate degree and practical planning experience which obviously Mr. Don Michael does not have. Certainly there are a number of officers in the department who are more qualified but who are not appointed to these posts. To mention one name, there is Dr. Ganeshan who is an M.Sc., Ph.D., and he has specialized in public finance. There are others too whose names I can mention. Why are these people not being used? I do not know what the results of their work will be but at least they seem to have the basic qualifications. Instead of that why is Mr. Don Michael being pushed in here? I understand that he is too old even to go back to the Exchange Control Department. I have nothing personal against this gentleman. But it

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[කෙනමන් මයා.]

seems a shame that under a footnote (b) a special post should be created for a person who is not qualified for that post.

I have seen a notice of discontinuance which has been served on six employees of this department among whom are three Statistical Officers and one Duplicating Officer who have been informed that their services will be discontinued with effect from the 1st December this year. I hope the Government will go into the matter and if you cannot give them work in this department at least give them work somewhere else.—[*Interruption.*] The reasons for their being stopped have not been stated. Obviously this looks like retrenchment. I hope, if the Government cannot find them employment here, that it will find them employment at least in other departments.

What work is the Department of National Planning going to do now that you have completed and produced your Three-Year Development Programme? I would like an answer to that question too. Is all this work over? What is the programme of work in which it is now engaged?

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

Rolling plans.

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(திரு. கௌமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

I have heard about these rolling plans. These people roll plans like some of those devotees who roll on the road to Kataragama, with just as little purpose—with all due respect to the devotees. If you are carrying on that department, get some serious work done.

May I also suggest that the Government should consider reviving the Planning Council on a different basis, drawing in the experiences from outside the Government itself,

particularly representatives of its own employees and other trade organizations.

The last Planning Council was an absolute farce. It was heavily weighted in terms of bankers and private business men. There was no representation whatever of any people who actually do this work, of real specialists. Half the time, they were listening to Mr. Loganathan trying to push across his plan—and rejecting it; at other times, listening to the speeches of the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike on the need for planning; and the rest of the time, trying to draw up something before the Budget Debate comes up in order to convince the people that they are of some assistance.

That sort of Planning Council is no good at all. But I do think that there is a basis for creating a Planning Council or some other organization which will be able to have some type of overall control, overall supervision and overall connection with the various activities of different Government departments which are dealing with planning.

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

I am grateful for the points made by the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central in the course of a very reasoned speech. I appreciate his attitude to the plan produced under the name of the Draft Three-Year Programme which has not received his approval. I have already listened with interest to the comments he made in the course of the Second Reading Debate.—[*Interruption.*]—I do not propose to enter into a controversy in regard to the contents of the document. I appreciate, as I said in my reply in the course of the Second Reading Debate, that we seem to be moving in two different orbits, two concentric circles, in which, however one may seek to judge it from the stand-point of the policy of the Communist Party. It is natural that any endeavours made by the Sri Lanka Freedom

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—කාරක සභාව

Party towards planning based on a completely different policy orientation, which is not 100 per cent. acceptable to them, are bound to come across, are bound to create, problems on the level of meeting at any common point. But, meanwhile, without getting involved in that controversy, I should like to deal with one or two points specifically raised by him.

I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the department is not properly staffed. There can be no question of the fact that we require a great deal more staff if planning is going to become something real and something worthwhile. It is also essential that the Planning Department must be capable of having some degree of authority. Without authority, however much hon. Members dislike the idea of the Government acquiring authority in one form or other, the Planning Department cannot function effectively. This is one of the degrees of authority which, I think, is very, very necessary. And, quite apart from any question of politics, the degree of authority that is required is one which, if planning is to be effective, must become effective too. However much we had the institutional arrangements in the days of the late Mr. Bandaranaike, one of the members of the Planning Council then is today an Hon. Minister on the Front Bench in this House. But, whatever that may be, without getting involved in a controversy in regard to the personnel or the type of people who served on the Planning Council, the fact remains that the Planning Council then did not have the authority and indeed the National Planning Council is in very much the same position.

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(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

That is another name for the old Planning Secretariat.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Except that the Planning Council has more responsibility than the old National Planning Secretariat.

This problem of the relationship of planning and government departments is not a thing that has occurred in this country only. It is a recurring decimal, so to speak, in practically every country that has made a serious attempt at planning. Even in India, I believe, there were situations where the question arose as to who was to take precedence in regard to different types of conflicts when planning and the actual implementation departments came into collision at certain points. In fact, ultimately the Planning Commission of India, without any special legislative role and without any special authority given to it, was able, by virtue of the personnel and the reputation of the people who worked in that organization, to command even the respect of the Cabinet Ministers and to get their points of view across.

The Planning Commission in India was able to do that. They did not become a supra Cabinet, they did not become a super Cabinet, but in practice the degree of authority the Planning Commission enjoyed in India is certainly a measure of tribute, I suppose, to the gentlemen who served on it.

The hon. the Second Member for Colombo Central told us that the people who served on the Planning Commission certainly were not the best able. He drew a caricature of the way in which they functioned on the needs of planning. There is some degree of truth in what the hon. the Second Member for Colombo Central said, but of course, I do think that when one says that we have got a bunch of amateur economists playing at economics in the Three-Year Implementation Programme, I do not think that that criticism is entirely justified on the efforts that have gone into this document. You may disagree with it, you

பி.பி.பி. கமிட்டி பணம், 1962-63

—காரக கமிட்டி

statistical survey officers, one draughtsman and one operator of duplicating machines. Apparently these posts have been considered superfluous to the needs of the Planning Department and accordingly provision in respect of them has been deleted from the Estimates. As a result, it has been considered necessary to serve notice of discontinuance on the officers with effect from October next. Strictly speaking they should have been given three months' notice on the 1st July, but the department did not do so because endeavours were being made to find them alternative employment. I am glad that employment has been found for three of these officers to their satisfaction from the 1st October. As a result of the continuing efforts being made by the department, I hope the remaining officers will also be found alternative employment without putting them to any particular hardship. It is not the intention to throw these people on to the streets or create special problems for them.

I am grateful to the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central for drawing my attention to the footnote. I was not personally aware of this particular case. I shall certainly look into it because I want the department strengthened by retaining the services of qualified and competent people who are already working in it, in order that it may perform greater service in the future.

The question of the reconstitution of the National Planning Council will receive the consideration of the Hon. Prime Minister.

பி.பி.பி. கமிட்டி பணம்.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகராயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I wish to make some remarks on Vote 2 of Head 25. You will notice that in Vote 2 there is provision for investigations and other special services in a sum of Rs. 20,000. Notwithstanding that, I learn that there is a move to suppress three important posts in the Department of Planning. One of these posts is that of a

draughtsman who has had 10 years' service. The others are posts of statistical survey officers—

பி.பி.பி. கமிட்டி பணம்.

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

I have replied to all that. It will be in HANSARD tomorrow. They have been found alternative employment.

பி.பி.பி. கமிட்டி பணம்.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகராயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I am not satisfied with that. Alternative work means that their names will be kept in the 'X' Branch of the Treasury.

பி.பி.பி. கமிட்டி பணம்.

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

I have already replied to this question and I do not propose to relate the story all over again. It was raised by the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central. I said that the posts are to be abolished with effect from 1st October; three of the men on whom notices of discontinuance have been served are being found alternative employment to their satisfaction and the department is making every effort to make a similar arrangement in respect of the others. It is not a question of transferring them to the 'X' Branch or putting their names on a list. We will give them priority as we did in respect of the ex-base workers in Katunayake and Tricomalee. I trust the Members will accept this statement.

வெவ்வேறுவர்கள் பி.பி.பி. கமிட்டி பணம்.

(அகராஜ்)

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்க—அகராஜ்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

I do not like to attempt to discuss the Planning Council because it will be a futile effort. So far their achievements have been nil. It is futile for us to discuss something that does not exist, something that has meant nothing. But sometimes one

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—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

feels that, because of inactivity, the Planning Council may have transformed itself into a council for plotting. It is on that matter that I should like to put some questions to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary.

He will remember that when he reported to this House in April 1961, on his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, that he had explained to those Governments at the time the agreement was signed in 1958 that Ceylon did not have a plan for economic development. The Ten-Year Plan has since been prepared and, therefore, it is necessary that the agreement should be given its proper place and the priorities determined. I presume the Planning Council was the body responsible for the implementation of the agreement entered into with the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

On this matter I would like to know from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary whether he is aware that a report was presented to the Planning Council by an expert who was invited by the Ceylon Government from the United Nations. That was a report submitted by Mr. Pfeifer, a consulting engineer, lent to the Ceylon Government by the United Nations Technical Assistance Scheme.

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

The National Planning Council that now exists is not the same as the one that existed in those days. I might say that I have still not been able to locate Mr. Pfeifer's report up to date.

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

I have got it here.

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

The hon. Member for Akuressa and the hon. Member for Yatiyantota seem to be at an advantage over us.

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

It only shows how inefficient your departments are.

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

No, Sir, it merely shows it did not reach the National Planning Department.

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

It has not reached the U. N. T. A.

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

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture is, apparently, in the same boat as myself. Officially or unofficially we just have not received a copy of that report. I inquired for it when the hon. Member for Akuressa raised this matter once before.

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(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கு)
(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

For the information of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary and the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, may I say that other consultants who were invited to Ceylon from the U. N. T. A. presented their reports to the Ceylon Government, not through the U. N. T. A. but directly to the Ceylon Government, and they have been published and circulated. Therefore, I presume this document was deliberately suppressed at some point. When we come to the Votes of the Ministry of Agriculture, I will develop that point. I mention it now as a matter of advance information.

விசேஷத் திட்டமிடல் சபை, 1962-63

—கூடுதல் பதிலு

That is why I said the Planning Council may be doing some plotting as it cannot do any planning.

சி.பி. டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The only plotting done in the National Planning Council is graphs!

டேவெனாபாய்ஸ் டி.பி. டி. விக்கிரமசிங்க

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I have seen documents and reports published by the Ceylon Government, by the party in power. Reports of U. N. T. A. specialists are sent directly to the Government. They are responsible to the Government, not to the U. N. T. A.

செ. பி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. டி. டி.)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I would like to know when that report was presented?

டி. டி. 8.30

டேவெனாபாய்ஸ் டி.பி. டி. விக்கிரமசிங்க

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

The preliminary report was presented in 1957, and the final report was presented in 1958 to the Planning Council. This fact is mentioned in the body of the report. Copies of this report have been distributed not only to the Government but also to heads of departments, namely, the Irrigation, Electrical, the Planning Council, and so on. But the relevancy of this report will come when I begin to discuss the Votes of the Minister of Irrigation and Power. From what the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has mentioned that, at the time the agreement was entered into with the Soviet Government for a scheme of economic aid for Ceylon, there was no Planning Council or the Ten-Year Plan drawn up, one has to presume that if the Planning Council was serious about planning and not concerned about plotting, this agreement with the Soviet Government

which provided for sixteen schemes, would have supplied a very good framework for them to make a beginning instead of planning in the air or in the vacuum. But there seems to be no evidence whatsoever that they were concerned with starting on some such framework where there was a possibility of obtaining technical or financial aid for many of these schemes. On the other hand we do not know whether these important items contained in the agreement with the Soviet Government have been dropped, neglected, left out or ignored, or who is responsible for this state of affairs. I would like to repeat that I am not now going into the details of these particular schemes but I would deal with them under the Votes of the appropriate Ministry. I do not also propose to discuss at length the merits of the agreement entered into with the Soviet Government. I only mentioned that fact to find out from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary what the exact position is, and the role planning has played in this matter in relation to the schemes that will come under the different Ministries.

The first is the Malwatu-oya project. The scheme has been prepared, and the completed plan—with the drafting and the plotting—was presented to the Ceylon Government. That was treated as priority number one at the special request of the Ceylon Government. For the last two years it has remained a completed plan, but has not been put into operation.

The second is the Kelani Valley Scheme. A preliminary report has been presented, but we are not told whether they are proceeding with this scheme. I would not wish to be dragged into a discussion with respect to this report because I propose to take it up at the proper time when the Votes of the next Minister are discussed.

The third scheme in the priority list is the Kalu-ganga Hydro-electric Multi-purpose Scheme. It is a flood-protection and hydro-electric scheme. This is very relevant because Mr. Pfeiffer's report mentions what

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—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

the important schemes are. The schemes for the future development of power are the Randenigala Scheme of the Mahaweli-ganga and the Ratnapura Scheme of the Kalu-ganga, which will catch up the heavy rainfall of both monsoons so that Ceylon can have a steady supply of hydro-electric power without the need to resort to thermal power which necessitates the importation of fuel from abroad. This will save much foreign exchange and will be far more economical than thermal power.

The Kalu-ganga Scheme appears to have vanished into thin air. Instead of the Randenigala Scheme we now have a report presented on the diversion of Mahaweli-ganga which, according to this report, is a project under consideration. This is taken up and considered by some misdirected person of the Government in high position. The diversion of Mahaweli-ganga will completely ruin the hydro-electric potential of the Randenigala-Victoria Falls—Cascade Scheme.

I will come to the details when we take up the Votes of the Ministry concerned. What we want to know at the moment is this. Who was responsible for the suppression of report, for the disappearance of the Kalu-ganga Scheme? Why was not even some elementary courtesy shown to the Soviet experts who were asked to sign a document relating to the development of the Kalu-ganga Multipurpose Scheme? Even though repeated requests were made, they were not even given an opportunity to carry out preliminary investigations. I want to know from the Parliamentary Secretary whether these decisions to stall these projects were taken at the instance of the various Ministries? Or was it the Planning Council who decided that the Kalu-ganga Scheme should be dropped, that the Malwattu-oya Scheme should not be proceeded with? Was it they who suggested an enormously expensive alternative scheme for the Mahaweli—a scheme which, if implemented, will completely destroy

twenty-five per cent. of the hydro-electric potential of Ceylon, as the Pfeifer Report has pointed out? Or was it on his own responsibility that all these decisions were taken? Was this done on the advice of the Planning Council? Was this done on the advice of the various Ministries concerned? Or was there a Cabinet decision?

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremesinghe) made a very interesting speech which was really more pertinent, I must say, to the Votes of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power, rather than to this Vote. I should like, only in so far as his remarks deal with the Planning Council, to give him categorical replies.

The fact was that the first time I was aware of his statement as a fact was after he referred to the Pfeifer Report on the Floor of this House when I was not here. I was not well at the time and I read the HANSARD. Having discovered it I promptly called for the Pfeifer Report as I would have liked to read it. I even asked the Minister of Agriculture whether he had such a document in his possession, but he told me that he had not received one either. The trouble is that we do not have one at the moment. I like to read these project reports very much. I am one of those who are very interested in such documents and I make it a point to read them whenever I get the opportunity. I take an interest in them. Certainly, I have read the Kelani-ganga document. I have read other documents which are tabled here. They are documents of some interest. But I find that this particular document has not been given to us. We do not have it. We did not get it after we came to office in July 1960. I do not know whether they did send it, but it was not received. I only point out that, from the time we assumed office, it has just not been there—[Interruption] —Yes, I know the hon. Member for

Akuressa is going to read out to us a particular paragraph from a document which states that a copy of that Report was sent to the Planning Department. That paragraph was perhaps typed and printed before the report was physically sent. But as to whether it was physically sent I am in no position to say.

Having said that, the hon. Member asked a question: Who is the person who determines priorities of the activities connected with your planning? Is it the National Planning Department? Is it the Ministry responsible for implementation? Well that takes us right off to the crux of the problem raised by his Colleague, the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman), namely, wherein does authority reside? The answer to that must still remain that it is rather a mixed position where the National Planning Department does not have authority to lay down something and tell the Ministry: "It is your duty now to carry out this, to drop this, modify this project by two-thirds, carry on with that" and so on. There is no question about it—it must be done by mutual consultation. A lot depends on the implementing Ministry.

The Ministry has to consider if it is capable of implementation having regard to capacity, degree of preparation and many other factors. To that extent the determination of the content of what is already in the implementation programme, whether you consider it satisfactory or not, is something which has been approved of and adopted by the Ministry. A number of things in that plan within the agricultural sector have been included merely because they have been begun. For example, in the sphere of irrigation I feel constrained to inform hon. Members that the truth of the matter is that in regard to some projects I am afraid when it comes to a question of working out the Capital Output Ratio in practical terms we have got to concede that even some of the things, having regard to the time that is taken, which

might be economic if done in seven years, might be quite uneconomic if done in twenty years.

We have only been able actually to take into account the figures in economic terms of two things, the Rajangana Scheme and the Mahakanadarawa Scheme which are mentioned on the face of the plan. But in regard to the other irrigation projects we never did have the economic facts made available to us by the Ministry because the statistics had not been kept in a form in which an economic assessment could be made.

The hon. Member for Akuressa raised the question of the Economic Aid Agreement that was negotiated in 1958 with the Soviet Union. A list of 16 things, I think, was put into the schedule of that agreement starting off with the Malwatu-oya Scheme. The way in which the Government in 1958 fitted projects into that schedule was rather haphazard. It was haphazard to the extent that whatever the Ministry thought was ready was put into the list and tacked on to that Schedule. I believe that the then Hon. Minister of Health—Mrs. Vimala Wijeyewardane—formulated the bright idea of an extraction plant to get flour out of manioc and that also was included very solemnly in the 1958 Technical Aid Agreement with the Government of the Soviet Union.

We all know that the amount of the total credit was 120,000,000-odd roubles roughly about Rs. 142,000,000 and at the top of the priority list was the Malwatu-oya Scheme. When I went to the Soviet Union in April, 1961, one of the principal points which I discussed as I stated in the document which I tabled in this House, was the question of trying to negotiate with them the concession that any surplus credit could be used towards financing the local counterpart costs of any particular project included in that schedule, and I was able to obtain that degree of agreement and, I think, that is one of the things which I informed the House by that document.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

I also informed the Government of the Soviet Union that the Malwatu-oya Scheme was ready but that the Ministry of Agriculture having gone into it more closely had come to the conclusion that actually it was going to be one of the most expensive schemes as far as rendering land irrigable was concerned. I do not know exactly what the cost was going to be but I recall that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and I looked into the figures and he convinced me that it was going to cost something like three to four thousand rupees per acre to make the land irrigable.

වෛද්‍යාමාජ්‍ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

It was stated to be the cheapest scheme in the whole of South-East Asia.

අ. හා. 8.45

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I believe, at that stage, it was considered so and I believe the Cabinet Paper was submitted by the Hon. Minister on that basis—I am speaking from memory now. I do not recall the details of this. But one of the points of instructions that was given to me was to say that if the Government wanted the aid restricted to the particular points in question then we should proceed with the Malwatu-oya Scheme but that we were not insisting on keeping its position at the top of the schedule. It was certainly ready for implementation, the question of not being ready did not arise.

As far as the Kalu-ganga Scheme was concerned, I understand, that it is not ready and not capable of being implemented within the five-year period commencing from 1958. In other words, it is not capable of being completed or started within this period of 1958-63 and the proposal was made by the Soviet Government

that if we were not ready with any of the projects we should delete them from the list because there was no purpose in merely keeping on the list of the schedule a whole lot of things like the manioc plant which we could not do.

In regard to the Kelani-ganga Scheme the total cost—if I remember right—which is given in the books was about Rs. 890 million. I think the whole scheme, including the Moussakelle Dam, the barrage and everything else, including the dams which had to be built from Pugoda right up to Nagalagam Street along the Kelani river, if I recollect right, amounted to something like Rs. 890 million. The entire purpose of the scheme was not economic development in that sense of the word. It was really basically a flood protection scheme, and in the assessment of the priorities by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation, Power and Finance, he has got to, I suppose, determine his priorities. I do not know whether he was right or whether he was wrong, but certainly one of the decisions he took was that, before he comes to a question of considering bare flood protection, it was necessary to consider something which would produce an economic return in the form of hydro power or in the form of rendering land irrigable. It may be assumed that, if a curve is being plotted in this matter, the curve is being plotted to the right in the Ministry of Agriculture but I do not think that is a correct assumption at all. I do not think there is any attempt here to plot curves either to the left or to the right but to try to keep the curve exactly in the middle so that it may even straighten out into a straight line. Certainly, the responsibility for determining where the priority lies is not in the National Planning Department as the over-riding authority. The very point which the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) has made is one which I would strongly like to urge myself, namely, that the Planning Department should be given that degree of authority but, so long as it

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කරක පිළිව

has not, the ultimate determination of where the priority lies is with the actual implementing Ministry and all the National Planning Department can do is to assess its economic significances and seek to give it the shape and form and substance and to make it fit in with the rest of the unrelated and unco-ordinated efforts of the Government at the moment. The Hon. Minister tells me that the authority lies in the Cabinet. I entirely agree. But the Cabinet generally in most matters looks at these things having regard to the particular Minister in charge of the subject as its adviser. Indeed, on finance matters I was recently the adviser of the Government and now the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation, Power and Finance has taken my place to advise the Government and I sincerely hope and trust that according to his advice we shall be able to find a solution which will not create a crisis for us.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I would like your permission to have this on record regarding the Pfeifer Report.

In the Introduction he says :

The writer was appointed by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to draw up a programme for the development of the power resources of Ceylon and to train young Ceylonese Engineers in the methods of field investigations and computation used for such purposes. The assignment was begun at the end of July, 1956 and completed two years later.

Then he says :

A preliminary programme for the development of these water power resources was then presented to the National Planning Council in the spring of 1957.

Then he says :

The second year of the assignment was dedicated to a study of the most promising projects in more detail, its preliminary design work as well as to initiation of surveys and preparatory construction in the field. As part of this process the development programme earlier prepared for the National Planning Council was modified and refined.

අ. ටො. 8.50

සහ, පරිත්‍යාග

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

කරුණාකර නිශ්ශබ්ද වන්න. දෑත් ගරු කළානායකතුමා මූලසුන ගන්නවා ඇති.

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන්
ඉවත් වූයෙන් කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනාරූප විය.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I just want to ask one question. I understood from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary that an effort was made to persuade the Soviet Union to allow the ear-marking of a portion of their aid to the internal component. Was that a decision made as a result of a recommendation of the Planning Department or was it a decision of the Cabinet? I want to say quite frankly that I think it is bad economics. I do not want to start developing an argument on that, but I certainly like to know how the thing came.

එල්. ආර්. සයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

This is what happened. What we decided was that if there was any surplus, having regard to any projects which would not be proceeded with, like manioc planting, available in that form, it was not intended for a single moment that any of the projects which could go ahead should suffer in the sense of diverting money already allocated to finance external costs to what is now taking the place of internal costs. But, if there were any projects which were not ready for implementation within the five-year term, and it turned out that there was surplus money within the line of credit, within the sum of the Rs. 142 million or the 120 million old roubles, that was surplus which could not be allocated to projects within that time. It was a decision taken by the Treasury and approved by the Cabinet.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත¹ පණත, 1962-63

—කුරක සිඟාළ

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(டொக்டர் என் எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is bad economics. We will discuss it later.

ඒඒ. ආර්. සයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මග.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

You were asking me how it happened. I am not now entering into a discussion whether it is good economics or bad economics, but I still think it is not quite such bad economics to have surplus money left over, if it is left over, and to put it into practical use within the period of five years even in the form of financing internal costs. But I do not propose to enter into an argument at this stage. Those are matters for my successor, the Hon. Minister of Finance, who will deal with them in his turn when the Votes come up for discussion. I have no doubt that he will deal with them extremely well and adequately.

“25 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 3,55,069 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභාසම්මත විය.

25 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය උප ලේඛන
යෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නීතිය යුතුයයි නියෝග
කරන ලදී.

2 වන සම්මතය.—පාලන ශාස්ත්‍ර—පුනරු
වර්තන වියදම්, රු. 78,500

2 ம் இல. வாக்குப்பணம்.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள், மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு, ரூபாய் 78,500

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—Recurrent expenditure,
Rs. 78,500

“25 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 78,500 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

25 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන සම්මතය උප ලේඛන
යෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග
කරන ලදී.

26 වන ශීර්ෂය.—අන් ඩුවේ සංචාරක
කාර්යාංශය

தலைப்பு 26.—அரசாங்க ஊர்காண் மாந்தர்
பணியகம்

HEAD 26.—GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU

1 වන සම්මතිය.—කාර්ය මණ්ඩල පොදු
ලේඛ පඩිනඩි හා අනිකුත් දීමනා,
රු. 2,20,524

1 ஆம் இல. வாக்குப்பணம்.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூரிய வேதனமும் பிறபடிகளும்,
ரூ. 220,524

Vote No. 1.—Personal Emoluments
and other allowances of staff,
Rs. 220,524

1 වන උප ශ්‍රේණිය.—සේවක සංඛ්‍යා සහ
වැටුප් රු. 1,22,676

உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளங்
களும், ரூ. 122,676

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and salaries,
Rs. 122,676

බ්‍රිලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I move,

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in respect of sub-head 1, item “Director”.

I want to know what the policy of the Government is in regard to the resthouses that are being managed by the Government Tourist Bureau. When Mr. D. Aluwihare was the Director of the Government Tourist Bureau, he announced that his policy would be to hand over some of these resthouses to the Home Ministry. We objected to any resthouses being handed over to the Home Ministry. We are now having a new Director. We want to know whether there has been a change in policy. There is a talk that the Bentota resthouse would be handed over to a contractor.

ඒප්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

I think I can say categorically that that information is not correct. I do not think it is the intention to hand these things back.

ඛනිලිවි. දහන්‍යයක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

We have to thank the hon. Parliamentary Secretary for so definitely telling us that there is no intention

விசேஷக் கெடுதலின் பின்ன, 1962-63

—காரைக்காலம்

to hand over the Bentota resthouse to a contractor. We would like to know how many of these resthouses are now paying their way and how many are still running at a loss.

ஃபீ. ஃபீ. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்கை.

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

I understand that four of them are paying their way.

வெலி. டகனாயக்கை.

(திரு. டபிள்யூ. தகனாயக்கை)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

What are they?

ஃபீ. ஃபீ. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்கை.

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

May I give the hon. Member for Galle that information? I can get it from the Public Officers' Box here and pass it on, but I shall look into all these matters and bring them to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister.

லேஸி குனேவர்தனே. (பாநடூரா)

(திரு. லேஸி குனேவர்தன—பாநடூரா)
(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura)

When the Estimates came up before the House last year, I remember that I drew particular attention to two points. In the first place, I pointed out that tourism was highly competitive and an expert business and therefore should be under the charge of an expert. In that connection, firstly, I requested that, instead of appointing civil servants, who are amateurs in this business, as directors of tourism, as had been done in the past, the post of director of tourism should be advertized both nationally and internationally and the most suitable applicant appointed. The second point I made was that it was necessary to have a plan for the development of tourism in this country which will have to take into account a large number of factors.

With regard to the first point, it is true that the Government did not call for applications for the appointment of a director of tourism. However,

they have appointed a gentleman who has been working in the tourist department in Ceylon. I have nothing against that gentleman because, as far as local talent is concerned, my own view is that they have found the best possible person available. I am not quarrelling on that issue although my suggestion was not adopted in the form in which it was made.

In regard to the second question, namely, the development of a plan for tourism, all that I have to say is that a perusal of the Estimates for this year does not seem to show that any kind of plan has been developed. Even if any kind of plan has been developed, certainly it is not shown in the Estimates.

Under Vote No. 2, sub-head 8, there is, of course, an increase from Rs. 375,000 to Rs. 600,000, which, I believe, is for tourist development and publicity. There is also under sub-head 12, a Token Vote of Rs. 10, for the purchase of furniture and equipment for the Hotel School. What I would like to know is, has any kind of plan been drawn up for the development of tourism in this country? Unless there is a co-ordinated plan, it is useless our tinkering with this question.

A fairly considerable sum, Rs. 600,000, for tourist development and publicity abroad is being voted this year. But if we are to gain the benefit of that, it is necessary that, simultaneously, facilities should be provided in this country for the extra number of tourists whom you will expect. I know that there are certain tentative plans for building hotel accommodation especially on the beaches. I think, quite rightly, the beaches have been given priority. But I do not see any provision here for the construction of that hotel accommodation.

I dare say that a certain amount of what one might call ground work has already commenced in this field which has never been done before. All kinds of restrictive regulations which were the bane of tourists in this country are being gradually

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ලේස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා.]

removed. I think some have already been removed. All that is very good, but that alone is not sufficient. It is absolutely necessary to have a correlated plan. I wish to know therefore—I do not know whether the Parliamentary Secretary can give me the reply—whether there is such a plan. If there is such a plan, when are you going to implement it? In this year's Estimates, there is absolutely no provision for any kind of hotel construction. But you are going to spend a fair amount of money on tourist propaganda abroad. I dare say that, as a result of that, and also as a result of what are called "package tours", you will have an increasing number of tourists. But it is useless getting them down here unless you can provide the facilities. And there is nothing in the Estimates to show that that aspect of the matter—provision of facilities at this end—is being attended to.

I want to know what the Government is going to do in that situation. I think a fairly considerable sum of money will have to be spent in improving the facilities available here for the tourists. If the Government does not have the necessary funds, I wish to know what plan it has, of getting that money by way of loan or otherwise, because, if that money is not obtained and hotel accommodation and other facilities are not provided, it is only going to make the position worse for us. Advertising abroad will increase the number of tourists, and when they come here they will not be satisfied.

අ. හා. 9

විලියම් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.

(திரு. விவியம் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. William Fernando)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, දේශ සංචාරක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව අගමැතිනිය යටතට ගැනීම ගැන මම සන්තෝෂ වන බව පළමු වෙන්ම ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න කැමතියි. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අලුත් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කරගෙන යන බව අපට දන ගන්න

ලැබී තිබෙනවා. දේශ සංචාරක අංශයෙන් මේ රටට විශාල මුදලක් සොයා ගන්න පුළුවන්. ස්විට්සර්ලන්තයට වඩා දර්ශනීය භාවයෙන් නුවරඑළිය ප්‍රදේශය විශේෂ තැනක් ගන්න බව අපට පිළිගන්න පුළුවන්. නුවරඑළිය, කවුරුත් ප්‍රිය කරන සැපදායක ප්‍රදේශයක් බව කාගේත් පිළිගැනීමයි. කළු වැට්ටලින් වට වූත්, සෑම පැත්තෙන්ම දිය ඇළි ගලා බසින්නාවූත්, ඉතා සනීපදායක දේශගුණයක් ඇති ප්‍රදේශයක් හැටියට නුවරඑළිය ප්‍රදේශය සෑදී තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා දේශ සංචාරක යන්ට පහසුකම් සැලැස්වීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් එහි ඇති කරන්නේ නම් පිරිමින් මුදල් ලබා ගැනීමට එය මාගියක් වෙනවා.

මා හිතන හැටියට දේශ සංචාරකයන්ගේ පහසුව සඳහා නුවරඑළියේ ග්‍රැන්ඩ් හෝටලය පමණයි තිබෙන්නේ. එහි හොඳට ඉඩකඩ තිබෙනවා; නමුත් මගේ අදහසේ හැටියට විශාල මුදල් හිමියකුට පමණයි එහි ගැවසෙන්න, නවාතැන් ගන්න, පුළුවන්කම තිබෙන්නේ. එම නිසා එම හෝටලයෙන් කොටසක් හෝ සාමාන්‍ය දේශ සංචාරකයන් සඳහා වෙන් කොට ඔවුන්ට දවසක් දෙකක් එහි ගත කිරීමට සලස්වනවා නම් එය ඉතාමත් නුවණට හුරු බව මගේ හැඟීමයි. එහි තානායම් පළක් නැති නිසා දැනට සහනයක් ලබා දෙන්නේ ඒ ග්‍රැන්ඩ් හෝටලය පමණයි.

තවද ග්‍රෙගරි ලේක් කියා ජලාශයක් නුවරඑළියේ තිබෙනවා. දේශ සංචාරක යන්ගේ ඇස් යොමු කර ගැනීමට යම් කිසි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඒ මගින් යොදන්න පුළුවන්. දැනට එහි බෝට්ටු සේවයක් යොදවා තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ඒ ජලාශය බොහෝ දුරට ගොඩ වී තිබෙන නිසා බෝට්ටු පවා යන්නේ බොහෝම අමාරුවෙනුයි. පසුගිය වතාවක අගමැතිනිය එහි ගිය අවස්ථාවකදී මා ඒ සම්බන්ධව එතුමියට කරුණු විස්තර කර දුන්නා. මේ ජලාශයෙන් බොහෝම ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්න පුළුවන් ක්‍රමයක් තිබෙනවා, ඒ ගැන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් යෙදවෙන්න. එය අනාගතයේදීත් විශාල ලෙස ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වන බව මම පෙන්වා දෙන්න කැමතියි.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

සභාපතිතුමා :

(அங்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කෙටියෙන් කිව්වෙන් හොඳයි.

විලියම් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.

(திரு. விவியம் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. William Fernando)

මා කෙටි කරන්නම්, සභාපතිතුමනි. මෙම ජලාශය ගැඹුරු කරන්නේ නම් එය දේශ සංචාරකයන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා යොදවාගන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ සඳහා යොදන මුදල් අපතෙ යන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ විශදම් වන මුදල ඉතා ඉක්මනින් ඒ ස්ථානයෙන්ම ලබා ගන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ කොහොමද ? පසුගිය කාලයේදී බනිජ් වස්තු පිළිබඳ පරීක්ෂණයක් ගෙන ගිය අවස්ථාවේදී ඒ වැව වටේට ඉතා වටිනා බනිජ් වස්තුවක් තිබෙන බව එළිදරව් වුණා. ඒ වැවේ ගැඹුරට හාර බැලුවා. ලංකාවේ මෙතෙක් නොලැබූ kaolin නමැති බනිජ් වගිය එහි තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා ඒ ජලාශය හැරීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කළොත්, එක අතකින් බනිජ් වස්තුව ලබා ගැනීමට අපට පුළුවන් වන අතර අනෙක් අතින් ඒ ජලාශය විශාල වෙනවා ඇති. අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ රොක් වි තැන්පත් වි තිබෙන මඩ වික පවා කෘෂි කම් ඇමතිවරයාට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වෙනවා, අල ව්‍යාපාරයට යොදන්න. ඒ ලගම විශාල අල වගාවකුත් තිබෙනවා. වතුකරයේ වතු වලට දාන පෝර සේදී ඒ සියල්ලම රොක් වන්නේ මේ ජලාශයේයි. එම නිසා හොඳ පෝරක් තිබෙන බව අපට නිසැකයෙන් කියන්න පුළුවන්.

ඒ වාගේම නුවරඑළිය ප්‍රදේශයට ඉක්මන් ගමන් ක්‍රමයක්ද සලස්වා දෙන්නේ නම් දේශ සංචාරකයින්ගේ ගමන් බිමන් මීට වඩා වැඩි වෙන්න ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. කාර් එකකින් ගමන් කරනවා නම් බොහෝ වේලාවක් ගත වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඉක්මනින් යාම සඳහා යටත් පිරිසෙයින් කළ කර ප්‍රදේශවල බස්වන්න පුළුවන් හෙලි කොප්ටර් ගුවන් සේවයක් අරඹන්නේ නම් ඒ මගින් දේශ සංචාරකයන්ට පහසු කමක් සැලසෙන අතර දේශ සංචාරකයන්ගේ පැමිණීමද වැඩි වෙන්න පුළුවන්. හෙලිකොප්ටර් බස්වන්න පුළුවන් සිටිට

නියක් ඒ ජලාශය අසලම තිබෙනවා, ඒ ගැන ආණ්ඩුවේ සිත යොමු කරනවා ඇත කියා මම විශේෂයෙන්ම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

පානදුරේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා.) තානායම්පළවල් ගැන කරුණු විමසන්න යෙදුණා. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මොන මොන වැඩ පිළිවෙළ වල් ගෙන තිබෙනවාද කියා මම පැහැදිලි කර දෙන්න කැමතියි. 1962-63 වර්ෂයේ මුල ධන යෙදවීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ සඳහන් පොතක් අපට ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ පොත අනුව දේශ සංචාරක අංශය වෙනුවෙන් තානායම් පිළිබඳ මෙන්න මේ වැඩ දියුණු කිරීම් කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

මේ සියල්ලම 1962 වර්ෂයේදී කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන කටයුතුයි. තිස්ස මහාරාම තානායම—එකතු කිරීම් සහ දියුණු කිරීම් රු. 200 සි; බෙලිහුල්ඔය තානායම : රු. 22,400 සි; කිතුල්ගල තානායම රු. 1,00,000 සි; අබේපුස්ස තානායම රු. 200 සි; කල්කුඩා තානායම රු. 25,000 සි. මේ වෙන් කිරීම් කර තිබෙන්නේ ඒ තානායම් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහායි. ඊළඟට තිස්ස තානායමට අලුතෙන් නිදන කාමර 12ක් තැනීම සඳහා රු. 1,45,000 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. ඇල්ල තානායමට නිදන කාමර 7ක් සඳහා රුපියල් 50,000 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. වෙනත් තානායම්වලට එකතු කිරීම් සහ දියුණු කිරීම් සඳහා තවත් රුපියල් 80,000 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව දේශ සංචාරක අංශය වෙනුවෙන් මුල ධන කටයුතු සඳහා වෙන් කර තිබෙන සම්පූර්ණ මුදල රු. 4,22,800 සි. යම් දියුණුවක් සඳහා ගරු අගමැතිණිය වැඩ කරගෙන යන බව පැහැදිලිවම පෙනී යනවා. ආණ්ඩුවේ සංචාරක කාර්යාංශය අලුත් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයකුගේ අතට පත් කළේ පසුගිය අවුරුද්දේ අගෝස්තු මාසයේදීය කියා මා හිතනවා. ඊට පෙර එතන වැරදි වැඩ පිළිවෙළවල් විශාල වශයෙන් තිබුණාය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා. මේ ව්‍යාපාරය සකස් කර තිබුණේ අධිරාජ්‍යවාදී යුරෝපීයයන් විසින් නම රටවල සිට මේ රටට එන ස්වකීය නැඟැයින්ටත්, හිත මිතුරන්ටත් මේ රටට පැමිණි අවස්ථාවක යම් යම් සහනයන් දීමටයි. ඊර්ෂ් කාලයක් ඒ ආකාරයටයි, මේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[විලියම් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.]

ආයතනයේ වැඩ කරගෙන ගියේ. ලංකා වට බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය උපද්‍රව්‍ය ගැනීම සඳහා සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය ඒ කාලයේ උපයෝගී කර ගත්තේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඒ විධියේ ආයතනයකින් මුල් කාලයේදී පාඩුවක් සිද්ධ වෙන්නට ඇති. පසුගිය කාලයේ හිටපු අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමාගේ කාලයේදීත් රුපියල් ලක්ෂ තුනක් පමණ පාඩු වුණා. මේ කාර්යාංශය ගැන අගමැතිනියගේ අතට ගත් පසු අලුතින් පත් කර ගනු ලැබූ අධ්‍යක්ෂ වරයා යටතේ වඩා හොඳ තත්ත්වයක් ඇත කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා.

තානායම් සුපිරිනිවෙන්නන් විවරියක වශයෙන් කාන්තාවක් හිටියා. ඇය වැරදි ලෙස වැඩ කරගෙන යාම නිසා — තානායම් වලින් මුදල් අය කර ගන්නේ නැතුව සිටීම නිසා — රුපියල් හත් දහසක පාඩු වක් තිබෙන බවක් මට දැන ගන්නට ලැබුණා. එතුමිය භාරයේ මා හිතන හැටියට දොර රෙදි, ජනෙල් රෙදි වැනි උපකරණ තිබුණා. රුපියල් දෙදහසක පමණ උපකරණ තොගයකට මොනවා වුණාද කියන්නට දන්නේ නැහැ. මොනවාදෝ පිල්ලි ගිහිල්ල නියෙනවලු. ඒ හේතු කොටගෙන ඒ සුපිරිනිවෙන්නන් විවරියගේ වැඩ තතර කර තිබෙනවා, මේ දවස්වල.

දේශ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරයෙන් මා නියෝජනය කරන නුවරඑළිය ප්‍රදේශයට තැනක් ලබා දීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා පරීක්ෂා කර බැලුවා. ඒ නිසා මට එම කාර්යාංශය ගැන නොයෙක් දේවල් දැන ගන්නට ලැබුණා. මා සඳහන් කළ ඒ සුපිරිනිවෙන්නන් විවරිය මිය දුන් ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේම කීප දෙනකු අල්ලා ගෙන කඩාකප්පල්කාරී වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යොදන බව මට පෙනෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැනත් ගැන අගමැතිනියගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නට ඕනැ.

දේශ සංචාරකයින්ගෙන් මුදල් ලබා ගන්නේ දේශ සංචාරක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවයි. අර මොකක්ද ගම්බද කතාවක් නියෙනවා, වල් උගරන් කැකුණ නළුනකොට හඬන් කුකුළන්ට රජ මගුල් කියල. අන්න ඒවගේ තමයි, දැන් සිද්ධ වෙන්නේ. ආණ්ඩුවේ සංචාරක කාර්යාංශය ලක්ෂ ගණන් බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය විසදුම් කර පිටරට බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය යොදා මේ රටට සංචාරකයින් ගෙන්වා ගන්නවා.

නමුත් ඒ සංචාරකයින්ගෙන් මුදල් ලබා ගන්නට දැන් මොකක්දෝ රැකවි එකක්ද මොකක්ද කියන එකක් තිබෙනවා, කොටුවේ. ඒක සංවිධානයක්. ඇතැම් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ඒකට සම්බන්ධද මම දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ අයගේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ නිසා ලංකා ණයට ලබා ගත හැකි ඒ මුදල ඔවුන්ගෙන් පැහැර ගන්නේ ඒ අයයි. මා කියන කාරණය ඔප්පු කිරීම පිණිස සාක්ෂියක් වශයෙන් 1962 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 5 වන දා “දිනමිණ” පත්‍රයේ ලිපියකින් කොටසක් දැන් මම කියවන්නම්. එහි තිබෙන වැදගත් කරුණු වෙත අවධානය යොමු කරනවා නම් බොහොම ප්‍රයෝජනවත් විය හැකිය යනු මගේ කල්පනාවයි. මෙන්න ඒ කොටස :

මෙරට මුදල් පිටරට යැවීමට ජාවාරම්කාරයන් එක් මාර්ගයක් කරගෙන ඇත්තේ මෙරටට පැමිණෙන විදේශිකයන් ය. ඒ විදේශිකයන්ගේ මුදල් මෙරට මුදලට මාරු කර දීමේ නීත්‍යානුකූල ක්‍රමයක් ඇතත් එතැනට යා නොදී විදේශීය මුදල් සියතට ගැන්මට ජාවාරම්කාරයෝ මාන බලති. විදේශිකයන්ගේ මුදල් සඳහා නියම ලෙස ලැබිය යුතු මෙරට මුදල වෙනුවට ඊට වැඩියෙන් ජාවාරම්කාරයෝ ගෙවති.

බොහෝ විට එක පවුමකට රුපියල් 28 කුත් එක බොලරයකට රුපියල් 8 කුත් ගෙවන බව කියති. මේ නිසා මෙරටට පැමිණෙන විදේශිකයන්ට ජාවාරම් කරුවන්ගෙන් සිය මුදලට ලැබිය යුතු මෙරට මුදල මෙන් දෙගුණයක් ලැබෙන අතර විදේශීය මුදල ඒ ජාවාරම්කරුවන් අතට පත් වෙයි. ඒ ජාවාරම් නිසා රජයට වසරකට රුපියල් තුන් කෝටියක පමණ පාඩුවක් සිදු වන බව පෙනේ.

විදේශීය මුදලට මෙරට මුදල් වැඩියෙන් ගෙවීමට ජාවාරම්කාරයින් පෙළඹෙන්නේ ඒ විදේශීය මුදල් අවශ්‍ය වන්නවුන්ට තවත් වැඩි මිලකට විකුණා ගත හැකි නිසයි. එහෙත් ඒ ජාවාරම් නිසා දෙවිධියකට පාඩුවක් සිදු වෙයි. ඉන් එකක් නම් විදේශීය මුදල් ජාවාරම්කාරයින්ට දී වැඩි මිලකට මාරු කර ගැන්ම නිසා ඒ විදේශිකයන්ට තමන් මෙහි ගෙන ආ මුදලට වැඩි මිලක බඩු මෙරටින් ගෙන යා හැකි වීමයි. අනෙක නම් ජාවාරම්කාරයන් අතට පත් වන විදේශීය නොවිටුද අකලින්ම යළිත් විදේශ කරා ඇදී යාමයි. මෙරටට පවුම් දහසක් රැගෙන එන විදේශිකයෙකුට ඒ සඳහා ලැබිය යුතු නියමිත මුදල රුපියල් 132 කි. එහෙත් ජාවාරම්කාරයන්ගෙන් ඒ සඳහා රුපියල් 300 ක් පමණ ලබා ගත හැකියි. එබැවින් රුපියල් 132 ක මුදලක් ගෙන ආ විදේශිකයාට මෙරටින් රුපියල් 300 ක බඩු ගෙන යාමට හැකි වෙයි. ඒ අනුව රටට රුපියල් 168 ක පාඩුවක් සිදු වෙයි. ඒ විදේශිකයා ගෙනා පවුම් 10 ද රජයට ගොව ජාවාරම්කාරයන්ට ලැබුණු හෙයින් රජයට පවුම් 10 ක පාඩුවක්ද සිදු වෙයි.

[බාබා කිරීම්]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

සංචාරකයන් සතු 'සංචාරකයින්ගේ වැක්පත්' පිළිබඳවද එවැනි ජාචාරමක් ගෙන යනි. එබැවින් ඒ වැක්පත් මගින් නිත්‍යානුකූලව රජයට ලැබිය යුතු මුදල නොලැබී යයි. ඇතැම් හෝටල්ද එවැනි ජාචාරම් ගෙන යන බව කියති. කොටුවෙන් පිට කොටුවෙන් විදිවල හැසිරෙමින් විදේශිකයන්ට පොත්, මුද්දර, ආදිය විකුණන ඇතැම් අයත් විදේශිකයන්ට මග පෙන්වන්නාවූ හා කුලී මොරෝ පියාදරන් යන අය අතර ඇතැමෙකුත් ඒ ජාචාරම් ගෙන යන බව පෙනේ. මෙරටට පැමිණෙන විදේශිකයන්ගේ මුදලට මෙරට මුදල් දෙගුණයක් ගෙවීමෙන් තමන් ගෙන යන ජාචාරම නිසා ඒ විදේශිකයන්ට නොමිලයේම මෙන් ගමරට බඩු හා සත්කාර සැපයෙන අතර රටටත් රජයටත් පාඩු වන බව ඔවුනට නොතේරෙන සේය.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

ඔය කාරණා සඳහන් කළ යුත්තේ මෙම අර්ථය යටතේ නොවෙයි.

පිලියම් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.

(திரு. விவியம் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. William Fernando)

සාමාන්‍යයෙන් මේ පිළිවෙළටයි මුදල් හුවමාරුව සිදු වන්නේ. මැණික් වෙළඳාමෙන්ද ආණ්ඩුවට ලැබිය යුතු විශාල ආදායමක් නැතිව යනවා. තානායම්පොළවල් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති කර තිබෙන අළුත් වැඩ පිළිවෙළ අනුව පළමු වරට හික්කඩුවේ තානායම්පොළෙන් ලාභයක් ලැබී තිබෙන බව පෙනී යනවා.

අ. හා. 9.15

සංචාරක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කටයුතු පිළිබඳව පසුගිය කාලයේදී කොච්ඡා නම් වූ එක්තරා විශේෂඥයකුගේ උපදෙස් ලබා ගත් බවයි, මගේ පිළිගැනීම. ඒ විශේෂඥයාගේ වාර්තාව අනුව දැන් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ආරම්භ කර තිබෙනවා. ස්විට්සර්ලන්තය, ජපානය, ඉන්දියාව, ආදී රටවල මෙන් මේ මගින් වඩා හොඳවත් ලාභ ලබන ආකාරයටත් කටයුතු කර ගෙන යාම සඳහා දැන් අගමැතිතුමා යටතේ මණ්ඩලයක් පිහිටුවා තිබෙනවා. සංචාරක වැඩ දියුණු කර ගෙන යන්නේ ඒ ආකාරයටයි. එම නිසා අනාගතයේදී මෙය නියමාකාරයට ලාභ ලබන ප්‍රයෝජනවත් අංශයක් වෙනවා ඇති. ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු සඳහා රුපියල් හය ලක්ෂයක් වැය කරන්නට යනවා. ඒ මුදලින් ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු කරමින් මෙහි

ගෙන්වා ගන්න විදේශිකයන්ගේ මුදල් කුට උපක්‍රමකාරයින් අතට නොයන විධියටත් ඒ මුදල් මේ අංශයටම ලැබෙන විධියටත් කටයුතු සලස්වන්නට ඕනෑ. ජාතික ධනය උපයා ගැනීමේ හා විදේශීය ධනය ගෙන්වා ගැනීමේ මාර්ගයක් වශයෙන් මේ අංශයේ වැඩ කටයුතු සිදු විය යුතුයි.

නුවරඑළියට ගුවන් ගමන් පහසුවක් ඇති කළහොත් මීට වඩා ආදායමක් මේ අංශයට ලැබෙනවා ඇති. වඩා ඉක්මනින් නුවරඑළියට යන්නට ක්‍රමයක් සැලසූ විට යුරෝපීය රටවලින් පැමිණෙන විදේශිකයන් තමන්ගේ රටේ මෙන් දේශගුණයක් තිබෙන නුවරඑළියට යන්නට ආශා කරනවා ඇති. ඒ වගේම කඳු රටේ දර්ශනීය පෙදෙස් ගුවනින් නැරඹීමට විදේශිකයන්ට අවස්ථාවක් සැලසෙනවා. එම නිසා නුවරඑළියේ වැව ගැඹුර කොට ජලයට බස් වන අහස් යානා මගින් හෝ හෙලිකොප්ටර් මගින් නුවරඑළියට ගුවන් ගමන් පහසුකම් සලස්වන ලෙස ඉල්ලමින් මගේ කථාව අවසන් කරනවා.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The subject of tourism is one that has attracted a great deal of my attention not because I am particularly interested in tourism but my constituency is and this is a matter that has always affected my constituency very intimately and, therefore, I have had to follow the ups and downs of our tourist trade with some care and, as you are aware, I have intervened in practically every debate on this question.

I can speak for several hours on what is happening but I do not intend to do so because I feel that since the Prime Minister took over this department and has devoted her personal attention to it there has been an improvement.

And may I also say a word in praise of the work that is being done by the Acting Director? There are many matters on which I do not agree with him, on which I have been publicly disagreeing with him, but I think the assessment made by the hon.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පත්‍රය, 1962-63

—කාරක සිභාව

[කෙනමත් මයො.]

Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene) is a very fair one. The Acting Director is certainly the person in Ceylon who knows the most about tourism and with the Prime Minister directing and the Acting Director executing, I think there has been a slight improvement and generally tourist work is going on better.

You would have noticed that there are a large number of articles appearing in the newspapers attacking the work that is now being done both by the Prime Minister and by the Tourist Bureau but anybody who has really followed closely what is happening in the tourist business knows what a jungle it is ; it is an absolute underworld in some ways—there are a number of exchange rackets, fleecing of tourists, the vested interests—[Interruption]. Touts are only a very small part of it. There is a whole ring of touts of whom Sir Razik Fareed is an official and they are given official guidance.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I think that is rather an unfair statement to make.

කෙනෙමින් මිය.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I am not saying anything against the hon. First Member for Colombo Central—

සහ පරිත්‍යාස

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

You have mentioned his name ; I think it is not fair.

කෛතමන්^P මයො.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

With due respect, Sir, you are entitled to comment, but may I say to you that you can call me to Order but on the question of the fairness of the comments I make please allow me to decide. If I am out of Order

please pull me up. It is not irrelevant but I do not want to press that matter at all.

One of the good things that is happening now is that action is being taken against some of the vested interests in these rackets, not very successfully, but in small ways action is being taken to clean up the present state of affairs and I am not surprised that a lot of people who are hurt are howling.

However, I am very glad to see the Prime Minister paying so much personal attention to this matter. I am surprised that she has the time for it considering her other worries——

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

What worries?

කෙනමත් මය.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You must be one of her biggest worries! I should think that once a department gets the personal attention of the Prime Minister things start to move.

Now, I want to raise a question which is different from the point raised by the hon. Member for Panadura. He spoke about the need for tourist planning. I think the basis for that is already there in the Kovach Report. It has got to be reduced now to certain programmes spaced over definite periods of time with the necessary investments. We should not be too optimistic and hope to get immediate results, because it takes some time to build up publicity abroad and to attract persons here. Unfortunately, in all the period when the hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) was in charge of the Tourist Bureau, nothing very much happened.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

Why not? Everything happened.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Nothing happened to benefit the Ceylon Government; a lot of unwarranted things happened.

Thereafter, we had several Civil Service directors and various other people who made very little impression on the situation.

What I am now frightened of is with regard to the type of set-up that is being created to handle the Tourist Bureau and how all this money is being spent for nothing. When the hon. Member for Dambadeniya was the Minister in charge, he introduced a proposal regarding the Tourist Board. It was really a sort of loan board which was intended to lend money, public money, to certain private interests in the trade. That has luckily been scrapped by this Government; that is one of the good things this Government has done.

But the Government has now set up an organization called the Tourist Development Council. This organization meets from time to time; I think, once every three months or so.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Unofficial and unpaid.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

That may be so. But, unfortunately, it seems to be influencing tourist policy. Looking at the names of the members of the Tourist Development Council, I feel that the Hon. Prime Minister has had an injudicious mixture of persons, who are in some way connected with the tourist trade or with other Government departments, with a number of female relations and with certain other gentlemen who seem to get on every board that exists in Ceylon.

I will give you the names of the members of the Tourist Development Council. This is the main body which is deciding tourist policy or advising the Hon. Prime Minister on tourist policy. The members are the Hon. Prime Minister (Chairman), the Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and external Affairs (Deputy-Chairman), Mr. L. B. Abeyratne, Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera, M.P., Mrs. Miriam de Saram (Chairman of the Amenities Committee), Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere (Chairman of the Accommodation Committee), Mrs. O. L. F. Senaratne, Mr. W. A. E. Molumure (Chairman of the Tours and Transportation Committee), Mr. Sardha Ratnavira (Chairman of the Shopping Committee), Mr. Barry Moore (Chairman of the Publicity Committee), Mr. Rajah Seneviratne, Mayor of Nuwara Eliya, Mr. J. Samarasekera, Chief Architect, P. W. D., Mr. N. Gunaratna, Mr. D. C. L. Amerasinghe, Home Ministry, Mr. H. Hillyar Saunders, Mr. Cedric S. Senaratne, Acting Director of the Tourist Bureau, Senator Eric la Brooy, the Mayor of Colombo, the Mayor of Kandy, Mr. P. H. Siriwardene, Director of National Planning, the Inspector-General of Police and Mr. J. Jayadevan.

This is a curious collection of amateurs; and a quite unnecessary, elaborate structure of committees, sub-committees and so on is being set up. This is a nice scheme for people who want to feel that they are doing something useful, who want to busy themselves with the preparation of reports and so on. But we cannot run the tourist trade and make it a foreign exchange earner for this country, if you are going to have this type of amateur. And may I bring to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister that, however much one may appreciate her desire to have a lot of people around, she cannot run this in the way she runs the Lanka Mahila Samithiya or some of these organizations by getting worthy people whom she trusts round her, delegating work to them and asking them to do this? This has got to be run as a professional job. Today, we are actually

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—කාරක සභාව

[කෙනමත් මයා.]

losing money on tourism because we are not cleaning up these exchange rackets. We spend quite a large sum of money to attract tourists into this country, they come here, cash their money in the blackmarket, and then we lose not only their money but also a proportion of our own money is taken away.

In fact, it is estimated that we are losing nearly Rs. 30 million as a result of this exchange swindle, and unless we take some sort of action to deal with that problem as well as improve the lot of the tourists who come here, we are not going to profit from the investment which we are now making on tourism.

It is all very well discussing what sort of curtains there should be in the resthouses, and so on, and so forth. I am quite sure these are matters which ladies are quite competent to decide. But what we do need is a permanent professional body to go into all aspects of tourism.

This is one matter in which there is no need for big political controversies. There are a number of Members of Parliament with experience in the matter of tourism. Their experience should also be used in some capacity or another. I am not trying to promote myself. I know there are a number of hon. Members who have a definite experience—nearly every Member in the Colombo constituencies, and there are some in the main towns as well—who know quite a lot about tourism, and who have something to contribute. I have listened to a number of their speeches, and they have actually made contributions by way of suggestions, and I feel there is nothing politically controversial in this matter. It is possible to draw on their experience for the benefit of the country.

I do hope that the improvements will continue and that there will be a more serious attempt made to set up some type of organization which can give the necessary push to these matters. We cannot expect a Prime Minister to spend all her time on the subject of tourism, however

much it might interest her. It would be a dereliction of duty if she sets aside all the other matters and concentrates purely on tourism. I hope, therefore, that you will create a more professional set-up for promoting tourism, for fighting these rackets, and also for giving an opportunity to the smaller firms who are not getting the share that they should be getting in the tourist trade, which is still unfortunately confined to a handful of large establishments which manipulate the whole business.

අ. හා. 9.30

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(ති.රු. ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, සංචාරක මණ්ඩලය ගැන වචන කීපයක් කියන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ මගින් මේ රටට දැනට වඩා මුදල් ලබා ගැනීමට ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කරන්නට බැරිද? උපදෙස් දීම සඳහා වඩා හොඳ මණ්ඩලයක් පත් කර ගන්නට බැරිද?

දැනට ලංකාවට එන සංචාරකයන්ගේ මුදල් යන්නේ 'බිලාක් මාකට්' කාරයින්ගේ අතටයි. එම නිසා ඒ සංචාරකයන්ගේ මුදල් භාණ්ඩාගාරයට වැටෙන ආකාරයට මේ අංශය සංවිධාන කිරීම අවශ්‍යයි. විදේශිකයන්ට යම් බඩුවක් මුට්ටුවක් ගන්නට වුවමනා වූ විට දැන් යන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ පෞද්ගලික ස්ථානවලටයි. ඒ නිසා විදේශිකයන්ට බඩු මිල දී ගැනීම සඳහා ස්ථානයක් සකස් කළ යුතුයි. මේ රටට එන සංචාරකයන් විශේෂයෙන් මැණික් මිලයට ගන්නවා. මැද කොළඹ දෙවන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (කෙනමත් මයා.) ඒ ගැන කෙළින්ම නොකිවත් මෙහි පැමිණෙන විදේශිකයන් මැණික් මිල දී ගැනීමට බොහෝ ආසයි. නමුත් කෙළින්ම මේ ආයතනය මාර්ගයෙන් ඒ මැණික් මිල දී ගන්නට නොමැති නිසා පිට තැන්වලට යනවා.

මේ ක්‍රමය නැති කරන්නට කියා අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ අපි කිව්වා. මේ පිළිබඳව මැතකදී රත්නපුරේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා.) මතක් කළා. විදේශීය රටවල අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාල මගින් ලංකාවේ සංචාරය සඳහා එන උදවියට අපේ රට පිළිබඳව නියම ප්‍රසිද්ධියක් දී ඒ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

මගින් අපට ආදායමක් ලබා ගැනීමට වැඩ කළ යුතුයි. සමහර විට විදේශීය ධන කුවේර යන් මාස ගණන්වලට නැව් කුලියට ගෙන ලෝකයේ සංචාරය කරන බව අප දන්නවා. එවැනි උදවිය ලංකාවට පැමිණෙන අවස්ථා වලදී අපට විශාල මුදලක් ලබාගන්නට පුළුවනි, ලෝකය පුරා ප්‍රචාරය කර අපේ සංචාරක වැඩ පිළිවෙල ගෙන යනව නම්. මේ රටේ සංචාරයට පැමිණෙන බොහෝ දෙනෙක් මැණික් මිලදී ගන්නවා. මා අවුරුදු ගණනක සිටම කිව්වා, රජය මගින් මැණික් වෙන්දේසි පොළක් කොටුවේ ඇති කළොත් ඒ මගින් අපට විශාල ආදායමක් ලබාගන්නට පුළුවන් බව. ලෝකයේ සෑම රටකම ප්‍රචාරය කර තුන් මාසයකට වරක්වත් එවැනි වෙන්දේසියක් ඇති කිරීමට ස්ථානයක්, “පබ්ලික් ඔක්ෂන් රූම්” එකක්, පිහිටෙව්වොත් ලංකාවේ සංචාරයට එන විදේශිකයන්ගෙන් විශාල මුදලක් අපට ලබාගන්නට පුළුවන්. අද ඒ මාර්ගයෙන් මුදල් ලැබෙන්නේ පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන්ටයි. ඒ වගේම සංචාරයට එන කෙනෙක් පවුම් 500 ක් ගෙනාවොත් ඒ පවුම් 500 විකුණන්නේ කීයකටද? ඔවුන් මෙහේ පවුම් විකුණන්නේ සාමාන්‍ය මිලට වඩා දෙගුණයක් වැඩියෙන්. ඒ උදවිය ඒ මුදල්වලින් තමන්ට වුවමනා කරන බඩු සියල්ලක්මත් අරන් තවත් විශාල මුදලක් ආපසු ගෙන යනව. ඒ මුදල් මාරු කරන්නේ කළුකඩයෙනුයි. ඒක තවත්වන්න වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. පෙලක් රටවල සංචාරයට යන විදේශිකයන් ලොකු හෝටලයකට ගිය විට තමන් අතේ තිබෙන මුදල්ම ගෙවා බඩු ගන්න ඕනෑ කියා නීතියක් තිබෙනව. සංචාරකයාගේ රටේ පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ ඩොලර් නෝට්ටු නම් ඔහු අර හෝටලයට ඒ ඩොලර් නෝට්ටු හෝ පවුම් නෝට්ටුම දී බඩු ගන්න ඕනෑ. සංචාරකයන් ගෙනෙන මුදල්වලින්ම බඩු ගත යුතු යයි මේ රටේත් යම්කිසි නීතියක් දැමීමෙන්, රුපියල් 13½ පවුම රුපියල් 26 ට 28 ට කළු කඩයට විකුණන්නට සංචාරකයන්ට ඉඩ ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. සංචාරයට එන උදවිය ගෙනෙන නෝට්ටුවලින්ම බඩු මුද්‍රා මිලයට ගන්නට පුළුවන් වන අන්දමේ ස්ථාන පිළියෙළ කළොත් දැනට කළු කඩයට යන විශාල මුදලක් ඒ මාර්ගයෙන් ආණ්ඩුවට ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන්. මා හිතන්නේ ලංකා

වට වුවමනා මුදලින් කොටසක් එයින් ඉතිරි කරගන්නට පුළුවන් කියායි. පිට රටින් එන සංචාරකයා ගෙනෙන්නේ පවුම් නෝට්ටු නම්, පවුම් නෝට්ටුම දී මේ රටේ බඩු ගැනීමටත්, ඔහු ඩොලර් නෝට්ටු ගෙනෙනවා නම් ඩොලර් නෝට්ටුම දී මේ රටේ බඩු ගැනීමටත්, වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කරන්නට ඕනෑ, ඒවා රුපියල්වලට මාරු නොකර. ඒ අන්දමට කටයුතු කළොත් “ටුවර්ෂම්” මගින් විශාල ආදායමක් ආණ්ඩුවට ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවනි.

කෙනමත් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a statement by way of explanation. I think you were right when you pulled me up for making the remark that the hon. First Member for Colombo Central (Sir Razik Fareed) was president of an organisation of touts. He is not. The organization of which he is president has nothing to do with touts. I want to apologize to the hon. Member. I did not quite follow what was being said.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද සියලුම කරුණු ගරු අගමැතිනියගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරවනවා.

“26 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 2,20,524 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභා සම්මත විය.

26 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

2 වන සම්මතය.—පාලන ගාස්තු—පුනරු වර්තන වියදම්, රු. 6,98,163

2 ம் இல. வாக்குப்பணம்.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள், மீண்டுமொரும் செலவு, ரூபா 698,163

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—Recurrent expenditure, Rs. 698,163

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

“26 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 6,98,163 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය”, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභා සම්මත විය.

26 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන සම්මතය උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

3 වන අලුත් සම්මතය.—පාලන ගාස්තු—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම්, රු. 10,000

3 ම් இல. புதிய வாக்குப்பணம்.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள், ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 10,000

New Vote No. 3.—Administration—charges capital expenditure, Rs. 10,000

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

That the First Schedule be amended by the inclusion of a sum of Rupees Ten thousand under a New Vote No. 3, Administration charges—Capital expenditure.—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

“26 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 3 වන අලුත් සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 10,000 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය”, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභාසම්මත විය.

26 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 3 වන අලුත් සම්මතය උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

140 වන ශීර්ෂය.—ගුවන් විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

தலைப்பு 140.—ஒலிபரப்பு திணைக்களம்

HEAD 140.—DEPARTMENT OF BROADCASTING

1 වන සම්මතය.—කායාර් මණ්ඩල පෞද්ගලික පඩිනඩි සහ අනිකුත් දීමනා, රු. 24,69,427

1 ම் இல. வாக்குப்பணம்.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய வேதனமும் பிறப்புகளும், ரூபா 2,469,427

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 2,469,427

1 වන උප ශීර්ෂය.—සේවක සංඛ්‍යා සහ වැටුප්, රු. 12,87,270

உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளங்களும, ரூபா 1,287,270

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and Salaries, Rs. 1,287,270

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 1,287,270 in respect of sub-head 1.”—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා]

2 වන උප ශීර්ෂය.—ජීවන වියදම් සහ විශේෂ ජීවනාධාර දීමනා, රු. 9,53,156

உப தலைப்பு 2.—வாழ்க்கைச் செலவுப்படியும் விசேட வாழ்க்கைப்படியும் ரூபா 953,156

Sub-head 2.—Cost of living and Special Living Allowances, Rs. 953,156

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 953,156 in respect of sub-head 2.”—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

3 වන උප ශීර්ෂය.—අනිකුත් දීමනා රු. 2,29,001

உப தலைப்பு 3.—பிறப்புகள் ரூபா 229,001

Sub-head 3.—Other allowances, Rs. 229,001

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 229,001 in respect of sub-head 3.”—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

140 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය වෙනුවෙන් සඳහන්ව ඇති රුපියල් 24,69,427 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින් නිශ්ප්‍රභ විය.

2 වන සම්මතය.—පාලන ගාස්තු—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම්, රු. 21,19,291

2 ම் இல. வாக்குப்பணம்.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள், மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூபா 2,119,291

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 2,119,291

විසර්ජන කෙටිමිපත¹ පසු, 1962-63

—කුරක සිහුව

4 වන උප ශීඝ්‍රය.—ගමන් වියදම්,
රු. 20,500

உப தலைப்பு 4.—பயணஞ் செய்தல், ரூபாய்
20,500

Sub-head 4.—Travelling Rs. 20,500

මනු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 20,500 in respect of sub-head 4.”—
[ଉତ୍ତର ଡି. ପି. ଓ ଡି. ଡି.]

5 වන උප ශීතිය.—ලිපි ද්‍රව්‍ය, කායබාලයීය
ලී බඩු සහ කායබාලයීය අවශේෂ
කරණ, රු. 28,800

உப தலைப்பு 5.—எழுது கருவி வகை,
அலுவலகத் தளவாடங்களும் அலுவலகத்
தேவைகளும், ரூபா 28,800

*Sub-head 5—Stationery, Office Furniture and Office requisites,
Rs. 28,800*

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහාසමිමත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 28,800 in respect of sub-head 5.”—
[ଉତ୍ତର ଦି. ପି. ୧ ଡିଫେର.]

6 වන උප ශීෂ්‍ය.—අනියම් විසදුම්,
රු. 6,475

உப தலைப்பு 6.—இடை நேர்ச் செலவுகள்,
ரூபா 6,475

Sub-head 6.—Incidental expenses,
Rs. 6,475

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහායමිමත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 6,475 in respect of sub-head 6.”—
[ගරු සී. ඩී. ද සිල්වා.]

7 වන උප ශීඝ්‍රය.—විදුලි බලය හා වතුර
සැපයීම, රු. 4,98,600

உப தலைப்பு 7.—மின்சாரமும் தண்ணீர் வழங்
கலும், ரூபா 498,600

Sub-head 7.—Electricity and Water Supply, Rs. 498,600

මතු පළු වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 498,600 in respect of sub-head 7.”—
[అరు. జి. టి. ౯ జి. ౯.] Digitized by Noolah

8 වන උප ශ්‍රේණිය.—වැඩ සටහන් වියදම්,
රු. 9,23,585

உப தலைப்பு 8.—நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டச் செலவு,
ரூபா 923,585

Sub-head 8.—Programme expenditure, Rs. 923,585

මන පළ වන යෝජනාව සහායම්මත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 923,585 in respect of sub-head 8.”—
[ଉତ୍ତର ଦି. ପି. ଓ ଡି. ଡି. ଓ.]

9 වන උප ශීෂ්‍ය.—ඉවත් විදුලි ප්‍රචාරක
සේවා නඩත්තුව හා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම,
රු. 83,750

உப தலைப்பு 9.—ஒலிபரப்புச் சேவைகளைப்
பேணலும் திருத்தலும், ரூபா 83,750

*Sub-head 9.—Maintenance and im-
provements of Broadcasting Ser-
vices, Rs. 83,750*

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 83,750 in respect of sub-head 9.”—
[అరు. టి. టి. & టి. ల్లా.]

10 වන උප ශීෂිය.—ඒකල සහ සිදුව විදුලි බලාගාර, වොටින්ටන් චතුරශ්‍රයේ මැදිසි හා තැටි ගත කරන කාමරය හා විකාශනාගාරය නඩත්තුව හා පවත්වාගෙන යෑම,
රු. 72,000

உப தலைப்பு 10.—எக்கலை, சீதுவாவிலுள்ள மின்வலு நிலையத்தையும் செலுத்தல் நிலையத்தையும் ரொறிங்டன் சதுக்கத்திலுள்ள தலைக் கூடம், ஒலிபரப்பி அறைகளையும் பேணலும் இயக்கலும், ரூபா 72,000

Sub-head 10.—Running and maintenance of Transmitting Station and Power House at Ekala and Seeduwa and Studios, Recording Room at Torrington Square, Rs. 72,000

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 72,000 in respect of sub-head 10.”—
[ଉତ୍ତର: ୩୩. ୫ ଟଙ୍କା]

விசேஷ கமிட்டி பணம், 1962-63

—காரணம் பணம்

**11 வன ரூப இலட்சம்.—தேயர்ந்ததென்றது
வானம் நவீனம், ரூ. 21,750**

உப தலைப்பு 11.—திருணைக்கள வாகனங்களைப்
பேணல், ரூபா 21,750

**Sub-head 11.—Maintenance of
departmental vehicles, Rs. 21,750**

மது படி வன யோசனாவை பண்படுத்தியது :

“That the Vote be reduced by
Rs. 21,750 in respect of sub-head 11.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. டி. டி.]

**12 வன ரூப இலட்சம்.—நாடு மொத்தம் விசேஷம்,
ரூ. 13,500**

உப தலைப்பு 12.—பதிவுகளின் நூல் நிலையச்
செலவு, ரூபா 13,500

**Sub-head 12.—Records library
expenditure, Rs. 13,500**

மது படி வன யோசனாவை பண்படுத்தியது :

“That the Vote be reduced by
Rs. 13,500 in respect of sub-head 12.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. டி. டி.]

**13 வன ரூப இலட்சம்.—மொத்தம் இலட்சம் பணம்
மற்றும் பணம் ரூ. 14,700**

உப தலைப்பு 13.—மின் அமைப்புக்களையும்
கட்டடங்களையும் பேணலும் திருத்தலும்,
ரூபா 14,700

**Sub-head 13.—Improvements to and
maintenance of buildings and electri-
cal installations Rs. 14,700**

மது படி வன யோசனாவை பண்படுத்தியது :

“That the Vote be reduced by
Rs. 14,700 in respect of sub-head 13.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. டி. டி.]

**14 வன ரூப இலட்சம்.—ஒவன் விசேஷம் பணம்,
ரூ. 3,600**

உப தலைப்பு 14.—வானொலி அபிவிருத்தி,
ரூபா 3,600

**Sub-head 14.—Development of
Radio, Rs. 3,600**

மது படி வன யோசனாவை பண்படுத்தியது :

“That the Vote be reduced by
Rs. 3,600 in respect of sub-head 14.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. டி. டி.]

15 வன ரூப இலட்சம்.—பூட்டு ஏக்கர் கிரேம், ரூ. 15,000

உப தலைப்பு 15.—சிறிய சேர்ப்புக்கள்,
திருத்தங்கள் பதிவிடல், ரூபா 15,000

**Sub-head 15.—Minor additions, im-
provements and replacements,
Rs. 15,000**

மது படி வன யோசனாவை பண்படுத்தியது :

“That the Vote be reduced by
Rs. 15,000 in respect of sub-head 15.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. டி. டி.]

**16 வன ரூப இலட்சம்.—மூன்று பிசேஷம் கிரேம்
மூன்று பிசேஷம் கிரேம் பிசேஷம்
மூன்று பிசேஷம், ரூ. 1,350**

உப தலைப்பு 16.—விளம்பரப்படுத்துதலும்
விளம்பர முகவர்களுக்குக் கழிவும்,
ரூபா 1,350

**Sub-head 16.—Advertising and Com-
mission to Advertising Agents,
Rs. 1,350**

மது படி வன யோசனாவை பண்படுத்தியது :

“That the Vote be reduced by
Rs. 1,350 in respect of sub-head 16.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. டி. டி.]

**17 வன ரூப இலட்சம்.—பிசேஷம் மூன்று பிசேஷம்
மூன்று பிசேஷம், ரூ. 3,18,976**

உப தலைப்பு 17.—முகவர்களுக்கும் பிரதிநிதி
களுக்கும் கழிவு, ரூபா 318,976

**Sub-head 17.—Commission to Agents
and Representatives, Rs. 318,976**

மது படி வன யோசனாவை பண்படுத்தியது :

“That the Vote be reduced by
Rs. 318,976 in respect of sub-head 17.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. டி. டி.]

விசேஷ கமிட்டி பணம், 1962-63

—காரக பணம்

**18 வன ரூப ஸீதீய.—கார்ட்டிக பணகாரயன்
10 தேனக பூபூ கிரிம, ரூ. 23,805**

உப தலைப்பு 18.—தூண்டுதலில் உதவியாளர்
பதின்மருக்குப் பயிற்சி, ரூபா 23,805

Sub-head 18.—Training of Ten Technical Assistants, Rs. 23,805

மது படி வன ஸேஷாவ பணகமிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 23,805 in respect of sub-head 18.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.]

**19 வன ரூப ஸீதீய.—பேயிசே வசீதீய் பண
குவ பண வனன் பூகாண படி கிரிம பண
பெடி கிரிம, ரூ. 68,000**

உப தலைப்பு 19.—வாடுவெ இதழ் பிற வெளி
யீடுகள் வெளியிடுதலும் விநியோகமும்,
ரூபா 68,000

Sub-head 19.—Publication and Distribution of Radio Times and other publications, Rs. 68,000

மது படி வன ஸேஷாவ பணகமிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 68,000 in respect of sub-head 19.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.]

**20 வன ரூப ஸீதீய.—பீகர கிடி ஸேவர
கிணன் ஸே, ரூ. 3,900**

உப தலைப்பு 20.—எக்கலையிலுள்ள கம்பங்
களுக்கு மை பூசுதல், ரூபா 3,900

Sub-head 20.—Painting of Masts at Ekala, Rs. 3,900

மது படி வன ஸேஷாவ பணகமிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 3,900 in respect of sub-head 20.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.]

**21 வன ரூப ஸீதீய.—கூன்விதி பூசிடீவ
கிரிம, ரூ. 1,000**

உப தலைப்பு 21.—விளம்பரப் படுத்தல்,
ரூபா 1,000

Sub-head 21.—Advertising, Rs. 1,000

மது படி வன ஸேஷாவ பணகமிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 1,000 in respect of sub-head 21.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.]

140 வன ஸீதீயேகி 2 வன பதீமனய வனுவனன்
படிதன்வ கிதி ரூ. 21,19,291 க இடி, ரூப ஸேவ
நயவ கிதிதன் கடி யுதுய, யன பூநய விமன
ரேதீன், கிதிபூ வி.

**3 வன பதீமனய.—பாடுன ஸேஷு இடுமன
விசடிம, ரூ. 1,90,000**

வாக்குப்பண இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவு
கள்—ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா
190,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges — Capital Expenditure, Rs. 190,000

**8 வன ரூப ஸீதீய.—வாது பதீகரன் யன்
துய நுவன பூபகிம, ரூ. 90,000**

உப தலைப்பு 8.—காற்றைச் சீராக்கும் பொறித்
தொகுதி பதிவிடல், (புதிய வாக்குப்பணம்)
ரூபா 90,000

Sub-head 8.—Replacement of Air Conditioning Plant (Revote) Rs. 90,000

மது படி வன ஸேஷாவ பணகமிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 90,000 in respect of sub-head 8.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.]

**9 வன ரூப ஸீதீய.—மேகரி கிணன் ரேகி
பூசீரீ பிணன் நுவன பூபகிம, ரூ. 25,000**

உப தலைப்பு 9.—மேக்கரி ஆர்க் இடுகற்றி
பையர் பதிவிடல், ரூ. 25,000

Sub-head 9.—Replacement of Mercury Arc Rectifier, Rs. 25,000

மது படி வன ஸேஷாவ பணகமிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 25,000 in respect of sub-head 9.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.]

**10 வன ரூப ஸீதீய.—கூகிர பூபாடுக ரூ
கரன், ரூ. 75,000**

உப தலைப்பு 10.—ஒலிபாப்பு பிற சாதனங்
கள், ரூ. 75,000

Sub-head 10.—Outside Broadcast Equipment, Rs. 75,000

மது படி வன ஸேஷாவ பணகமிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 75,000 in respect of sub-head 10.”—
[அரு. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.]

விசர்த்தன கெடுதலின் பணம், 1962-63

—காரக கலாவ

140 வன ஸிதீயேதி 3 வன கலிமனய வெறுவென் ஸதனன்வ ஸுதி ரு. 1,90,000 க மூடல ருப லேவன ஸப ஸுதலன் கல யுதய, ஸந பூசுநய விமகன லேதன், நிசேபுத விச.

5 வன கலிமனய.—தேபார்த்தனமேன் துப விசின் ஸுபயேத ஸேவா—மூலவன விச டும, ரு. 7,75,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 5.—திணைக்களத்தால் அளிக்கப்படும் சேவைகள் — ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூ. 775,000

Vote No. 5.—Services provided by the Department Capital Expenditure, Rs. 775,000

8 வன ருப ஸிதீய.—மன நரண் கலிபுரேசுத ஸன் துசுபாயநய (புதிசுலிமனய), ரு. 70,000

உப தலைப்பு 8.—மத்திய அலை செலுத்தும் கருவிகள் அமைத்தல் (புதிய வாக்குப்பணம்), ரூ. 70,000

Sub-head 8.—Installation of the Medium Wave Transmitters (Revote), Rs. 70,000

மது படுவன ஸேசுவா கலாசலிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 70,000 in respect of sub-head 8.” —[ரு. கி. பி. டு கிலேவா.]

9 வன ருப ஸிதீய.—கேபி நரண் கலிபுரேசுத ஸன் துசுத, ரு. 3,75,000

உப தலைப்பு 9.—இரு சிற்றலை செலுத்து கருவிகள், ரூ. 375,000

Sub-head 9.—Two Short Wave Transmitters, Rs. 375,000

மது படு வன ஸேசுவா கலாசலிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 375,000 in respect of sub-head 9.” —[ரு. கி. பி. டு கிலேவா.]

10 வன ருப ஸிதீய.—மன நரண் கலிபுரே சுத ஸன் துசுத, ரு. 3,00,000

உப தலைப்பு 10.—ஒரு மத்திய அலை செலுத்து கருவி, ரூ. 300,000

Sub-head 10.—One Medium Wave Transmitter, Rs. 300,000

மது படு வன ஸேசுவா கலாசலிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 300,000 in respect of sub-head 10.” —[ரு. கி. பி. டு கிலேவா.]

11 வன ருப ஸிதீய.—கேசுகலல மன நரண் மனசுபாயநயப விதிலி ருல மார்டயன் ஓடி கிலே, ரு. 30,000

உப தலைப்பு 11.—செங்கடகலையில் மின்வலுத் தந்தி, மத்திய அலை நிலையம் அமைத்தல், ரூ. 30,000

Sub-head 11.—Construction of Power Line, Medium Wave Station, Senkadagala, Rs. 30,000

மது படு வன ஸேசுவா கலாசலிமன விச :

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 30,000 in respect of sub-head 11.” —[ரு. கி. பி. டு கிலேவா.]

140 வன ஸிதீயேதி 5 வன கலிமனய வெறுவென் ஸதனன்வ ஸுதி ரு. 7,75,000 க மூடல ருப லேவன ஸப ஸுதலன் கல யுதய, ஸந பூசுநய விமகன லேதன், நிசேபுத விச.

95 வன ஸிதீய.—காசிகர்டு, ஓவலி, வாலெலி கல விதிலி ருல ஸுதாயவரயா

தலைப்பு 95.—கமத்தொழில், காணி, நீர்ப் பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சர்

HEAD 95.—MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND, IRRIGATION AND POWER

1 வன கலிமனய.—கார்டு மனிடலயே பாலேலிக பவிநகி கல ஸுதிசுத டுமன ரு. 5,80,826

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக் குரிய வேதனமும் பிறபடிகளும், ரூ. 580,826

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 580,826

1 வன ருப ஸிதீய.—கேவல கலா கல விதிலி, ரு. 3,60,390

உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் வேதனங் களும், ரூ. 360,390

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and salaries, Rs. 360,390

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

I move,

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in respect of sub-head 1, item ‘Minister’.”

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ලංකාවට අතික්ෂණිකව ඇමති අංශකටම වඩා බලපාන ඇමති අංශයක් ගැනයි—ඒ කියන්නේ කෘෂිකම්, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාලී හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමති අංශය ගැනයි—දැන් අපි සාකච්ඡා කරන්නට යන්නෙ. මේ වැය ශීතිය යටතේ කරුණු රාශියක් ගැන සාකච්ඡා කරන්නට තිබෙනවා. ඒවා වෝට් එකෙන් වෝට් එකට අරගෙන සාකච්ඡා කරන්නට ඕනෑද්, එසේ නැත්නම් මුළු ඇමති අංශයම එකට අරගෙන කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට ඉඩ දෙනවාද කියා මම අහන්නට කැමතියි.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපේ පුරුද්ද සියළුම අංශ එකට අරගෙන සාකච්ඡා කිරීමයි.

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

එතකොට උත්තරයක් දීම අමාරු නේද?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

මිට කලින් අවුරුදුවල කළේ එහෙමයි. ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කියන පිළිවෙල මමත් අනුමත කරනවා.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙල තමුන්නාන්සේ වෙනස් කළ නිසයි, මම මේක අහන්නෙ.

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

එහෙම නම් 95 සිට 109 දක්වා වැය ශීතිය මේකේ තියෙනවා.

පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා. (කම්බුරුපිටිය)

(තිரு. පෙර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ—කම්බුරුපිටිය)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe—Kamburupitiya)

මේ ඔක්කොම එකට ගන්නම ලේසියි.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

තමුන්නාන්සේ මුලදී, අගමැති අංශය ගැන සාකච්ඡා කරන අවස්ථාවේදී ඒ ප්‍රතිපත්තියට ඉඩ දුන්නෙ නැහැ.

සභාපතිතුමා

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

ඒක හරි.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

කලින් ඒ විධියට ඉඩ දුන්නෙ නැති නිසයි, මම ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය අහන්නෙ. වැය ශීතිය ඔක්කොම එකට අරගෙන සාකච්ඡා කිරීමට විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ බොහෝ දෙනෙකුත් විරුද්ධ වුණා. ඒ නිසා මේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ මොන විධියට සාකච්ඡා කිරීමට ඉඩ දෙනවාද කියායි, මම අහන්නෙ.

අ. හා. 9.45

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

සාමාන්‍යයෙන් මෙයට පෙර අවුරුදුවලත්, සිරිතක් වශයෙන් සියලුම කාරණා ගැන සාකච්ඡා කර අන්තිමේදී ඒ සියල්ලටම එකවර පිළිතුරු දෙනවා. ඒ හැරෙන්නට එකින් එක ගෙන සාකච්ඡා කරන්නෙ නැහැ. මේ ක්‍රමය බොහෝම පහසු වෑයමක් ඉක්මනින් වැඩ කටයුතු අවසාන කරන්නට පුළුවනි.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඊ. එම්. ඩී. තාගනාදන්
(නල ළුරි)

(டொக்டர் ஈ. எம். வீ. நாகநாதன்—
நல்லூர்)

(Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan—Nallur)

May I make a submission on this matter. The Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power is very wide and, unless we concentrate on each particular Head, we will be discussing at random and vaguely and the Minister will not be able to give us proper satisfaction. Under Head 95 he will be forced to reply on Head 96, Head 97 and so on and he will give very vague replies.

၈၄၂ ခု. ဝိ. ၄ ခုလော

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I will give you the fullest satisfaction!

වෛද්‍යවාර්ග්‍ය නාගනාදන්

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Sir, there are various departments under this Ministry, for instance, power, electrical, forest and other departments. These are matters which require to be pin-pointed and there are many matters to be raised under each Head.

ଗରୁ ଛି. ପି. ଓ ଛିଲ୍‌ପା

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Let the House discuss the Heads all together and then take them Head by Head.

බ්‍රිලි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Let questions of general policy be discussed under the Ministry Vote, but questions in which you go into detailed explanation should be dealt with under the respective departments. For instance, if I want to refer to the Ceylon Forest School or the tractor unit at Labuduwa I should wait till we get to the Forest Department and the Agriculture Department Votes.

ଗୁ. ବି. ଓ ଛାତ୍ର

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I agree with the hon. Member for Kottawa and the hon. Member for Galle. I do not agree with the hon. Member for Nallur.

බ්‍රිලිවි. දහන්‍යායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Sir, I suggest that we pass Head 95 and go immediately to Head 96.

කෙනෙමත් මගේ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I must object to that. There are a number of matters of policy for which the Minister is responsible. The head of department cannot be held responsible for policy. Policy matters should be discussed under the Ministry Votes.

ଗୁ. ଷି. ଷି. ଓ ଷିଲ୍‌ସା

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member for Kottawa and the hon. Member for Galle who, I believe, jointly made the correct suggestion.

පරිසර විකූලය.හ මයා.

(திரு. பேர்ஸி விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe)

මොකක්ද සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ ගැන ගන්නා තීරණය? අප දැනගත්ව කැමතියි සියල්ලම එකවර ගෙන සාකච්ඡා කරනවාද, එහෙම නැතිනම් වෙන වෙනම ගෙන සාකච්ඡා කරනවාද කියා.

සහ පරිත්‍යාග

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

මෙතෙක් කල් අනුගමනය කළ සාමාන්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්තිය සියලුම වැය ශීර්ෂ එකවර ගෙවන සාකච්ඡා කිරීමයි.

ගුණානන්දාචාර්ය කවිචන්ද්‍ර කිරිමසි.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(කිරු. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ඉරිකාගාරික)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අද දින කෘෂිකර්මය මේ රටේ මූලික කර්මාන්තය වශයෙන් අප පිළිගත්තේ ඕනෑම ලංකාව කෘෂිකාර්මික රටක් වශයෙන් පිළිගෙන තිබෙනවා නම්, කෘෂිකර්මය මේ රටේ මූලික කර්මාන්තය වශයෙන් සලකනවා නම් මේ කර්මාන්තය දියුණු කිරීමට අප පැහැදිලි ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් අනුගමනය කළ යුතු බව අමුතුවෙන් කියන්නට ඕනෑ කරන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් කෘෂිකර්ම කටයුතු කොයි ආකාරයෙන් දියුණු කරනවාද යන්න ගැන පැහැදිලි ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් අද වනතුරුවත් කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කර නැහැ. මේ ගරු සභාවේ මෙයට පෙර සිටි මැති ඇමති වරුන්ගෙන් පවා මේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය කුමක් ද කියා පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීමට අපි වැයම් කළා. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ රටේ කෘෂි කර්ම ප්‍රතිපත්තිය පිළිබඳ තරමක් දුරට වත් පැහැදිලි පිළිතුරක් ලැබුණේ මහජන එක්සත් පෙරමුණ ආණ්ඩු කරන කාලයේ දී පමණක් බව මා මතක් කරන්නට සතු වුයි. නමුත් මා කතාගාවුවෙන් වුණත් කියන්නට ඕනෑ, අද නම් කිසිම ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් අනුගමනය කරන්නේ නැතුව, අත්ධයකු වාගේ ඔහෝ හැරමිටිය ඇත ඇත ගමන් කරන බව. මේ රටේ කෘෂිකර්ම ප්‍රතිපත්තිය මේ ආකාරයි. අපට ඉඩම් ඇමති තුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශන, ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන අංශයේ ප්‍රකාශන දිනපතාම ඇතැම් ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවල ප්‍රසිද්ධ වෙනවා දකින්නට ලැබෙනවා. නමුත් මේවා පත්‍රවල ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරනවා පමණයි. එක් එක් අංශය, විශේෂයෙන්ම කෘෂිකර්ම අංශය, දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා ඇමතිතුමා කොයි ආකාරයට ක්‍රියා කරනවාද කියා මම අහන්න කැමතියි. අපේ රටේ ජනතාවගේ මූලික ප්‍රශ්නයක් වන ආහාර පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය මම පළමුවෙන් මතු කරනවා. අපේ මූලික ආහාරය වන සහල් මේ රටේ නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහා තමුත්තාත්තේ මෙතෙක් ගෙන ඇති පියවර මොකක්ද? මුලින් තිබුණු රඳල යුගයේ පිළිවෙලට වී ගොවිතැන දියුණු කිරීමට අදහස් කරනවාද, එසේ නැත්නම් පොද්ගලික හිමියාට සුළු කැබලි කඩා දීමෙන් වී ගොවිතැන දියුණු කරනවාද, එහෙම නැත්නම් සාමූහික වශයෙන් වී

ගොවිතැන දියුණු කිරීමට අදහස් කරනවාද, එසේත් නැත්නම් විශාල වශයෙන් සම්ප්‍රකාර ක්‍රම ඇති කර වී ගොවිතැන දියුණු කිරීමට තමුත්තාත්තේ අඩියක් ගන්නවාද, කියා මම ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා.

වී ගොවිතැන දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා මේ රජය ගෙන යන ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ගැනයි, මා මේ මුලින්ම ප්‍රශ්න කළේ. නියම ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් අනුව, නියම සැලැස්මක් අනුව, මේ රටේ කොතැනකවත් වී ගොවිතැන කෙරෙනවායයි අපට කියන්නට බැහැ. එබඳු වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් අද වන තුරු ඇති වුයේ නැහැ. මේ රට කෘෂිකාර්මික රටක්. කෘෂිකර්මයට, ගස් වැවීමට, ගස්වලින් පලදාව ලබා ගැනීමට, ගොයමින් අස්වැන්න ලබා ගැනීමට යන මේ සියල්ලටම අවශ්‍ය දෙයක් තිබෙනවා. මේ සියල්ලටම අවශ්‍ය මූලික දෙයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ දේ තමයි, පෝර. ගොයම් ගහට, පොල් ගහට, රබර් ගහට, තේ පැළයට, හෝ මේ මහ පොළවේ වැඩෙන සියලුම ගස්වැල්වලට අවශ්‍ය වන්නේ පෝරයි. විශේෂයෙන්ම කෘෂි කර්ම අංශයටත් වී ගොවිතැනටත් පෝර සැපයීම පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඇති කරන ලෙස අපි සැමදාම ඉල්ලා සිටියා. මේ රටේ ගොවිතැන දියුණු කරන්නට අවශ්‍ය වන පෝර ටික මේ රටේම නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට මගක් පාදා තිබෙනවාද? කිසිසේත් නැහැ. මේ රටට අවශ්‍ය වන පෝර සම්බන්ධයෙන් තව දුරටත් විදේශ සමග බැඳී විදේශික ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලටම වහල් වී ක්‍රියා කරනවාද, කියා මම තමුත්තාත්තේ ලාගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. මේ රටේ ආහාර වගාවන් හා කෘෂිකර්මය දියුණු කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පොහොර ඉදිරියටත් පිට රටවලින්ම ගෙන්වන්නේ මොන හේතුවක් නිසාදැයි මම ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. මේ අවුරුද්දේ අවසානයේදී, ලබන මහේදී, එහෙම නැත්නම් ලබන යලේදී මේ රටේ අස්වැන්න නැති කිරීමේ බලය විදේශික යා අතේ තිබෙන්නේ. අස්වැන්න වැඩි කිරීමටත්, නැති කිරීමටත්, තෝන් ලනුව තිබෙන්නේ එතැනයි. මේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වෙනස් කරනවාද නැද්ද කියා අපි දැන ගන්න ඕනෑ. කුඹුරු අස්වැන්න වැඩි කර ගැනීමට නම්, පෝර ටික මේ රටේ නිෂ්පාදනය කර ඒ ගහට කොළට දැමීමට කටයුතු සූදානම් කරනවාද? එය තමුත්තාත්තේ ලාගේ කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයෙන්

விசேஷத் தைவ்மிபத் பன்த, 1962-63

[ஃ. லி. ஈர். ஁னவர்டித மலா.]

நிரணய கல ஸ்து டேயக். ஈட வந துர்
 ஸ்ந நிரணய கர் து. ஈட ஁விய
 க்ரப ஁ஃ ஸ் து, மவல க்ர
 பிபியேல கர்ல ஸர் பிக ஸநகல் லு
 ஁ந ஁ந்நல. ஸர் பிக லுலேவிட ஸர்
 பிக ஸலவிட கிய லுலேந ஁ந்நல. ஸர்
 பிக துந்நல் க்ரப ஈஃலுந்ந து.
 ஈஃலுந்ந ஈபு. லி ஈடல த்ரந்நுந்
 ஸ்ல ஁டந ஸ்ர லு பிபிவெல லுலக்
 ட? ஸ் துநகடிம கியதல, ரஃஃ ஁வி
 பலவல் ஈரபிய கிய. ஸ் ஁விபலவலிந்
 நியம ஈஃலுந்ந லு ஁ந்ந லுரல
 பனேந்நே து.

ஈஃ ஈலர் பிக பிபியேல கர் ஁நிலே
 ஸ்ர லு பிபிவெலக் லு. ஈலர் ஸ்
 லந்நியேந் கல கிரிலேடி மல ஁ஃஃ
 லு கல கர்ந்ந லுலுலுலுலுலுலுலுலு
 ஁ந் பி பிக ஁ந. லி கலிந் லுலி
 த்ரந்நுந்ந்ஃஃலுலு ஈஃலு க்ரலுலுலுலு
 டடல க்ரலுலுலுலுலுலுலுலுலுலுலுலு
 லி லுலுலு லு லுலுலு லு லுலுலுலு
 ஸ் க்ரலுலு லு ஈடல லு லுலுலுலு
 ஁ந்நுலு.

ஸ்கல் லிலுல ஈ. லு. 10 லுலுலு மனத்ரி மனே
 வலய ப்ரதிய லுலுலு கர்நு பிபிஃ ஸ்லுபந்நுலு
 லுலுலுலுலுலு ஁ந் லி.

கர்ந ஸ்லு ப்ரதிய லுலுலு கர்ந; துல டஃ
 லி 1962 லுலுலுலுலு 7 வந லுலுலு.

கல்நிலே

கல்நிலே

஁த்திலுபு

ADJOURNMENT

஁ல பல வந ஁ஜ்நல ஸ்லுஃஃஃஃ லி :

“ மனத்ரி மனேவலய டுந் கல் துலி ஸ்து.—
 [஁. லி. பி. ட லுலுலு.]

மனத்ரி மனேவலய லு ஈந்நுலு ஈ. லு.
 10.01 லு, ஈட டு ஸ்லுஃஃஃஃ ஈந்நுலு,
 1962 லுலுலுலு 7 வந லுலுலு
 லு. லு. 10 வந லுலு கல் லுலுலு.

“ ஃப லுபு஁஁஁஁ ஁த்திலுஃஃஃஃ லு
 லுலு ”.—[஁லுல ஃ. பி. ட லுலுலு.] ஁ந்நு
 பி஁லுலு லுலுலுலுலுலுலுலுலுலு.

஁தஃபு, ஃபலுலு லு
 லுலு லுலு லுலுலுலுலுலுலுலு
 கஃ ஃப பி. ப. 10.01 லுலுலு,
 1962 ஃபஃஃஃஃ 7, லுலுலு
 க்ரலு லு. ப. 10 லுலு லுலு
 ஁த்திலுஃஃஃஃ லுலுலு.

Resolved: “ That the House do now
 adjourn ”.—[Hon. C. P. de Silva.]

Adjourned accordingly at
 10.01 P.M. until 10 A.M. on
 Friday, September 7, 1962,
 pursuant to the Resolution
 of the House this Day.

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

අවිසි සාවේල්ල ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවේ

එවි. හන් ජවිල්ලියාට විශ්‍රාම වැටුප්

அவிசாவலை வைத்தியசாலையைச் சேர்ந்த
எச். ஹன்சவில்லியவுக்கு இளைப்பாற்றுச்
சம்பளம்

PENSION FOR H. HANSAWILLIYA OF
AVISSAWELLA HOSPITAL

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ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා. (රත්න පිරය)

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேக்கர—இரத்தினபுரி)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera—Ratnapura)

සෞඛ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) අවිස්සා වෙල්ල ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවේ කම්කරුවෙකු වශයෙන් සේවයේ යොදවා සිටි පොල් හේන්ගොඩ එච්. හන්සවිල්ලියා අවුරුදු 14 ක සේවයකින් පසු 1960 දී විශ්‍රාම ගැන්වූ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) අවුරුදු දෙකක් තිස්සේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඔහු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ලියුම් යැවූ බවත්, ඊට අමතරව රත්නපුරේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ද දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ලියුම් යැවූ නමුත් මෙතෙක් ඔහුට ඔහුගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ගෙවා නැති බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙය වහාම ගෙවීමට එතුමා වග බලාගන්නවාද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரிய தரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அவிசாவலை வைத்தியசாலையில் தொழிலாளியாகக் கடமையாற்றிய பொல்கெங்கொடவைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. எச். ஹன்சவிலிய என்பவர் 14 வருட காலச் சேவையின் பின்னர் 1960 இல் இளைப்பாறினாரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) கடந்த இரு வருடங்களாகத் திணைக்களத்திற்கு அவர் கடிதங்கள் எழுதினாரென்பதையும் அத்துடன் இரத்தினபுரிப் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினரும் திணைக்களத்திற்கு அதுபற்றி எழுதினாரென்பதையும் ஆனால் அவருக்குரிய இளைப்பாற்றுச்சம்பளம் இதுவரை கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை யென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) அதனை உடனடியாய் வழங்குவதற்கு அவர் வகைசெய்வாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health: (a) Is he aware that H. Hansawilliya of Polhengoda who was employed as a labourer at the Avissawella Hospital was retired after 14 years' service in 1960? (b) Is he aware that for two years he has been writing to the department and that in addition the M.P. for Ratnapura too has addressed letters to the department but his pension has not been paid as yet? (c) Will he see that this is paid immediately?

ජේ. පී. ඔබේසේකර මයා. (සෞඛ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. ஜே. பி. ஒபயசேக்கர—சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. J. P. Obeyesekere—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health)

(අ) රත්නපුර හා අවිස්සාවේලි ල
ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවන්හි කසලශෝධක කම්
කරුවෙකු වශයෙන් සේවය කළ පොල්
හේන්ගොඩ එච්. හන්සවිල්ලියා මහතාට
1960 අගෝස්තු මස 19 වැනි දිනට විශ්‍රාම
ගැනීමේ අනිවාර්ය වයස සම්පූර්ණ වී තිබූ
හෙයින්, එදින සිට හෙතෙම විශ්‍රාම ගත්
වන ලදී. ඔහු අවුරුදු 11 කුත් මාස 10 ක්
දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සේවය කර තිබේ.
(ආ) ඔහුට හිමි අවසාන දීමනාව පිළිබඳව
අනුමතිය ලබාගන්නා තුරු ජීවනාධාර හා
විශේෂ ජීවනාධාර සමග රුපියල් 10 ක
තාවකාලික මාසික විශ්‍රාම වැටුපක් ගෙවීමට
1961.3.21 වැනි දින අනුමතිය දෙන ලදී.
ඔහු විශ්‍රාම ලැබූ විගස ඔහුගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප්
පිළිබඳ ලියවිලි සකස් කිරීමට කටයුතු
ආරම්භ කර, විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ප්‍රදානය සඳහා
අවශ්‍ය ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රය 1961.2.22 වැනි දින
ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදී. ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රය සම්
බන්ධයෙන් මතුකරන ලද විමසීම් පිළි
බඳව පරීක්ෂා කර බලා එම විමසීම්වලට
අවශ්‍ය පිළිතුරු 1961 අගෝස්තු මාසයේ දී
සපයා බේරුම් කරන ලදී. දැන් ගණන්
පරීක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් ඔහු
ගේ සේවා සටහන් හරි වැරදි බලා ඇති
නිසා, අවසාන ප්‍රදානය ලබා දීමට එතරම්
ප්‍රමාද නොවනු ඇත. (ඉ) මාසයක් තුළදී
ඔහුට මුදල් ගෙවනු ඇතැයි බලා
පොරොත්තු වනු ලැබේ.

பெரு பிழை

பெரு பிழை

[பே. பி. ஹென்சுலி கர் லா.]

(அ) இரத்தினபுரி, அவிசாவலை வைத்திய சாலைகளில் மவகடவேலைத் தொழிலாளியாக வேலைக்கமர்த்தப் பட்டிருந்தவரும், பொல்கெங் கொடையச் சேர்ந்தவருமான திரு. எச். ஹன்சவில்லிய என்பவர் இப்பகுதியில் 11 வருடங்கள் 10 மாதங்கள் வரை சேவை செய்த பின்னர் கட்டாயமாக இளைப்பாற வேண்டிய வயதை அடைந்தமையால் 19.8.60ல் இளைப்பாறும்படி செய்யப்பட்டார். (ஆ) முடிவாக நடுத்தீர்வையில் அங்கீகாரத்தை எதிர்பார்த்து 21.3.61 ந் திகதியன்று தற்காலிக மாதாந்த இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளமாக, ரூபா 10 ம் அத்துடன் வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு உதவிப்பணமும், விசேஷ உதவிப்பணமும் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டன. அவர் இளைப்பாறியதைத் தொடர்ந்து அவரது இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளப் பத்திரங்களைத் தயாரிப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு நடுத்தீர்வைக்கான விண்ணப்பம் 22.2.61 ந் திகதியன்று அனுப்பப்பட்டது. இந்த விண்ணப்பஞ் சம்பந்தமான விசாரணைகள் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படவேண்டியனவாக இருந்ததால், அவை 1961 ஆகஸ்ட் மாதத்தில் இறுதியாக முடிவுசெய்யப்பட்டன. பதிவேடுகளை தற்போது கணக்குப்பரிசோத

னைப் பிரிவு சரிபார்த்து முடித்துவிட்டபடியால், இறுதியான நடுத்தீர்வை மேலும் காலதாமதஞ் செய்யப்படமாட்டாது. (ஈ) இவரது இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளம் ஒரு மாதகாலத்துள் வழங்கப்படுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

(a) Mr. H. Hansawilliya of Polhengoda who was employed as a conservancy labourer at the Ratnapura and Avissawella Hospitals was retired on 19.8.60 on reaching the age of compulsory retirement after 11 years and 10 months service in the department. (b) A provisional monthly pension of Rs. 10 together with the cost of living and special living allowances was sanctioned on 21.3.61 pending approval of a final award. On his retirement action was initiated to prepare his pension papers and an application for the award was transmitted on 22.2.61. Queries in connection with the application had to be examined and they were finally settled in August 1961. Records have since been verified by Audit and the final award will not be long delayed. (c) It is expected that payment will be made within a month.

and the other two, which are the most important, are the
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දශක මුදල් : මුදල් වෙත දිනෙන් පසුව ඇරඹෙන මාසයේ සිට මාස 12ක් සඳහා රු. 32.00යි. අශේධිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35.00යි. මාස 6කට ගාස්තුවෙන් අඩකි. පිටපතක් ගත 30යි. කැපැලෙන් ගත 45යි. මුදල්, කොළඹ ගාලු මුවදොර, හෙලේකම් කායාලයේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කායාලයේ අධිකාරී වෙත කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

1962

අනුප්‍රාප්ත ප්‍රකාශන කොටසකට මාස 12 ක් සඳහා රු. 32.00 (නිවැරදි කළ පිටපත් රු. 35.00). 6 මාස සඳහා අර්ධ වර්ගයක් ; නිවැරදි කළ පිටපත් 30. කැපැලෙන් 45 පිටපත්. මුද්‍රණයට පත්වන අයුරු (ප. 500, අයුරු කලාපය, කොළඹ 1) සලකා බැලිය යුතුය.

1962

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ලංකාවේ වාලවිකේතයෙහි පිහිටි " ඊස්ටර්න් පේපර් මිල්ස් කෝපරේෂන් " හි නිපදවන ලද කඩදාසිවල ලංකාවේ වාලවිකේතයේ මුද්‍රණයට ලක්විය යුතුය.

මෙම කෘතිය, වාණිජමය අරමුණකින් පිටුපසට මුද්‍රණය කළ බැවින්, මෙයට කිසිදු වර්ගයේ සහතිකයක් නොලැබේ. මෙයට කිසිදු වර්ගයේ සහතිකයක් නොලැබේ.

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