85 වන කාණ්ඩය
6 වන කලාපය

සිකුරාදා
1969 ජූලි 25

පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාතීාව

අන්තගීත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ඔඩිටර් ජනරාල්ගේ වාර්තාව [නි. 1197]

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 1198]

පෞද්ගලික මන්ත්‍රීගේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 1201] :

Horana Vidyaratna Sanskrutika Sangamaya (Incorporation) Bill—

[රත්නසිරි වික්‍රමනායක මයා.]

පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී.

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව [නි. 1204] :

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය [හය වන දිනය]—විවාදය අවසන් කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු [නි. 1419]

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தொகுதி 85
இல. 6

வெள்ளிக்கிழமை
25, ஜூலை 1969

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை அதிபதியின் அறிக்கை [ப. 1197]

வினுக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 1198]

தனி அங்கத்தினர் மசோதா [ப. 1201] :

Horana Vidyaratna Sanskrutika Sangamaya (Incorporation) Bill—

[திரு. ரத்னசிறி விக்கிரமநாயக்க]

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது.

மகாதேசாதிபதியினது பேச்சு [ப. 1204] :

உரைமீதான விவாதம் [ஆறும் நாள்]—விவாதம் முடிவுற்றது.

வினுக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள் [ப. 1419]

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Friday
25th July 1969

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1969 ජූලි 25 වන සිකුරාදා

வெள்ளிக்கிழமை, 25 ஜூலை 1969

Friday, 25th July 1969

පූ. භා. 10 ට මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස්විය. කථානායකතුමා [ගරු එස්. ඩී. ෂර්ලි කොරයා] මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.

சபை, மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [கௌரவ எஸ். சி. ஷேளி கொறயா] தலைமை தாங்கினர்கள்.

The House met at 10 A.M., Mr. Speaker [The Hon. S. C. Shirley Corea] in the Chair.

ඔඩිටර් ජනරාල්ගේ වාර්තාව

கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை அதிபதியின் அறிக்கை

Auditor-General's Report

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I present the sixth instalment of the Report of the Auditor-General under Article 71 (2) of the Ceylon (Constitution and Independence) Orders in Council, 1946 and 1947, on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Ceylon for the Financial Year 1967-68 (Part II).

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන (කර්මාන්ත හා ධීවර ඇමති)

(கௌரவ டீ. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன—கைத் தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சர்)

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

I move,

"That the sixth instalment of the Report of the Auditor-General, under Article 71 (2) of the Ceylon (Constitution and Independence) Orders in Council, 1946 and 1947, on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Ceylon for the Financial Year 1967-68 (Part II), be printed."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභාසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

වාර්තාව මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

அறிக்கை அச்சிடப்படக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered that the Report be printed.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

Oral Answers to Questions

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා. (දිවුලපිටිය)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திவுலபிட்டிய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

If you do not mind, I would like to have the Answers to Questions Nos. 1 and 3.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Hon. Minister of Health is not here to answer Question No. 1. As it has been agreed that these Answers should be tabled, I think we should leave it at that, particularly as there is no time today.

Is the Hon. Minister of Industries and Fisheries prepared to answer Question No. 3 ?

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டீ. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Yes.

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ලංකා ධීවර සංස්ථාව : ජපන් සමාගමකින් මාලු දැල් ඇනවුම

ඉලංගෙ මීන්පිඩික්කූට්ටුත්තාපනම් : යප්පාන් තාපනත්තිටම් මීන්වලෙක් කොළ්වනවුක්කට්ටම්

CEYLON FISHERIES CORPORATION : ORDER FOR FISH NETTING FROM JAPANESE FIRM

ජයකොඩි මයා. (ටී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා.—කොලොන්නාව—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி—திரு. ரீ. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—கொலொன்னுவை—சார்பாக)

(Mr. Jayakody on behalf of Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne—Kolonnawa)

කර්මාන්ත හා ධීවර කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමන්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) (i) ටොන් 11 හේ ධීවර යාත්‍රා සඳහා වූ මාලු දැල් වෙනුවෙන් එක්තරා ජපන් සැපයුම් සමාගමක් විසින් 68.9.19 දින ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මිල ගණන්වලට වඩා 10% ක් වැඩියෙන් 68.7.15 දින පැවති ටෙන්ඩර් මිල ගණන්වලට ටෙන්ඩර්ද නොකැඳවා "යෙන්" ණය පහසුකම් යටතේ පවුම් 150,000-0-0 ක පමණ මාලු දැල් සඳහා, ලංකා ධීවර සංස්ථාව විසින් එම ජපන් සමාගමෙන්ම ඇනවුම් කර තිබෙන බවත්; (ii) මේ හේතුවෙන් පවුම් 150,000-0-0 ක මුදලක්ද එම මුදලෙන් 45% ක් විවිහිස වශයෙන්ද, ප්‍රමාණානුකූල මුදලක් පොලී වශයෙන් හා රක්ෂණ ගාස්තු ආදිය වශයෙන්ද, ලංකා ධීවර සංස්ථාවට පාඩුවන බවත්; (iii) ගැනුම් මිල මෙන් 100% ක් දැනටමත් වැඩිවී ඇති මිලකට විකිණෙන මාලු දැල් සඳහා ධීවරයන් ගෙවන මිල මේ නිසා ඉහළ යන බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ආර්ථික වශයෙන් මෙවැනි අවාසිදායක පියවරක් ගත්තේ මන්ද යන්න ගැන එතුමා ප්‍රකාශයක් කරනවාද?

கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) (i) 11 தொன் வள்ளத் திற்கான மீன் வலைகளுக்கென 19.9.68 இல் கூறிய விலைகளை விட 10% அதிகப்படியான 15.7.68 கேள்விப் பத்திர விலைகளில் இலங்கை மீன்பிடி கூட்டுத்தாபனம் கேள்விப் பத்திரங் கோராது 150,000 பவுண் பெறுமதியான விலைகளுக்கு அதே வழங்குவோரான சில யப்பானியரிடம் யென் கடன்வகையில், கொள்வனவுக் கட்டளை செய்திருப்பதையும்; (ii) இதனால் 150,000 பவுணையும், இத்தொகையில் 45 வீதத்தை "வெசெசாப" வகையிலும், வீதப்படியான தொகை ஒன்றினை வட்டி, காப்புறுதி ஆகிய வகையிலும், இலங்கை மீன்பிடி கூட்டுத்தாபனம் நட்டப்படும் என்பதையும்; (iii) அதனால் தற்பொழுதே கொள்வனவு விலையை விட 100% அதிகப்படியான மீன் வலைகளின் விற்பனவு விலை மேலும் அதிகரிக்கப்படும் என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) பொருளாதார வகையில் அனுகூலமற்ற இந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருப்பது பற்றி அவர் விளக்குவாரா?

asked the Minister of Industries and Fisheries: (*a*) Is he aware that—(i) orders have been placed by the Ceylon Fisheries Corporation for fish netting for about £ 150,000, with certain Japanese suppliers on Yen credit, without calling for tenders at the 15.7.68 tender prices which are 10 per cent higher than the prices offered by the very same suppliers on quotations submitted by them on 19.9.68 for fish netting for 11-ton boats; (ii) thereby the Ceylon Fisheries Corporation will lose £ 150,000 and 45 per cent of this amount in FEECs and a *pro rata* amount by way of interest, insurance fees, etc.; (iii) thereby the selling price of fish netting to fishermen which is already 100 per cent higher than the buying price will be increased? (*b*) Will he make a statement as to why such an economically disadvantageous step was taken?

ගරු ඩී. පී ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන
(கௌரவ டீ. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardana)

(*a*) (i) No. (ii) Does not arise. (iii) Does not arise. (*b*) Does not arise in view of Answer to (*a*).

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කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

In respect of Question No. 2 one week's time, and in respect of Questions Nos. 8 and 9 two weeks' time, has been asked for. I allow these requests.

අංක 2, 8 සහ 9 යන ප්‍රශ්න මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

2, 8, 9, ஆம் இலக்க வினாக்களை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக்கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Questions Nos. 2, 8 and 9 ordered to stand down.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Answers to the other Questions will be published in HANSARD as Written Answers :

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම්

சபை அமர்வு

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

ගරු ඩී. පී ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டீ. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

"That this House at its rising this day do adjourn until 2 P.M. on Wednesday, 30th July 1969."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභාසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

පෞද්ගලික මන්ත්‍රීගේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත

தனி அங்கத்தினர் மசோதா

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL

HORANA VIDYARATNA SANSKRUTIKA SANGAMAYA BILL

රත්නසිරි වික්‍රමනායක මයා. (හොරණ)

(திரு. ரத்னஸிரி விக்ரமநாயக்க—ஹொறன)

(Mr. Ratnasiri Wickramanayaka—Horana)

I move,

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Horana Vidyaratna Sanskrutika Sangamaya."

පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා. (මිහින්තලේ)

(திரு. பீ. எம். கே. தென்னகூன்—மிஹிந்தலை)

(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon—Mihintale)

විසින් ස්ථිර කරන ලදී.

அனுவதித்தார்.

Seconded.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභාසම්මත විය.

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

වාර්තා කිරීම සඳහා 51 (4) වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ කෙටුම්පත් පනත අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති වෙත පවරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

இதன்படி, மசோதா முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு அச்சிடப்படப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

மசோதா, நிலையற்கட்டளை இல. 51 (4) இன்படி கல்வி, கலாசார, விவகார, அமைச்சருக்கு, அறிக்கை செய்யப்படுதற்காகச் சாட்டப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

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

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Before we proceed to the Debate on the Address of Thanks, may I ask hon. Members whether we should continue till 5.30 P.M. with the Debate and take the Division thereafter or take about half an hour from the interval and stop the Debate at about 5 or 5.15 P.M. ?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටියන්තොට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiyantota)

It depends on the Prime Minister.

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කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

The amount of time that is wanted is exactly 5½ hours. Five minutes of that have already gone.

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

Can we leave it open because I might overstep by about 10 minutes or so ?

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

That is why I would like the House to decide now.

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

It will not be later than 5.30 P.M.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

We cannot sit later than 5.30 P.M. So we have to come to a decision.

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

If we can finish by 5 P.M. we can take the Vote then. Otherwise we can continue till 5.30 P.M. if necessary.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක (අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය, ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரும் திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரும்)

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

I shall start at 4 P.M.

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

If the Hon. Prime Minister starts at 4 P.M., then we shall have to go on till 5.30 P.M.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Let us decide at 12 o'clock whether we are to take half an hour of the interval or not. Will the Hon. Prime Minister agree to that ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes.

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව : ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය
[හයවන දිනය]

மகா தேசாதிபதியினது பேச்சு : உரை மீதான விவாதம்
[ஆறும் நாள்]

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH : DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS
[*SIXTH DAY*]

සංශෝධන [ජූලි 18] පිළිබඳ කල් තබන ලද විවාදය නැවැත්වූ පසු නියෝගය කියවන ලදී. ඊට අදාළ ප්‍රශ්නය—[ජූලි 10] :

திருத்தங்கள் [18 ஜூலை] மீதான ஒத்திவைக்கப் பெற்ற விவாதம் மீள ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமெனும் கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது. [10 ஜூலை] :

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendments [18th July] to Question—[10th July] :

"අතිගරු අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමන් විසින් පවත්වන ලද කථාවට පිළිතුරු වශයෙන් මෙම මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය විසින් පහත දැක්වෙන ස්තුති යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුය :—

'අතිගරු උතුමාණනි,

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව විවෘත කිරීමේදී ඔබතුමාණන් විසින් පවත්වනන්ට යෙදුණ කථාව වෙනුවෙන් නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ සාමාජිකයෝ වන

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

අපි ඔබතුමාණන්ට ස්තුති කරමු. අප වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද සියලුම කරුණුවලට අපගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන බව අපි ඔබතුමාට ස්ථිර ලෙස ප්‍රකාශ කරමු?"—[fපලීල් අබ්දුල් කෆූර් මයා.]

"மேன்மை தங்கிய மகாதேசாதிபதியவர்களின் பிரசங்கத்திற்கு நன்றி நவிலுமுகமாகக் கீழ்க்காணும் உரையை இச்சபை சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும் :

'மேன்மையான தங்கள் திருச்சமுகத்திற்கு,

பாராளுமன்றக் கூட்டத் தொடரை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்துத் தாங்கள் நிகழ்த்திய பிரசங்கத்திற்கு பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை அங்கத்தவர்களாகிய நாம் எமது நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம். தாங்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட விடயங்கள் யாவும் எமது கவனத்தைப் பெறுமென உறுதியளிக்கின்றோம்'. "—[ஜனாப் பலீல் அப்துல் கபூர்].

"That this House do present the following Address to His Excellency the Governor-General in reply to his Speech :

'May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Members of the House of Representatives, thank Your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open Parliament. We assure Your Excellency that we shall give our attention to all matters placed before us.'"—[*Mr. Falil Abdul Caffoor.*]

යෝජිත සංශෝධන, ප්‍රශ්නයේ අඟට එකතු කිරීමට :

இறுதியிற் சேர்த்தற்கான திருத்தங்கள் :

Which Amendments were, at the end of the Question, to add :

I

"(අ) (I) එතෙකුදුවුවත්, වර්තමාන ඒකීය ආණ්ඩුක්‍රමය යටතේ අනුපිළිවෙළින් ඇති වූ සෑම රජයක්ම අනුගමනය කළ, යටපත් කිරීමෙන් හා පීඩා කිරීමෙන් දෙමළ කථා කරන ජනතාව හා සුළුජන ආගම් අවසානයකට පත් කෙරෙන ප්‍රතිපත්තියෙන් කෙළින්ම පැන නැඟි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වූ සිංහල බෞද්ධයන් හා දෙමළ කථා කරන ජනතාව අතර සබඳතාවයට බාධකව ඇති කලබලකාරී තත්ත්වය අද රට මුහුණ දී ඇති ඉතා වැදගත් ජාතික ප්‍රශ්නය බවත්,

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

(II) දෙමළ කථා කරන ජනතාවගේ ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී නිදහස ප්‍රමාණවත් ලෙස ආරක්ෂා කළ හැක්කේ ලංකා පෙඩරල් සංගම් රාමුව ඇතුළත සංස්ථාපිත දෙමළ භාෂාමය වූ ස්වාධීන රාජ්‍යයක් හෝ රාජ්‍යයන් තුළ බවත්, අවබෝධ වී ඇති බව උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවෙන් පෙන්නුම් කර නැති හෙයින්ද;

(ආ) දිසා සභා හෙවත් දිස්ත්‍රික් සභා සංස්ථාපනය කිරීමෙන් රටේ පාලනය ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ලෙස විමධ්‍යගත කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය 1957 ට පසු මේ රටේ අනුපිළිවෙළින් සිටි අගමැතිවරුන් තිදෙනෙකු විසින් ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් පිළිගන්නා ලදුව, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව පසුගිය රාජාසන කථා හතරකදී ස්ථිර ලෙස සඳහන් වූ නමුත්, තවමත් පැරණි යටත් විජිත කච්චේරි ක්‍රමයකින් පාලනය වන ස්වකීය ආණ්ඩුවේ කටයුතුවලට වැඩි වශයෙන් සහභාගි වීමට හා කොටස් කරුවන් වීමට මෙරට ජනතාවට ඉඩකඩ සලසා දීමට හැකි එම ක්‍රමය ගැන සඳහන් කිරීම උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවෙන් පැහැදිලි ලෙස අත්හැර දමා ඇති හෙයින්ද;

(ඉ) රජය විසින් නිතර නිතර ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නාවූ ජාතික සමගිය නමැති ප්‍රශංසනීය ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ස්ථිර කර ගැනීම සඳහා තිබෙන ඒකායන මාර්ගය වන 1966 දෙමළ භාෂා (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන) රෙගුලාසි සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කර එනයින් දෙමළ භාෂාව කථා කරන්නාවූ ජනයාගේ යුක්තිසහගත අයිතිවාසිකම් සහතික කිරීම සඳහා ආණ්ඩුවේ මොනයම් හෝ අභිලාෂයක් තිබෙන බවට උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවෙහි කිසිදු සඳහනක් නැති හෙයින්ද;

(ඊ) සියළුම ජන කොටස්වල අයට ඔවුනොවුන්ගේ භාෂාවෙන් කටයුතු කර ගැනීමටත්, සේවයෙන් අස් කිරීම හා වැටුප් වැඩි වීම හා උසස් වීම් අහිමිව සිටින දෙමළ භාෂාව කථා කරන රජයේ සේවකයින්ට සියළුම අංශවල සිටින රජයේ සේවකයින් භුක්ති විඳින සමානත්වය සහතික කිරීමටත්, හැකිව තිබූ අන්‍යොන්‍ය පදනමක් මත සියළුම රජයේ සේවකයින් ජාතික භාෂාද්වය ගැන දැනුමක් ලබාගත යුතුය

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

යන, 1964 එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ දේශපාලන ප්‍රකාශන මාලාවේ සඳහන්ව ඇති ප්‍රතිපත්තියට පටහැනි වූ, සම තත්වයේ සිටින සිංහල රජයේ සේවකයින් නිදහස් වී සිටින, එහෙත් දෙමළ භාෂාව කථා කරන රජයේ සේවකයින් මත පටවා ඇති දුෂ්කරතා හා අපහසුකම් ගැන ආණ්ඩුව දැන සිටින බවට උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ කිසිදු සඳහනක් නැති හෙයින්ද ;

(උ) 1964 ඉන්දු-ලංකා ගිවිසුම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ කටයුතු දැනට උනන්දුවෙන් කර ගෙන යැයි, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ සඳහන් කර ඇති අතර, අදේශික පුද්ගලයින් විසින් ලංකාවේ පුරවැසියන් වශයෙන් ලියාපදිංචි වීම සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර ගැන ඉක්මනින් ක්‍රියා කර, දැනටමත් ඉන්දියාවේ පුරවැසියන් වශයෙන් ලියාපදිංචි වී සිටින ප්‍රමාණය අනුව ඔවුන්ට පුරවැසිකම් දීමට රජය කිසිදු අභිලාෂයක් දක්වන බවට උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ මොනයම් හෝ සඳහනක් කර නැති හෙයින්ද ;

(ඌ) වතුකර දිස්ත්‍රික්කද ඇතුළුව මේ රටේ ප්‍රදේශ කිහිපයකම ද්‍රවිඩ භාෂාව කථා කරන ළමයින්ගේ අධ්‍යාපනයට අවශ්‍ය ගුරුවරුන්, ගොඩනැගිලි හා පහසුකම් ලබාදීම වළක්වා යාපනය සහ මඩකලපුව වැනි ප්‍රදේශවල අධ්‍යාපන තත්ත්වය පහත වැටීමට සැලැස්වීමට අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය සිතාමතා දරණ ප්‍රයත්නය නැවැත්වීමේ අවශ්‍යතාව ගැන ආණ්ඩුව දන්නා බවත් උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ නොදක්වෙන හෙයින්ද, ද්‍රවිඩ භාෂාව කථා කරන ජනතාවගේ අවශ්‍යතාවන් සපුරාලීම සඳහා අංග සම්පූර්ණ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයක් ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ පිහිටුවන බවට පොරොන්දු වූ නමුත් මෙම පොරොන්දුව සපුරාලීමට කිසිම යෝජනාවක් උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ අඩංගු නොවන හෙයින්ද ;

(එ) කෘෂිකාර්මික හා කාර්මික සංවර්ධන සහ ධීවර වරායන් සංවර්ධනය කර ධීවර කර්මාන්තය පුහුණුකිරීම යන කාර්යයන් හිදී උතුරු හා නැගෙනහිර පළාත්වලට වෙනස්කම් දක්වීමේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වෙනස් කිරීමක් ගැන උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ මොනයම් දක්වෙන හෙයින්ද, 1965 සිට සෑම ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

රාජාසන කථාවකදීම පොරොන්දු දෙනු ලැබූ කන්කසන්තුරේ වරාය සංවර්ධන කිරීම ගැන උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ කොහෙත්ම සඳහන් කර නැති හෙයින්ද, කණගාටු වන අතර,

මෙම සභාව උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසය නොතබයි."—[අමිර්තලින්ගම් මයා.]

" එනිණුම්,

(අ) (I) தற்போதைய ஒற்றையாட்சி அரசியல் முறையின் கீழ் பதவியிலிருந்த பல்வேறு அரசாங்கங்கள் தமிழ்பேசும் மக்களையும் சிறுபான்மை மதத்தவர்களையும் அடக்கி, ஒடுக்கி, ஈற்றில் முற்றுக ஒழித்துக் கட்டும் கொள்கையைக் கடைப்பிடித்து வந்ததன் நேரடி விளைவாக சிங்கள பௌத்த மக்களுக்கும் தமிழ்ப் பேசும் மக்களுக்கும் இடையிலான உறவு நிலைதிரிந்துள்ளமையே இன்று நாட்டை எதிர்நோக்கும் மிக முக்கிய தேசியப் பிரச்சினையாகும் என்பதையும்,

(II) இலங்கைக் கூட்டரசாட்சி ஒன்றுக்குட்பட்ட சுயாட்சியுள்ள தமிழ் மொழிவாரி அரசொன்றை அல்லது அரசுகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதன் மூலமே தமிழ்ப் பேசும் மக்களின் சனநாயகச் சுதந்திரங்களை உரிய முறையில் பாதுகாக்க முடியும் என்பதையும் உணர்ந்திருப்பதாக மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் உரையில் காணப்படவில்லையாகையாலும் ;

(ஆ) பிரதேச சபைகளை அல்லது மாவட்ட சபைகளை அமைப்பதன் மூலம் இந்நாட்டின் நிருவாகம் சனநாயக முறையில் பரவலாக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கையை 1957 ஆம் ஆண்டின் பின்னர் அடுத்தடுத்துப் பதவி வகித்த மூன்று பிரதம அமைச்சர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருந்தது மட்டுமன்றி அக்கொள்கை மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடந்த நான்கு அரியணை உரைகளிலும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்துங்கூட இன்று வரை பழைய குடியேற்ற நாட்டுக் கச்சேரி முறையில் நிருவகிக்கப்பட்டு வரும் இந்நாட்டு அரசாங்கத்தில் மக்கள் கூடிய அளவு பங்குகொண்டு செயலாற்றுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பளிக்கக் கூடிய அத்திட்டத்தைப் பற்றித் தங்களது உரையில் எதுவுமே குறிப்பிடத் தவறியுள்ளமையாலும் ;

(இ) பாராட்டுக்குரியதும் இவ்வரசாங்கத்தால் அடிக்கடி எடுத்தோதப்படுவதுமான தேசிய ஒற்றுமைக் கொள்கையை நிலைநாட்டுவதற்கு இன்

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

நியமையாத தமிழ் மொழி (விசேட ஏற் பாடுகள்) பிரமாணங்களைச் செயற்படுத்து வதன் மூலம் தமிழ்ப் பேசும் மக்களின் அடிப்படை மொழி உரிமைகளைப் பாதுகாக்கும் நோக்கம் எதுவும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருப்ப தாகத் தங்கள் உரையில் காணப்படவில்லை யாகையாலும் ;

(ஈ) சகல இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் அவரவர்களுடைய மொழிகளிலேயே சேவை செய்வததையும், அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் அனைவரும் சம வாய்ப் புக்களை அனுபவிப்பதையும் உறுதிப்படுத்த வல்லதும், ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியின் 1964 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கொள்கை விஞ்ஞாபனத்தில் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுமான சகல அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களும் பரஸ்பர அடிப்படையில் தேசிய மொழிகள், இரண்டிலும் தேர்ச்சி பெற வேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கைக்கு முற்றிலும் முரணான வகையில் சிங்கள அரசாங்க ஊழி யர்களுக்கு இல்லாத இன்னல்களுக்கும் இடர் பாடுகளுக்கும் தற்பொழுது சம்பள உயர்ச்சி, பதவி உயர்ச்சி ஆகியன மறுக்கப்பட்டும், வேலைநீக்கத்தை எதிர்நோக்கியுமுள்ள தமிழ்ப் பேசும் அரசாங்க ஊழி யர்களை உட்படுத்துவது அநியாயமென்பதை அரசாங்கம் சற்றேனும் உணர்ந்திருப்பதற் கான அறிகுறி எதுவும் மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது உரையில் காணப்படவில்லையாகை யாலும் ;

(உ) 1964 ஆம் ஆண்டின் இலங்கை–இந்திய ஒப்பந் தத்தை அமுல் நடத்தும் வேலை தீவிரமாக நடைபெற்று வருகிறது எனக் கூறும் அதே வேளையில் இலங்கைப் பிரஜைகளாகப் பதிவு செய்வதற்கு நாடற்ற மக்களால் செய்யப்படும் விண்ணப்பங்கள் சம்பந்தமாய் துரிதமான நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொண்டு, இந்தியப் பிரஜை களாக ஏற்கனவே பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளவர் களின் எண்ணிக்கைக்கு ஏற்ற ரீதியில் இலங் கைப் பிரஜாவுரிமைகள் வழங்குவது பற்றிய ஆர்வம் எதுவும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருப்ப தாக மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் உரையில் காணப்படவில்லையாகையாலும் ;

(ஊ) தோட்டப் பிரதேசங்கள் உட்பட நாட்டின் பல் வேறு பகுதிகளிலும் வாழும் தமிழ்ப் பேசும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஆசிரியர்கள், கட்டடங்கள், ஏனைய கல்வி வசதிகள் ஆகியவற்றை மறுப்ப தற்கும், யாழ்ப்பாணம், மட்டக்களப்பு ஆகிய பிரதேசங்களில் கல்வித் தரத்தைக் குறைப்ப தற்கும் கல்வி அமைச்சினால் திட்டமிடப்பட்டு

සාකච්ඡා කෙරුණු විෂය පිළිබඳ විවාදය

ஆற்றப்படும் முயற்சியை நிறுத்த வேண்டி யதன் அவசியத்தை அரசாங்கம் உணர்ந்த தாக மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் உரையில் எதுவும் காணப்படவில்லையாகையாலும், தமிழ்ப் பேசும் மக்களின் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கென முற்றும் நிறைந்த பல்கலைக் கழகம் ஒன்று திருகோணமலையில் நிறுவுவதாக உறுதியளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தபோதி லும் மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் உரையில் அவ்வுறுதியை நிறைவேற்றுதற்கான திட்டம் எதுவும் காணப்படவில்லையாகையாலும்:

(எ) கமத்தொழில், அபிவிருத்தி, கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி, மீன்பிடித் துறைமுக அபி விருத்தி, மீன்பிடித் தொழில்களில் பயிற்சி ஆகிய அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளில் வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களுக்கு எதிராகக் கடைப் பிடிக்கும் பாரபட்ச கொள்கை சம்பந்தமாய் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மனமாற்றம் எதுவும் ஏற் பட்டிருப்பதாக மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் உரையில் காணப்படவில்லையாகையாலும், 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் எல்லா அரியணை உரைகளிலும் காங்கேசன்துறைத் துறைமு கத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதாக உறுதி யளித்திருந்த போதிலும் மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களின் இவ்வுரையில் அத்துறைமுக அபி விருத்தி வேலைபற்றி யாதேனும் குறிப்பிடப் படவில்லையாகையாலும் ;

மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது அரசாங்கத்தில் இச்சபைக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை. ”—[திரு. அமிர்தலிங்கம்].

“but regret—

(a) That Your Excellency's Speech has shown no realization

(i) that the most important national issue facing the country today is the tension in the relationship between the Sinhala Buddhist people and the Tamil-speaking people which is the direct result of the policy of suppression, oppression and ultimate liquidation of the Tamil-speaking people and the minority religions pursued by successive governments under the present unitary form of government ; and

(ii) that the democratic freedoms of the Tamil-speaking people can be adequately safeguarded only in an autonomous Tamil linguistic state or states within the framework of a federal Union of Ceylon ;

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(*b*) that three successive Prime Ministers of this country since 1957 had accepted the principle of democratic decentralization of the administration of the country by the establishment of Regional or District Councils which policy was firmly accepted in the four previous throne speeches of Your Excellency's Government, but Your Excellency's Speech has significantly omitted any reference whatever to that measure which would have given the people of this country a greater participation and share in their Government, which is still being administered under the old colonial kachcheri system ;

(*c*) that Your Excellency's Speech does not indicate any desire on the part of the Government to ensure the legitimate language rights of the Tamil-speaking people by the full implementation of the Tamil Language (Special Provisions) Regulations of 1966 which is the only way to achieve the Governments oft-repeated and laudable policy of national unity ;

(*d*) that Your Excellency's Speech contains no indication of any awareness on the part of the Government of the inequity of imposing on the Tamil-speaking public servants hardships and disabilities which their Sinhalese counterparts are free from, and which is contrary to the policy laid down in the United National Party manifesto of 1964 that all public servants will have to acquire a knowledge of both national languages on a reciprocal basis, which policy would have ensured that all sections of the people are served in their own language and that all sections of the public servants enjoy equality of opportunity which is now denied to the Tamil-speaking public servants who are facing dismissal and denial of increments and promotions ;

(*e*) that while stating that the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 is being actively continued Your Excellency's Speech does not show any desire on the part of the Government to deal expeditiously with applications of Stateless persons for registration as Citizens of Ceylon and grant Ceylon Citizenship in proportion to the numbers who are already registered as Citizens of India ;

(*f*) that Your Excellency's Speech does not show any awareness on the part of the Government of the need to put a stop to the calculated attempt of the Ministry of Education to deny teachers, buildings, and facilities for education to Tamil-speaking children in several parts of the country including the plantation districts, and to cause a decline in the standards of education in places like Jaffna and Batticaloa and that, though the establishment of a full-fledged university at Trincomalee to meet the needs of the Tamil-speaking people was promised. Your Excellency's Speech contains no proposal to fulfil this promise ;

(*g*) that Your Excellency's Speech does not show any change of heart on the part of the Government in its policy of discrimination against the Northern and Eastern Provinces in the matter of agricultural and industrial development and the development of fisheries harbours and training in the fishing industry and that there is no reference at all in your Excellency's Speech to the development of the Kankesanturai Harbour which was promised in all throne speeches since 1965 ;

and that this House, therefore, has no confidence in Your Excellency's Government."—[*Mr. Amirthalingam*].

II

"එතෙකුදු වුවත්, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව මගින් ක්‍රියාවේ යොදවනු ලබන මුදල් ප්‍රතිපත්තියේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් ඉහළ නැඟ ඇති ජීවන වියදම පහත හෙළීම පිණිස කිසිම යෝජනාවක් උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ අඩංගු වී නැති බැවින්ද; නොපැහැදිලි හා සාමාන්‍ය පොරොන්දු හැර, සමහර තරුණ තරුණියන්ට මාරණාන්තික උපවාස කිරීම වැනි අන්ත්‍ය ක්‍රියාවලට පවා එලඹීමට තුඩු දී ඇති මෙරට උගත් තරුණ පෙල අතර පවත්නා පෙර නොවූ විරූ රැකීරක්ෂා විරහිතභාවය විසඳීම පිණිස පැහැදිලි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ අඩංගු වී නැති බැවින්ද, කණගාටු වන අතර, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව කෙරෙහි මෙම සභාව විශ්වාසය නොතබයි."—[අමිර්තලින්ගම් මයා.]

"மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது அரசாங்கத்திலுல் கைக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாணயக் கொள்கையின் விளை வாய் உச்சக்கட்டத்தை அடைந்துள்ள வாழ்க்கைச் செலவினைக் குறைப்பதற்குரிய எத்தகைய ஆலோசனை யையும் மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது உரையில் குறிப் பிடாததையிட்டும், மேலும் தங்கள் உரையில், உறுதி யற்ற, பொதுப்படையான வாக்குறுதிகளைத் தவிர,

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

சாகும்வரை உண்ணுவிரதம் போன்ற தீவிர நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்ளச் சிலரைத் தூண்டுமளவிற்கு இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள படித்த வாலிபரிடையே முன் எப்பொழுதும் இல்லாதவகையில் நிலவும் வேலையின்மைப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்குரிய தெளிவான திட்டமெதுபற்றியும் குறிப்பிடாததையிட்டும் வருந்துகிறோம். எனவே மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது அரசாங்கத்தில் இச்சபைக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை. "—[திரு. அமிர் தலிங்கம்].

"but regret that Your Excellency's Speech contains no proposals whatever to bring down the cost of living which has shot up as a result of the monetary policy pursued by Your Excellency's Government, and that Your Excellency's Speech, apart from vague and general promises, contains no clear-cut scheme to solve the unprecedented unemployment among the educated youth of this country which has driven some of them to such extremes as to resort to even actions like fasting unto death, and therefore this House has no confidence in Your Excellency's Government."—[*Mr. Amirthalingam*].

III

"එතෙකුදු වුවත්, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවෙන්, සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන්,

(අ) තේ අර්බුදය, වරින් වර රුපියලේ අගය අඩුකිරීම, ණයදීම සීමා කිරීම, මෙම ආණ්ඩුව ලබා ගත් විශාල විදේශ ණය වෙනුවෙන් අවුරුදුපතා ගෙවිය යුතු කොටස ගෙවීමටත් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන තරමට විදේශ විණිමය පහළ බැසීම, පෙර නොවූ විරූ අන්දමින් ජීවන වියදම නිරතුරුවම ඉහළ යාම වැනි ඇති තතු ගැන සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම හෝ නිසි ලෙස හෝ නොසැලකිලිමත්ව ආර්ථික වශයෙන් ජීවන ශක්තියක් හා ප්‍රගතියක් ඇති බව මවා පෙන්වීමට තැත් කිරීමෙන්ද;

(ආ) දැනට මහජනයා මුහුණ පා ඇති විදිය නොහැකි දුෂ්කරතාවන්ගෙන් හා ව්‍යර්ථිතයන්ගෙන් මුදා ගැනීමට ඵලදායක පියවර ගැනීමට යෝජනා කිරීම වෙනුවට ජාතික සුභසිද්ධියට වින කරමින් විජාතික ධනපතීන්ටත්, මහජනතාවට වින කරමින් විශාල දේශීය ධනපතීන්ටත් මෙහෙවර කරනු සඳහා, ප්‍රතිගාමී වූත්, විනාශකාරී වූත් ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය දුරටත් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව තීරණය කර ඇති බව පැහැදිලි බැවින්ද;

විශේෂයෙන්ම,

(1) ජීවන වියදම දැරිය නොහැකි තරමට ඉහළ යෑම සහ අත්‍යවශ්‍ය භාණ්ඩ බොහොමයක සැපයීමේ අඩුපාඩු දිගින් දිගටම පැවැත්වීම ගැන එහි සඳහන් නොකිරීමෙන්ද, එසේ සඳහන් නොකිරීමෙන් විපත්තිදායක මුදල් හා ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලින් ඇති වූ ප්‍රතිඵල මධ්‍යයේ ආණ්ඩුවේ සම්පූර්ණ බෙල ජීනාහාව එළිදරව් වී ඇති බැවින්ද;

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

(2) රැකිරක්ෂා නැතිකම විශාල ලෙස අඩුකිරීම සඳහා ආණ්ඩුව විසින් කලින් දුන් ඉටු නොකළ පොරොන්දු ඉතා නොපැහැදිලි ලෙසටත්, සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙනුත් නැවතත් හුවා දක්වා ඇති බැවින්ද;

(3) ආණ්ඩුවේ වගා ව්‍යාපාරයේ සාර්ථකත්වය ගැන පුරසාරම් දොඩන නමුත් හාල් සලාකයෙන් කපා ගන්නා ලද හාල් සේරුව යලින් ලබාදීමට හෝ රෝහල්වල නේවාසික රෝගීන්ට බත් සහිත ආහාර සැපයීමට හෝ පොහොර සහ කෘෂිකාර්මික රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍යයන්, බිත්තර වී, කෘෂිකාර්මික ආම්පන්න හා උපකරණ සහ ට්‍රැක්ටර් බදු හාස්තු සඳහා ගොවියන් විසින් වැයකළ යුතුව ඇති මුදල් අඩු කිරීමට ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව නොපෙනෙන බැවින්ද;

(4) (i) නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමය දුබල කිරීමෙන්ද,

(ii) ස්වභාෂා මාධ්‍යයෙන් උසස් අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා දීම අවදානම් තත්ත්වයට පත් කිරීමෙන්ද,

(iii) විශේෂයෙන්ම දුප්පත් පවුල්වල දරුවන් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවකට සිය අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා ඇති අවස්ථා දැඩි ලෙස සීමාකිරීම් සඳහා යෝජිත ව්‍යවස්ථානුකූල උපක්‍රමවලට අමතරව පරිපාලන උපක්‍රම යෙදීමෙන්ද,

(iv) ලංකාවේ අනිකුත් පළාත්වල වෙසෙන දරුවන්ට ලබා දී ඇති පහසුකම් වතුකරයේ සහ ඊට අවට ගම්වල පදිංචි සිසු දරු දැරියන්ටද, ලබා දීම සඳහා වතු පාඨශාලා ඇතුළත් වන සේ රජයේ නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමය පුළුල් කිරීමට අපොහොසත් වීමෙන්ද,

(v) ගුරුවරුන් ගොදුරු කර ගැනීමෙන් සහ සිසුන් අතර පවත්නා නොසන්සුන්තාවයට හේතු වූ තාත්වික දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳනවා වෙනුවට ඔවුන් මැඩ පැවැත්වීමට නීතිඛාරී බලය උපයෝගී කර ගැනීමෙන්ද,

(vi) අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික ඇමතිගේ වගකීමෙන් තොර ප්‍රකාශයන් හා භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලාටද, ගුරුවරුන්ටද, දෙමව්පියන්ටද, අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතුවල නිරත වූ අනිකුත් අයටද එල්ල කරන ලද අපහාස මගින්ද,

අධ්‍යාපනයට කර ඇති හානිය සියවස උත්සව මුවාවෙන් වසා ගැනීමට දරණ නින්දාසිලි ප්‍රයත්නය දිගටම ගෙන යෑමට ආණ්ඩුව තීන්දු කර ඇති බව පැහැදිලි වන හෙයින්ද;

(5) රජයේ සේවකයන්ගේ වැටුප් සෑහෙන ප්‍රමාණයකින් වැඩි කර දීමට ආණ්ඩුව සූදානම් බව ඇඟවීමටත්, පුද්ගලික අංශයේ සේවකයින්ගේ පඩි නඩි වැඩි කිරීමට සහ ඔවුන්ගේ අනිකුත් පීඩාවන් මහ හැරවා ලීමට පියවර ගැනීමටත් අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින්ද,

(6) මහජනයාට බරපතළ ලෙස පීඩා ගෙන දෙන විශේෂයෙන්ම ලංකා ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩලය සහ දුම්රිය වැනි මහජන ප්‍රවාහණ සේවාවන් සැබවින්ම අඩපණ වී ඇතත් ඒ තත්ත්වය ගැන ආණ්ඩුවේ නොසැලකිලිමත්කම හෙළි කිරීමෙන්ද,

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

(7) ස්වාභාවික විපත්තීන් හේතුවෙන් තමන්ගේ වගාවන් පාලුවීමෙන් හෝ විනාශවීමෙන් ඇති වූ පාඩුවලට සැහෙන සහනයන්, විශේෂයෙන්ම ආපසු නොගෙනෙවද ලද වැවිලි ණය වෙනුවෙන් අය කිරීමක් වශයෙන් සහල් සලාක කුපන් රාජසන්තක කිරීම අත්හිටුවීම වැනි අත්‍යවශ්‍ය සහනයන් ගොවීන්ට ලබාදීමට ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව හෙළි නොවීමෙන්ද,

(8) උසාවිවල රජයේ භාෂාව පාවිච්චි කිරීම පටන් ගැනීමටවත්, රාජ්‍ය භාෂාව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා රීති රෙගුලාසි පැනවීමටවත් ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව ඇඟවීමට අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින්ද,

(9) උතුරු ප්‍රදේශයේ වරින් වර කුල ගැටීම් හටගත් නමුත්, කුල භේදය නිසා පුද්ගලයින් විදිනා විෂමතාවන් හා දුබලතාවන් නැති කිරීමට ප්‍රබල නීත්‍යානුකූල හේ පරිපාලනමය පියවර ගැනීමට ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව හෙළි වී නැති බැවින්ද,

(10) පසුගිය අවුරුදු 4 ඇතුළත අපරාධ සංඛ්‍යාව භයානක ලෙස වැඩිවීමද, අල්ලස් හා දූෂණ ඵලෙසම ඉහළයෑමද මැඩ පැවැත්වීමට ප්‍රබල පියවර ගැනීමට ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව හෙළි වී නැති බැවින්ද,

උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව කෙරෙහි මෙම සභාවේ විශ්වාසයක් නොමැත." [කෙනෙමන් මයා.]

"එනිසුම්, මේන්මෙ තන්හිය තන්හලතු උරෙයිල්, පොතුවාක

(අ) තේයිලෙ වාණිප නෙරුක්කඩි, මීන්ඩුම් මීන්ඩුම් රූපාවින් මතිප්පෙක් කුරෙත්තල්, කඩන් කට්ටුප්පාඩු, ඉව්වරසාන්කම් පෙට්‍රුල්ල පෙරුන් තොකෙයාන වෙලිනාට්ටුක් කඩනුක්කාක, වරුඩන්තෝරුම් ඉරුක්කප්පඩවේන්ඩිය තොකෙයෙයාවතු ඉරුප්පතර්කුත් තානුම් පෝතාත අළවුක්කු වෙලිනාට්ටු ආස්තියින් වීළ්ච්චි, මුන්නෙක්කාලත්තුම් එර්පඩාතවිතත්තිල් වාළ්ක්කෙච් චෙලවු තොඩර්න්තු අතිකරිත්තල් එන් පනවර්ට්‍රින් උණ්මෙ නිලෙයෙ පුරක්කණිත්තු අල්ලතු තට්ටික්කළිත්තු පොරුළාතාර නිලෙනිරුත්තමුම් අපිවිරුත්තියුම් ඉරුප්පතාක, තවරුනතොරු නිලෙයෙ උරුවාක්කික් කාට්ටුවතනාලුම්,

(ආ) මක්කළ්, තර්පොළුතු අනුපවිත්තුවරුම් තාන් කොණ්ඩ ඉන්නල්කළිලිරුන්තුම්, එණ්ණක්කුරෙවුකළිලිරුන්තුම්, අවර්කළෙ මීට්කප් පයන්කාණ් නටවටික්කෙ එටුක්ක ආලෝසනෙ කූරුවතෙ විටුත්තු, අතර්කුප් පතිලාක තේසිය නල්වාළ්වුක්කුක් කුන්තකම් විළෙවිත්තු වෙලිනාට්ටුප් පණක්කාරක් කුම්පනුක්කුම්, පොතුමක්කළුක්කුත් තීන්කු ඒර්පටුත්ති තේසිය පෙරුම් පණක්කාරර්කළුක්කුම් නන්මෙයේර්පටුමුරෙයාන පිර්පෝක්කානතුම් නාසකාරමානතුමාන කොළ්කෙකළෙත් තොටර්න්තු අමුල් නටත්ත මේන්මෙ තන්හිය තන්හලතු අරසාන්කම් තීර්මානිත්තිරුප්පතු තෙළිවාවතනාලුම්.

සිරප්පාක,

(1) වාළ්ක්කෙච් චෙලවු තාන්කමුඩියාත අළවුක්කු අතිකරිත්තලෙයුම්, අත්තියාවසිය පොරුළ්කළින් පෙරුම් පාලානවර්ට්‍රෙ වඵන්කුවතිලුළ්ළ තට්ටුප්පාඩු තොටර්

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

න්තු නිලවුතලෙයුම් පර්ට්‍රි කුරිප්පිටාමල් විට්ටතනාලුම් අව්විතම් කුරිප්පිටාමල් අනර්ත්තම් විළෙවික්කුම් නාණය පොරුළාතාර කොළ්කෙකළින් පෙරුපේර්ට්‍රිලිරුන්තු අරසාන්කත්තින් චෙයලර්ට්‍ර නිලෙයෙප් පකිරන්කප්පටුත්තුවතනාලුම්,

(2) වේලෙයිල්ලාත් තට්ටුප්පාට්ටෙප් පෙරුමළවිල් කුරෙප්පතර්කාක අරසාන්කම් මූන් අළිත්ත නිර්ණෙ වේර්ර්පප්පටාත වාක්කුරුතිකළෙ තෙළිවර්ට්‍රතන්මෙයිලුම්, පොතුවාකවුම් මීන්ඩුම් එටුත්තුක්කූර්යුළ්ළතාලුම්,

(3) උණවුප් පෙරුක්කත්තිල් අරසාන්කම් අටෙන්තුළ්ළ වෙර්ර්පියෙක්කුර්ත්තු තම්පට්ටම් අටික්කින්ර පෝතිලුම්, වෙට්ටප්පට්ට පන්කීට්ටරිසි ඔරු කොත්තෙ මීන්ඩුම් වළන්කුවතර්කෝ, මරුත්තුවමනෙකළිල් තන්කුම් නෝයාළර්කළුක්කු චෝර්ර්රුණවු වළන්කුවතර්කෝ පසෙ, විවසාය ඉරසායනප් පොරුළ්කළ්, විතෙ නෙල්, විවසාය උපකරණන්කළ්, තිරුක්ටර් එන්ප වර්ට්‍රිර්ක්කු විවසායිකළ් සෙලවළික්කුම් තොකෙයෙයෙක් කුරෙප්පතර්කෝ අරසාන්කම් එතිර්පාර්ප්පතාකත් තෙරිය විල්ලෙ යෙන්පතනාලුම්,

(4) (i) ඉලවසක් කල්වියෙච් චීර්කුලෙත්තමෙයාලුම්,

(ii) තන්මොළි මූලම් උයර් කල්වි පෙරුවතෙ මෝසමාන නිලෙක්කුක් කොණ්ටුවන්තමෙයාලුම්,

(iii) සිරප්පාක එළෙක් කුටුම්පන්කළිලුළ්ළ පෙරුන් තොකෙයාන පිළ්ළෙකළින් කල්වික්කාන සන්තර්ප්පන්කළෙක් කටුමෙයාකක් කට්ටුප්පටුත්තත් තිට්ටමිට්ටිරුක්කුම් සූළ්ච්චිකළුක්කු මේලාක නිර්වාකච් සූළ්ච්චිකළෙයුම් එර්ප්පටුත්තියමෙයාලුම්,

(iv) ඉලංකෙයිල් එනෙය මාකාණන්කළිල් වාළුම් පිළ්ළෙකළුක්කුප් පෙර්ර්රුක් කොටුත්තිරුක්කුම් වසතිකළෙත් තෝට්ටප්පකුතිකළිලුම් අවර්ට්‍රෙච් චූළවුළ්ළ ගිරාමන්කළිලුම් වාළුම් පිළ්ළෙකළුක්කුප් පෙර්ර්රුක් කොටුප්පතර්කාකත් තෝට්ටප්පාටසාලෙකළුම් සේරක්කූටියතාක අරසාන්ක ඉලවස කල්විත් තිට්ටත්තෙ විස්තරිප්පතර්කු මුටියාමර් පෝනමෙයාලුම්,

(v) ආසිරියර්කළෙප් පළිවාන්කියුම් මාණවර්කළිටෙයෙ නිලවුම් අමෙතියින්මෙක්කාන කුරෙපාටුකළෙත් තීර්ප්පතර්කුප් පතිලාක අවර්කළෙ අටක්කුවතර්කු උත්තියෝකත්තරින් අතිකාරත්තෙප් පයන්පටුත්තුවතාලුම්,

(vi) කල්වි, කලාච්චාර අමෙච්චින් පොර්ර්පර්ර කූර්ර්රුක්කළිලුළ් පෙරත්ත කුරුමාරුක්කුම් ආසිරියරුක්කුම් පෙර්ර්රෝරුක්කුම් කල්වියි ලීටුපට්ටිරුක්කුම් එනෙයෝරුක්කුම් එර්ප්පට්ට ඉළිවෙයුම් කල්වික්කුච් චෙය්තුළ්ළ අළිවෙයුම් නූර්ර්රුණ්ටු විළාප්පෝර්වෙයාල් මූටි මරෙප්පතර්කු මුයලුම් නින්තනෙක්කුරිය මුයර්චියෙත් තොටර්න්තු චෙය්ය අරසාන්කම් තීර්මානිත්තිරුප්පතු තෙළිවාකෙයාලුම්,

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(5) அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களின் வேதனத்தை போதிய அளவு அதிகரித்துக்கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் ஆயத்தமாக விருப்பதாகக் காட்டவும் தனியார்துறை ஊழியர்களின் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவும், அவர்களின் மற்றும் சங்கடங்களை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவும் முடியாதிருப்பதனாலும்,

(6) பொதுமக்களுக்குப் பாரதூரமான கஷ்டங்களை யேற்படுத்தும் இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச் சபை, புகையிரதச் சேவை போன்ற பொது போக்குவரத்துச் சேவைகள் பெருமளவு நிலைகுலைந்திருப்பதை குறித்து சிரத்தை காட்டாமலிருப்பது தெரிவதனாலும்,

(7) விவசாயிகளின் பயிர்ச்செய்கைக்கு இயற்கைப் பேரிடரினால் ஏற்பட்ட விளைச்சல் குறைவு, அல்லது சேதம், அல்லது அழிவு ஆகியவற்றினால் ஏற்பட்ட நஷ்டத்திற்கு அரசாங்கம் போதிய நிவாரணம் வழங்குதற்கு குறிப்பாக பயிர்ச் செய்கைக்காக எடுத்த கடனைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பாத காரணத்திற்கு அரிசிப் பங்கீட்டுப் புத்தகங்களைப் பறிமுதல் செய்தலை நிறுத்தல் போன்ற அத்தியாவசிய நிவாரணத்தை வழங்குவதற்கு உத்தேசிப்பதை வெளிப்படுத்தாதனாலும்,

(8) அரசகரும மொழியை நீதி மன்றத்தில் புகுத்துவதற்கு ஆரம்ப நடவடிக்கைகளைத்தானும் எடுக்கும் உத்தேசமிருப்பதாகத் தெரிவிக்கவில்லை என்பதனாலும் அரசகரும மொழிச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துதற்கு அச்சட்டத்தின் கீழ் பிரமாணங்களை ஆக்குதற்கு வகை செய்யவில்லை என்பதனாலும்,

(9) வட மாகாணத்தில் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் சாதி அமைதியின்மை தோன்றியும் சாதி அடிப்படையில் நேரும் பாகுபாடு, தகவின்மை ஆகியவற்றைத் தடுக்கத்தக்க உறுதியான சட்ட அல்லது நிருவாக நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்க உத்தேசிப்பதை வெளிப்படுத்தாததனாலும்,

(10) கடந்த நான்கு ஆண்டுகளாக அச்சுறுத்தும் வகையில் அதிகரித்து வரும் குற்றச்செயல், இலஞ்சம், ஊழல் ஆகியவற்றைத் தடுப்பதற்கு உறுதியான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும் உத்தேசமிருப்பதை வெளிப்படுத்தாததனாலும், மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது இச்சபைக்கு நம்பிக்கை இல்லை."
[திரு. கெனமன்].

"but inasmuch as the Address, in general—

(*a*) seeks to give a false picture of economic vitality and progress by ignoring or slurring over realities such as the tea crisis, repeated devaluations of the rupee, the credit squeeze, dwindling external assets that are insufficient even to service the enormous foreign debt that this Government has incurred, and the ever-increasing cost of living that has reached levels never known before ; and

(*b*) indicates that Your Excellency's Government, far from proposing any effective measures that can rescue the people from the unbearable hardships and frustrations that they experience at present, is determined to continue the same reactionary and disastrous policies of serving the foreign capitalists at the expense of the national interests and the big Ceylonese capitalists at the expense of the people ;

and, in particular, as the Address—

(1) makes no reference to the intolerable increase in the cost of living and the continued shortages in the supply of many essential goods, and thereby reveals the Government's complete impotence in the face of the consequences of its own calamitous fiscal and economic policies ;

(2) merely repeats in the most vague and general way the Government's former unhonoured promises to make a major impact on the problems of unemployment ;

(3) while boasting about the achievements of the Government's food drive, does not indicate any intention by the Government to restore the measure of rice that it cut from the ration or to provide rice meals to patients in hospitals, or to reduce the cost to the cultivator of fertilizers and other agro-chemicals, seed paddy, agricultural implements and equipment and tractor hire ;

(4) reveals that the Government is determined to proceed with its cynical attempts to cover up by means of the Siyawasa celebrations the damage it has done to education by—

(i) undermining the system of free education ;

(ii) jeopardizing the provision of higher education in the swabasha media ;

(iii) taking administrative measures, in addition to the projected legal measures, to limit rigorously the opportunities for higher education, especially for the vast majority of children from poorer families ;

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

(iv) failing to extend the system of free state education to include estate schools, so that children on estates and in adjoining villages may enjoy similar facilities for education as are available to children in other parts of Ceylon ;

(v) the victimization of teachers and the resort to bureaucratic repression against students, instead of dealing with the real grievances behind the unrest among students ; and

(vi) the reckless utterances of the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs and the insults he has directed against bhikkus, teachers, students, parents and others concerned with education ;

(5) fails to indicate that the Government is prepared to grant an adequate increase in salary to public servants or to take steps to see that the salaries and wages of employees in the private sector are also increased and the other hardships of these employees removed ;

(6) reveals the imperviousness of the Government to the virtual collapse of the public transport services, especially the C. T. B. and the Railway, which causes great hardships to the people ;

(7) does not disclose any intention by the Government to give adequate relief to cultivators whose crops have failed or been damaged or destroyed as a result of natural calamities and, in particular, the essential relief of ceasing to confiscate rice-ration coupons to cover unpaid cultivation loans ;

(8) fails to indicate any intention by the Government even to begin the introduction of the Official Language into the Courts or to make provision for regulations to be made for the purpose of implementing the Official Language Act ;

(9) does not reveal that the Government, despite the repeated manifestations of caste unrest in the Northern Province, intends to take effective legal or administrative steps to put an end to the discrimination and disabilities suffered by persons on grounds of caste ; and

(10) does not show that the Government intends to take effective steps to check the alarming increase in crime and in bribery and corruption over the past four years ;

this House has no confidence in Your Excellency's Government."—[*Mr. Keuneman.*]

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

IV

"එතෙකුදුවුවත්, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද 1965 මැතිවරණ ප්‍රකාශනයෙන් මහජනතාවට දුන් පොරොන්දු සහ ප්‍රකාශයන්, විශේෂයෙන්ම පහත සඳහන් කරුණු තම පාලන බලයේ අවසාන වර්ෂයේදිවත් ඉටු කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන බව උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ නොදක්වෙන බැවින් ඒ ගැන අප කණගාටුව පළ කරන අතර උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසය නොමැති බව මෙම සභාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටින්නිය :

'(1) සෑම සියලු රටවැසියෙකුටම රක්ෂාවක් තිබිය යුතුය. එය පාලකයින් විසින් පැහැර නොහැරිය යුතු වගකීමකි. රජයේ අදූරදර්ශී තීරණ හා මෝඩකම් නිසා රක්ෂාව නැතිවූ දස දහස් ගණනකට අමතරව ලියාපදිංචිවී සිටින රක්ෂා නොමැති අයගේ සංඛ්‍යාව 5,00,000 කට වැඩියි. රැකීරක්ෂා සුලභ වන අන්දමට රටේ තත්ත්වය දියුණු කරන ලෙස පාලකයින්ට බලකිරීමට මේ රක්ෂා නැති පීඩිතයින්ට අයිතියක් තිබේ. රක්ෂා සුලභ කළ හැක්කේ ජාතික ධනය යිඝ්‍ර ලෙස වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමෙන් පමණකි. මේ තත්ත්වය ඇති කිරීමට අපි පොරොන්දු වෙමු.

(2) ඔබේ ආහාරය සහ රෙදිපිළි සඳහා අද තරම් ගිනි ගණන් මින් පෙර කවදාවත් ගෙවා නැත. දහඩිය මහන්සියෙන් ඔබ උපයන ධනය මොහොතකින් අලුවෙයි. ඔබේ රූපියලේ වටිනාකම දැන් අඩුවී ඇත. ඔබ හරිහම්බ කරන මුදලින් මීට වඩා සැපවත් ජීවිතයක් ගත කිරීමට ඔබට අයිතියක් තිබේ.

එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය බලයට පත් කළොත් මාර්ග දෙකකින් අපි ඔබ ජීවන බරින් නිදහස් කරන්නෙමු.

(1) ක්ෂණික සහන ලබා දෙන කෙටි කාලීන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක්, හා

(2) ස්ථිර සහනය සලසන දීර්ඝ කාලීන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් අනුව අග හිඟ කමින් තොර ලාබෙට කෑම බීම ඇඳුම් පැළඳුම් සුලභ සෞභාග්‍යමත් සමාජයක් එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය ඔබට පොරොන්දු වෙයි.

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

(3) "ඔබේ නිවාසය ඔබට අයිති කරගන්න" යනු අපේ පණිවුඩයයි. අපි ඒ සඳහා ඔබට උපකාර කරමු.

(4) අපේ මහජන මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් සහ උත්තර මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ඔවුන්ගේ වතකම් සහ ආදායම් මාර්ග අවුරුදු පතා හෙළිකරනු ඇත.

(5) රජයේ සේවයේ ඇතැම් කොට්ඨාශවලට දේශපාලන නිදහස දීම යුක්ති සහගත බව අපේ පිළිගැනීමයි. මේ කොට්ඨාශ තෝරා බේරා වෙන් කළ යුත්තේ සියලුම දේශපාලන පක්ෂවලින් සමන්විත පාර්ලිමේන්තු කොමිටියක් මගිනි.

(6) සිංහල හා ඉංග්‍රිසි ගුරුවරුන් අතර ඇති පරතරය නැතිකර සියල්ලන්ටම එක හා සමාන අයිතිවාසිකම් සහ සම්පූර්ණ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් දිය යුතු බව අපගේ පිළිගැනීමයි.

(7) කිසිම විදියකින් කාගෙන්වත් පලි නොගැනීමට, යුක්තිය හා සාධාරණත්වය ඉටු කිරීමට අපි පොරොන්දු වෙමු.

(8) ලංකා ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩලය, වරාය සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය සහ අනිකුත් ජනසතු සේවා එසේම පවත්වාගෙන යනු ඇත. එහෙත් මේ සේවාවන්ගේ ක්‍රමවත් පාලනය සඳහා එවායේ ලොකු වෙනසක් ඇති කරන්නෙමු. ඒ ඒ ජනසතු මණ්ඩල පාලනයට යාලු මිත්‍රයින් හා දේශ පාලන නෑදෑයින් නොව ඒ ඒ තනතුරුවලට සුදුසු දක්ෂයින් පත්කර ඒවා නියම ජනතා සේවාවන් බවට පත් කරමු.

(9) සේවක මණ්ඩල මගින් පාලන කටයුතුවලට සේවක පක්ෂයත් සහභාගි කරගත යුතුය. (මේ සේවක මණ්ඩල පත් කරනු ලබන්නේ ඒ ඒ අංශවල වෘත්තීය සමිති කාරක මණ්ඩලය හා සේවකයින් විසින්ම විය යුතුය).' "—[මංගල මුණසිංහමයා.]

"1965 ආම් ආණ්ඩුවේ නැඩෙපෙන්ර තෙරදෙල්ගේ පොදුත්තේරිතලේ පොරුට්ටු වෙලියිටප්පට්ට ඉක්කිය තේසියක් කට්සියිං තේර්තල් විළ්ඤාපනත්තිල් අක්කට්සියාල් පොදුමක්කළුක්කු අළික්කප්පට්ට වාක්කුරුතිකළෙයුම් කොළ්කෛප් පිරකටනංකළෙයුම්, කුරිප්පාක—

(1) "තොළිල් පෙරුම් උරිමෛ ඔව්වොරු පිරසෛයිනරුම් උරිමෛයාකුමෙන්පතු එමතු කරුත්තාකුම්. අරසාංකත්තින් නටවටික්කෛ කාරණමාය්ත් තම් පතවිකළෙ ඉළන්ත ආයිරක්කණක්කානෝර් උට්පට 5,00,000 ක්කුම් අතිකමානෝර් වේලෛයට්රිරුක්කිරාර්කළ් එන්පතෛ නීංකළ් අරිවීර්කළ්. තොළිල් පෙරුම් වාය්ප්පුකළෙ මට්ටුප්පාට්ටුම් සම්පත්තප්පට්ට උරිමෛකළෙයුම් වළංකුවතර්කුම් ඉරණ්ටු තිට්ටංකළ් (1) කුරුකිය කාලත් තිට්ටම්. (2) නීණ්ටකාලත් තිට්ටම් ආකිය ඉරු වළිකළින් මූලම් වාළ්ක්කෛච් චෙලවෛක් කුරෛක්කුම් අතිකමාන උණවු, උටෛ ආකියවට්රෛ පොතුමාන අළවිල් මලිවාන විලෛයිල් වළංකුම්. නාකරික වාළ්ක්කෛක්කු ඉන්රියමෛයාත ඉවෛකළෙ උංකළුක්කු වළංකුමෙන ඉක්කිය තේසියක් කට්සි උංකළුක්කු වාක්කුරුතියළික්කිරතු."

(2) "උංකළතු උණවුක්කුම් උටෛක්කුම් නීංකළ් තට්පොළුතු චෙලවිටුවතු පෝල් මුන්නෙප් පොළුතාවතු නීංකළ් චෙලවිට්ටතුණ්ටා? නීංකළ් කට්ටප්පට්ටුච් චම්පාතික්කුම් පණම් චොට්ප නේරත්තිල් මරෛන්තුවිටුකිරතු. ඉන්ර ඔරු රූපාවිට්කුරිය පෙරුමති මිකක් කුරෛවේ. ඉතු උංකළුටෛය පණම්. එනවේ අතිකමානවට්රෛ වාංකුවතට්කුම් ඉතෛවිට නල්ල මුරෛයිල් වාළ්වතට්කුම් උංකළුක්කු උරිමෛයුණ්ටු. ඉක්කිය තේසියක් කට්සියානතු (1) කුරුකිය කාලත් තිට්ටම්. (2) නීණ්ටකාලත් තිට්ටම් ආකිය ඉරු වළිකළින් මූලම් වාළ්ක්කෛච් චෙලවෛක් කුරෛක්කුම් අතිකමාන උණවු, උටෛ ආකියවට්රෛ පොතුමාන අළවිල් මලිවාන විලෛයිල් වළංකුම්. නාකරික වාළ්ක්කෛක්කු ඉන්රියමෛයාත ඉවෛකළෙ උංකළුක්කු වළංකුමෙන ඉක්කිය තේසියක් කට්සි උංකළුක්කු වාක්කුරුතියළික්කිරතු."

(3) "උංකළතු වීට්ටුක්කු නීංකළේ චොන්තක්කාරරාකුංකළ්" එන්පතු උංකළුක්කු නාම් අනුප්පුම් චෙය්තියාකුම්. නීංකළ් අතන් චොන්තක්කාරරාවතට්කු නාංකළ් උතවියළිප්පෝම්."

(4) "එමතු පාරාළුමන්ර අංකත්තිනර්කළ් චෙනෙට්රර්කළ් අනෙවරුම් අවර්කළින් චොත්තුක්කළෙයුම් අව්වරුවාය්ක්කුරිය වළි වකෛකළෙයුම් වරුටාවරුටම් වෙළිප්පටුත්තුවාර්කළ්."

(5) "කට්සිකළ් අනෙත්තිනෛයුම් කොණ්ට පාරාළුමන්ර තෙරිකුමූලිළුල් අංකීකරික්කප්පටුම් කුරිප්පිට්ට චිල පිරිවුකළෙච් චේර්න්ත අරසාංක ඌළියර්කළුක්කු අරචියල් උරිමෛකළ් වළංකුවතට්කු නාංකළ් ආතරවළික්කිරෝම්."

(6) "ආංකිල, චිංකළ මොළි මූලම් කර්පික්කුම් ආചිරියර්කළිටෛයේයුළ්ළ පෙරුමළවු වේරු පාට්ටිනෛ නීක්කුවතුටන් අවර්කළුක්කු මුළු ඉලෛප්පාට්රුච් චම්පළ උරිමෛකළුම් අළික්කප්පටුම්"

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

(7) "அரசியல் எதிரிகள் எவ்வகையிலேனும் துன் புறுத்தப்பட மாட்டார்கள்."

(8) "இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச சபை, துறை முகச் சரக்குக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம், மற்றும் தேசிய மயமாக்கப்பட்ட முயற்சிகள் அனைத் தையும் நாம் தொடர்ந்தும் செயற்படுத்து வோம். ஆனல் ஒரு பெரும் வேறுபாட்டு டன்—அதாவது சபைகளும் அவற்றின் உயர் தர உத்தியோக பதவிகளும் கட்சியின் நண் பர்கள், இனத்தவர்கள் ஆகியோரைக்கொண்டு நிரப்பப்படமாட்டாது."

(9) "தொழிலாளர் சபைகள் மூலம் முகாமைக் கடமைகளில் தொழிலாளர்களைப் பங்குபற் றச் செய்தல் (இக்குழுக்கள் அவ்வப் பிரிவு களிலுள்ள தொழிற் சங்கக் குழுக்களிலு லும் தொழிலாளர்களாலும் தெரிவு செய் யப்படும்.) ஆகிய விடயங்கள் தொடர்பாய்ச் செயலாற்றும் நோக்கம் இருப்பதாகத் தங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தின் இறுதி ஆண்டாகிய இச்சந் தர்ப்பத்திற்கூடத் தங்கள் உரையில் குறிப் பிடத் தவறியதையிட்டு வருந்துகிறேம்.

எனவே, மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் அரசாங் கத்தில் இச்சபைக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை."—[திரு. மங்கள முனசிங்க].

"but regret that the Address does not disclose that, even in its final year, the Government intends to give effect to promises and declarations that the United National Party made to the people in its manifesto for the General Election in 1965, in particular :

(1) 'We believe that the right of employment is the right of every citizen. You know that over 500,000 are unemployed including thousands who lost their jobs owing to the action of the Government. They have a right to ask the Government to create such conditions in the country as will increase employment opportunities. Only rapid increase in national wealth can create jobs, and we promise to see that Government action is immediately taken to achieve this.'

(2) 'Never before have you paid so much for your food and clothing as you pay now. Your hard-earned money disappears in no time at all. Your rupee is worth little today. It is your money, and you have a right to buy more and live better.

The United National Party will bring down the cost of living in two ways : (1) by short term plans, (2) by long term plans.

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

More food and clothing in plenty and at cheaper prices—the United National Party promises to give you these essentials of civilized living.'

(3) '"Own your own home" is our message to you and we will help you to own it.'

(4) 'All our M.P.'s and Senators will declare their assets and their sources of income every year.'

(5) 'We are in favour of granting political rights to certain categories of Public Servants, to be agreed on by an all party Parliamentary Select Committee.'

(6) 'The gulf between the English and Sinhalese language teachers will be bridged, and full pension rights given to them.'

(7) 'There will be no persecution of political opponents at any level.'

(8) 'We shall continue to run the C.T.B. and the Port (Cargo) Corporation and the other nationalized undertakings, but there will be this big difference—the boards and other high offices will not be filled by friends and relations of the party.'

(9) 'Workers' participation in managerial functions through Workers Councils (these committees being selected by all workers in a given enterprise associated with committees of trade unions).'

and therefore this House has no confidence in Your Excellency's Government."—[*Mr. Mangala Moonesinghe*].

V

"එතෙකුදු වුවත්, වියට්නාමයේ තත්ත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන්

(1) පැරිසියේ පැවැත්වෙන සාම සාකච්ඡාවලට අවහිර කිරීම හා එය ඇණහිටවීමේ තම ක්‍රියා කලාපය නතර කරන ලෙසත්, තම යුද්ධ හමුදාවන් හා මිත්‍ර රටවල යුද්ධ හමුදාවන් වියට්නාමයෙන් සම්පූර්ණ යෙන්ම ඉවත් කර ගන්නා ලෙසත්, එසේ කිරීමෙන් වියට්නාම් ජනතාවට තමන්ගේ අනාගතය තීරණය කර ගැනීමට ඉඩ දෙන ලෙසත්, ඇමෙරිකන් එක්සත් ජනපද රජයට බලකිරීමට, හා

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

(2) වියට්නාම් ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ජනරජය පිළිගැනීමටත්, දකුණු වියට්නාමය ඇත්තෙන්ම නියෝජනය කරන එකම ආණ්ඩුව වූ මෑතදී පිහිටුවන ලද භාරකාරී විප්ලවකාරී ආණ්ඩුව පිළිගැනීමටත්, කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමට අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින් ද;

තවද, කොරියානු ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී මහජන සමූහාණ්ඩුව පූර්ණ ලෙස පිළිගැනීමටත්, අප්‍රිකා-ආසියානු රටවල් කිපයක් මෑතදී ක්‍රියා කළ අන්දම ආදර්ශයට ගනිමින් ජර්මන් ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ජනරජය කොන්දේසි රහිතව පිළිගැනීමටත් උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින් ද;

මෙම සභාව කණගාටුව පළ කර සිටින්නිය."—[සුභසිංහ මයා.]

"எனினும், வியட்நாம் நிலைமை சம்பந்தமாக மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் அரசாங்கம்—

(1) பாரிசில் நடைபெறும் சமாதானப் பேச்சுவார்த்தைகளுக்குத் தடையாக அல்லது இடையூறாக இருப்பதை நிறுத்தி, வியட்நாமிலிருந்து தனதும் ஏனைய நேச நாடுகளினதும் ஆயுதப்படைகளை வாபஸ் பெறச் சம்மதித்து அதன் மூலம் வியட்நாம் மக்கள் தமது எதிர்காலத்தைத் தாமே நிர்ணயிப்பதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கச் செய்யவேண்டுமென ஐக்கிய அமெரிக்க அரசாங்கத்தை வற்புறுத்தத் தவறியுள்ளமையையிட்டும்,

(2) வியட்நாம் சனநாயகக் குடியரசையும், தென் வியட்நாம் குடியரசில் அண்மையில் நிறுவப்பட்டதும், உண்மைப் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வகிக்கின்ற ஒரே அரசாங்கமாக விளங்குவதுமான இடைக்காலப் புரட்சி அரசாங்கத்தை அங்கீகரிப்பதற்கான தன் விருப்பத்தைத்தெரிவிக்கத் தவறியுள்ளமையையிட்டும் வருந்துகின்றோம். ;

கொரிய மக்கள் சனநாயகக் குடியரசை முற்றுக அங்கீகரிப்பதற்கான விருப்பத்தைப் பிரகடனம் செய்யவோ, பல ஆபிரிக்க ஆசிய நாடுகள் அண்மையில் காட்டிய வழியைப் பின்பற்றி ஜேர்மன் மக்கள் குடியரசிற்கு முழு அங்கீகாரம் வழங்கவோ அரசாங்கம் தவறியுள்ளமையையிட்டு மேலும் வருந்துகின்றோம்." —[திரு. சுபசிங்க].

"but regret that Your Excellency's Government has failed, in relation to the situation in Vietnam,

(1) to demand that the U. S. Government should stop its obstruction and stalling at the peace talks in Paris and agree to the complete withdrawal from Vietnam of its armed forces and those of its allies and thereby leave the Vietnamese people to determine their future for themselves ; and

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

(2) to indicate its willingness to recognize the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government recently formed in the Republic of South Vietnam, which is the only really representative government in that state ;

and further regret the failure of the Government to declare its willingness to recognize fully the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or to follow the recent example of several Afro-Asian States and extend full recognition to the German Democratic Republic."—[*Mr. Subasinghe.*]

VI

"එතෙකුදු වුවත්, ඊශ්‍රායල් රජය 1967 ජූනි මස 5 වැනිදා කරන්ට යෙදුන ආක්‍රමණයේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් බලයෙන් අල්ලා යටත් කරගෙන සිටින අරාබි ජනරජයටත්, ජෝර්දානයටත්, සිරියාවටත් අයිති ප්‍රදේශවලින් තම යුද්ධ හමුදා 1967 නොවැම්බර් මස 22 වැනි දින එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංගමයේ ආරක්ෂක මණ්ඩලය සම්මත කළ යෝජනාවට අනුකූලව අස්කර ගන්නා තුරු ඊශ්‍රායෙල් රජයත් සමග ඇති තානාපති සබඳකම් සහ සෙසු සම්බන්ධකම් අත්හිටුවන මෙන් මෙම සභාව ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නිය."—[ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මයා.]

"எனினும், 1967 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் 5 ஆம் தேதி ஆக்கிரமித்துக் கைப்பற்றியதன் விளைவாகத் தொடர்ந்து தம்மாட்சிக்குள் வைத்திருக்கும் ஐக்கிய அறபுக் குடியரசு, ஜோர்டான், சிறியா ஆகிய நாடுகளின் ஆள்புலங்களிலிருந்து, ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் சபை 1967, நவம்பர் 22 ஆம் தேதி நிறைவேற்றிய தீர்மானத்திற்கிணங்க இஸ்றவேல் அரசாங்கம் தனது ஆயுதப் படைகளை வாபசுபெறும் வரை அந்நாட்டுடன் உள்ள இராஜரீகத் தொடர்புகளையும் ஏனைய தொடர்புகளையும் தற்காலிகமாகத் துண்டிக்குமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறோம்."—[ஜனாப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீது].

"but calls upon the Government to suspend diplomatic and other relations with Israel until the Government of Israel, as required by the Resolution of the United Nations Security Council of November 22, 1967, withdraws its armed forces from the territories of the U. A. R., Jordan and Syria, which they continue to occupy in consequence of their aggression of June 5th 1967."—[*Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed.*]

"එම වචන එනැනට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය යළින් සභාභිමුඛ කරන ලදි.

"அச்சொற்கள் ஆங்கு சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question again proposed, "That those words be there added."

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

Mr. Speaker, we are at the tail end of the Debate on the last Address by His Excellency the Governor-General to this Parliament. One noteworthy feature in this Debate is that none of the big guns in the Government seem to have boomed this time. Even the Hon. Minister of State who normally steps into the breach has shied away from his task of defending the Government. It was left to most of the backbenchers to defend the Government. And what a defence they have put forward !

I studied His Excellency's Address carefully and also read it in conjunction with the first Address of His Excellency to this Parliament. Nowhere did I notice any attempt to take stock of the position at the end of this Government's period of stewardship. Nearly five years have elapsed, and one would have thought that the Government—they set some goals at the beginning of their stewardship—would now, almost at the end of their stewardship, recapitulate what has been done and what has been achieved. I have gone through this Address as closely as I could, but I am sorry that there is nothing to indicate that there is any such attempt to sum up the position that the Government has so far arrived at.

Before I embark on the Address itself, I must mention that for the first time the Hon. Prime Minister, on behalf of his Government, has fortified his Government's position by quoting from the Central Bank Report and the statistics contained therein. Before I deal with that it will be my endeavour in the course of this speech to prove how wrong those figures are, but first I want to refer to one of the significant omissions in this Address.

First of all, I refer to the question about China. I am not referring now to the so-called hordes of Chinese who came to Ceylon just before the elections in 1965 and plagued the life of the Hon. Prime Minister and made Ministers very concerned about the future of this country being surrendered to China. We had a Debate on this in this House, and on that occasion the Hon. Prime Minister made a categorical promise. I am referring now to the Maritime Pact with China. I refer you to HANSARD of April 23, 1965. The Hon. Dudley Senanayake, in reply to the criticism made by us—I shall not go into the details ; I shall deal with only the salient points—made a pointed reference to the undesirability of that pact. He said : " Let me ask the Members of the previous Government opposite what was the necessity for the maritime pact." Then he went on to say that there was absolutely no reason why that pact should have been entered into, and that was no reason for it to be accepted by this Government.

The hon. Member for Dompe in the course of his statement asked this pointed question: " If you are not satisfied, will you give notice? " The Hon. Prime Minister said, " Yes. ".

Now, one would have expected that, having made so much noise about it during the election, having categorically stated in this House that he would give notice, he would take action to abrogate the pact, independent of the fact that we had asked that the pact be torn up by this Government in view of his statement that there was no necessity for us to have entered into such an agreement. But the Hon. Prime Minister replied: " How can I do that? I am dealing with another country. Is that the way to deal with a country like China ? We have to give six months' notice to abrogate it. "

Nearly five years have elapsed but up to date there is not one word from the Government or from the Hon. Prime Minister as to what they have done with regard to the maritime pact. Did they tear it up? Did they abrogate it? Or are they satisfied that there is absolutely no harm in that maritime pact and that they should operate it? If so

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is it not the duty of the Hon. Prime Minister to come before this House and say, "We were wrong. We were mistaken. There is nothing harmful in that pact. There is nothing that is derogatory or that affects the sovereignty or the independence of this country." I would like to have a categorical reply from the Hon. Prime Minister on that question.

I now come to the next point. I am referring to three omissions in this Throne Speech, three significant omissions. I am not going into more. Other hon. Members have dealt with the other points.

More than once the Hon. Prime Minister has said in this House that he would be bringing regulations under the Official Language Act. We know that under the Tamil Language (Special Provisions) Act regulations were passed after considerable debate in this House. On that occasion and subsequently the Hon. Prime Minister has more than once undertaken in this House to place before us the necessary regulations under the Official Language Act. Has he done that? There is no mention of it in this final Throne Speech nor has any hon. Member of the Government got up and explained the position with regard to that matter.

In point of fact, there is a specific promise, a categorical statement made that "necessary regulations would be framed under the Official Language Act of 1956. To date we have not seen the regulations nor have we been given any reason why they failed to bring them.

The next omission I shall refer to is something that was in the first Throne Speech. We found this: "Employer-employee relations will be rendered more cordial by ensuring employee participation in management and profits, Concrete proposals to implement this policy will be placed before you." There is no reference to it in this final year.

The Hon. Prime Minister twitted us because in the course of that Debate we did not refer to it. The Hon. Minister of Labour said, "We are undermining the position of the Opposition vis-a-vis labour. They will have no labourers and employees supporting them after that." They were going to win over all the labourers as a result of their policy! What has happened to all these policies which you so gaily talked about? A wonderful change was to be brought about in employer-employee relations. We have heard nothing about it.

I am not going into the other omissions. Various Members have dealt with them. I am now passing on to my main contention. As I said this final Throne Speech of the Government is highlighted by the fact that for the first time there is reference to the statistics available in the Report of the Central Bank. To grasp the significance of this let us go back to the broad position taken up by the Government in its first Throne Speech.

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) quoted from that Throne Speech but I crave your indulgence to do so again because I think that sums up the position of the Government at that time and also gives us an opportunity of analysing the present posision of the Government.

This is what it says :

"My Government is aware of the grave economic situation which faces the country today."

Mark the words : "My Government is aware of the grave economic situation which faces the country today." What are the factors ?

"Shortages of imported goods, rising prices and a depleted level of external assets are impeding the effective functioning of the economy. Unemployment has reached massive proportions while the cost of living is ever rising. My Government intends to take resolute steps to meet these difficulties and to set the country on the road to progress."—OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th April, 1965; Vol. 60, c. 98.]

I want to analyse that. That will be my main task today.

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

In 1965 the Government spoke of the grave economic situation facing the country arising from a shortage of imported goods. Have you made good that ? There were hon. Members on the Government side who got up and said that this was a deliberate policy on the part of the Government—not to import goods. But your position in 1965 was that the grave economic situation arose partly from a shortage of goods. Have you made good ?

Everything is in short supply today, particularly essential goods. Milk foods for babies and children are in short supply. Onions and potatoes are in short supply. I was in Matale the other day and some villagers told me that they had not seen onions for one month. All over the country the tremendous shortage of goods continues. In point of fact —I shall quote the figure later—the index of the volume of imports for 1968 is less than for 1967.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Naturally, because of local production.

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

I shall come to local production presently. But you undertook in 1965 to take resolute steps to prevent shortages. That is the undertaking with which you started. Is there local production of milk foods also ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Oh yes !

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

There is no local production of milk foods. You are importing milk powder and packaging it here. Surely the Prime Minister knows the difference between the two.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

What about condensed milk ?

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

You have spent your money to import jeeps, mini-mokes and cars. You have imported more than 10,000 cars during the period of your regime. In the 5 Sri series there are more than 5,000 vehicles. When you came into office the 4 Sri series was less than 5,000. They are still coming in.

You have found money to import all manner of luxury goods under OGL with FEECs. You imported over Rs. 1 million worth of second-hand clothing. That is what you have done under OGL. You found money for all that. But you are not prepared to find the money to bring in corriander for the sick people of this country. You are today very eloquently dumb about all that in your Throne Speech, your last dying political deposition.

In point of fact what excuse has the Government got for its dismal failure to live up to its grandiose promises made in 1965 ? The Government has not even a decent alibi plausible enough to trot out even in mitigation. I listened to some of the speeches made by the hon. Members of the Government. Excuses were made that in other countries the position is worse. When this argument was trotted out by the previous Government they tried to laugh them out of court. Is that a consolation to the people of this country that things are much worse in other countries. You have to prove it. It is like the Hon. Minister of Education who talks about the cost of travelling

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from London to Cambridge and then comparing it with the cost of travelling from one place in Ceylon to another—in one case it costs Rs. 15 and in the other it costs Rs. 2.50. But does he know the poverty line in England ? Does he know that the poverty line in the United States is 3,000 dollars ? That is Rs. 18,000. An income of Rs. 1,500 per month is considered to be poor in the United States of America. Half of that is the poverty line in England and what is the poverty line in Ceylon today ? How much does a worker earn ? Surely, when a Minister like the Minister of Education talks so glibly he must know what he is talking about without talking nonsence, because Ministers are quoted abroad and people would laugh at statements of this nature made by the Ministers. Of all the balderdash that is being talked of in this country, the biggest from that point of view is what the Hon. Minister of Education talks about.

In your first Throne Speech you talked about taking " resolute steps. " You said that the economy is in a grave condition because of the shortage of imported goods and that it has resulted in rising prices. You said that you are going to take resolute steps to bring down the prices. That was one of the promises made then. What have you done ?

In point of fact from every platform prior to 1965 you were talking about the high cost of living. What is the present position ? By deliberate action on the part of the Government they have increased the prices ; they have increased the price of sugar ; they have increased the price of flour, and further by cutting down the rice ration to one measure they have removed the subsidy on that one measure and thus increased the price of rice to the ordinary consumer. That is a part of your deliberate policy. You started on the assumption or the desirability of bringing down the prices. That was a promise in your first Throne Speech.

Hon. Members have referred to the cost-of-living index. I shall have occasion to refer to it again. It is 130 today. When you took over in 1965 it was 112.9 but today it has risen by 18 points, the highest point ever reached.

What more have you done ? By deliberate action you devalued the rupee by 20 per cent and boosted the prices once more. What is the cost of devaluation to this country ? I shall refer to that again. Sir, very strangely all the Ministers are silent. What is the cost of devaluation today ? Repeatedly we asked the Minister of Finance in this House to tell us how much more foreign exchange we have earned as a result of the devaluation. Has he told us that ? I know why they are keeping silent. They dare not open their mouths about the results of devaluation.

That is not all. Not satisfied with devaluation and pushing up the prices they have introduced the FEECs scheme and with what result ? You try to pretend to this country that the FEECs scheme will have no effect on the prices generally. On the contrary the prices have gone up and they continue to rise. In economic life you cannot compartmentalize the actions in one direction without having their repercussions felt in other directions. That is the general defect. The result is a continuous rise in the price level.

And the latest is that you increased the FEECs rate to 55 per cent at the behest of the World Bank. Is anybody prepared to deny that ? Let me quote from newspapers that are not unfavourable to you. I want to ask this question. Is this country governed by the World Bank or by this Government ? I shall give you a number of examples. This is what the " Ceylon Daily News " of 24th June 1969 says at page 1 :

" A few months ago the Hon. Prime Minister had suggested to the Food Production Sub-Committee that agro-chemicals should be put in ' A ' category. He wanted the Ministry of Planning to discuss this subject with the World Bank in view of the importance of agro-chemicals to the food production drive. "

Where are we when the Prime Minister of this country, who feels that a

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particular item should be put in category "A" and removed from the FEECs scheme, has not the capacity to do so without the consent of the World Bank? What is the independence of this country? What plight has the Government put us in?

Why do you not admit the fact that you have raised electricity rates in this country? The Government is being easily diddled by the World Bank. Why do you not admit it? Not one paper in this country admitted this fact. I ask anybody to get up and deny that it is a condition of the loan for the second stage of the electricity scheme that you raise your electricity rates. In point of fact, our electricity rates are the highest in the world today. Are we or the World Bank governing this country? What kind of government is this? There is not one self-respecting Minister in the Cabinet who can get up and say, "I have nothing to do with this." What a sorry position you have been reduced to!

Let me now refer to the new FEECs rate. This is what the "Ceylon Daily News" of 18th June 1969 says at page 1:

"The Government is considering giving relief to importers of tractors, agro-chemicals and tea chests which are at present under O.G.L., and prices will rise as a result of the FEECs rate being up."

That is what the "Daily News" itself thinks. The "Ceylon Observer" of the same day says this:

"FEECs rise forced on government by the World Bank, but Mr. J. R. Jayewardene Committee is going to peg down prices."

Where is the pegging? I have not seen any pegs yet. The same paper also says this:

"Some Ministers express grave concern about the impact of the increased FEECs rate on the already rising cost of living."

In other words your FEECs rate has had a direct impact on prices and on the cost of living of the people of this country. Here is another quotation:

"Books cost more under the FEECs. One immediate consequence of this is the increased FEECs rate. The increase of prices will be reflected in the increased cost of books and other printed materials. At the previous rate of Rs. 44 books were priced well out of reach of the average wage-earner and this was hard on the Ceylonese students and adults since there were few libraries to cater for them."

What I am saying about prices will become relevant—and I would like hon. Members to remember that—when I deal with the question of the Gross National Product.

The editorial of the "Ceylon Daily News" of the same day states:

"The country's latest financial crisis owes its origin to a fall in world prices for our principal commodities. Other factors like bunching of payments on account of large imports under O.G.L. in 1968 and in the early months of this year have aggravated the pressure on our reserves. Under the given circumstances it was placed in the Government has perhaps fought as strongly as any government to limit the rise to 55 per cent as against the I.M.F."

So with a great amount of fighting and so on, you have managed to get 5 per cent off.

"The Government faces the serious obligation to cushion the middle income and poorer sections of the community from the adverse effects of the new FEEC rates."

This is what the papers, not unfavourable to you, say about your FEECs. Mark these words: I hope the Hon. Minister of Industries will make note of this:

"Earlier estimates have repeatedly emphasized that new industrialists have enjoyed gallopingly high profits and tax holidays. In some instances specific analysis has indicated that several industries have made as much as 100 to 150 per cent alone on their investments for the last few years. What the nation now requires is an equitable distribution of the burdens imposed. The temptation of using the new FEEC rate as a pretext for jacking up local products can hardly be concealed."

In other words, as a result of the deliberate policy of the Government which set out to reduce prices, prices have been jacked up both by the local industrialists and the country at large. Everything has gone up. This is how you have implemented your own promise made at the beginning of your regime.

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The "Ceylon Daily News" of 2nd July continues like this :

"The effects of the new FEEC rate have been felt. More industries have folded up. Private sector industrial production is expected to be sharply curtailed as a result of the further increase in the FEEC rate. The new rate (1) has pushed up the prices of industrial raw material, and (2) has cut into the profit margin of industrialists. Attempts of the Industries Ministry to price regulate some of the locally produced goods have also been thwarted by the latest price height of FEECs. Some 10 per cent of industries approved last year have already folded up. A further 10 per cent has made little progress and are likely to have their approval cancelled by the Ministry."

That is part of the deliberate policy of your Government. It is this Government that set out to reduce prices. The "Ceylon Observer" is much more drastic, more devastating. The "Ceylon Observer" of the 2nd July referred to the refusal of the Planning Ministry to remove FEECs on imported books and pointed to the fact "that Mr. J. R. Jayewardene himself stated bluntly in Parliament that books cannot be exempted because the World Bank insisted on levying FEECs." The Hon. Minister has never denied this. Important statements are made about their policy.

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

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

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

It must be in the HANSARD.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Obviously they must have taken it from the HANSARD. All that I am saying is that the Ministers are under obligation to correct weighted statements like these.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Where ?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The "Ceylon Observer" of 2nd July.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not read the caption.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

As the "Observer" continues in a much more devastating mood :

"Clearly this indicates as in other instances a fear to incur the wrath of the World Bank emperors who seem to rule with a kind of total indifference to the needs of the people known only to that kind of dictatorial creatures."

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Our Finance Minister is the Governor of the World Bank. He is the Chairman.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It does not seem to have had any effect on behalf of us. That only was made matters worse for us.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

He is the chief emperor !

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

He has been surrendering the sovereignty of this country.

Look at what they say :

"Dr. Gamini Corea, who is more an economic diplomat than an economic expert, chose to surrender the national sovereignty on a matter of critical importance to this country."

That is the verdict of the "Ceylon Observer"—a newspaper very favourable to this Government.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Is that so ?

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

Of course. This is what they say—that Dr. Gamini Corea has surrendered the national sovereignty on a matter of critical importance to this country. That is the verdict. In point of fact, the Government is run by Dr. Gamini Corea. He is everything at the present moment.

My argument is this. I am trying to prove to you that your own short-sighted policies have jacked up prices whereas you started by giving an assurance to this House as well as to the country that your aim was to take "resolute steps" to bring down the prices. That is the assurance with which you started. I am now disproving your claim that you made any effort. On the contrary my argument is—and it is my case—that by deliberate policy your Government has jacked up the prices. Far from salvaging the economy, you have dismally failed in the two problems you said you would tackle.

Now let me look at the third factor —the depleted level of the external assets. You remember, your position was this :

"My Government is aware of the grave economic situation which faces this country today, shortage of imported goods, rise in prices and the depleted level of the external assets."

These are the factors you mentioned. What is the position ? External assets at the end of 1964, just before we handed over, totalled Rs. 439.9 million. If you remove the sinking fund, the amount set apart for the sinking fund, the actual amount was Rs. 207.6 million. What was the position in 1965 ? In 1965 the external assets were Rs. 317.6 million. Without the sinking fund it was Rs. 281.9 million. Mind you, when they took office they laughed at us and said "You did not leave us sufficient money to buy rice even for four days." It was repeated over and over again by your various second-rankers much more vociferously, with less excuse of course, because they do not understand what they are saying. In 1966 it was Rs. 448.9 million. Without the sinking fund it was Rs. 407 million. At the end of 1967 it was Rs. 463 million. Without the sinking fund it was Rs. 417.4 million. At the end of 1968 it was Rs. 413.5 million. Without the sinking fund it was Rs. 379.5 million.

But that is not the end of the story. Prior to 1964, in 1961 and 1962 the previous Government borrowed from the I.M.F. to the tune of Rs. 107.6 million. How much have you borrowed ? At the end of 1968 you have borrowed from the I.M.F. Rs. 589.2 million. The total of borrowings up to date, therefore, is Rs. 696.8 million, of which you have paid back Rs. 154.9 million. That is, the original Rs. 107.6 million has been paid back, plus about Rs. 50 million more. You have to your credit, as a subscribed amount, Rs. 39.2 million. The balance still due to the I.M.F. is Rs. 541.9 million. The total assets, less the sinking fund that you have, is Rs. 379.5 million. You are minus Rs. 162.2 million. We at least left funds to last four days. What have you left ? Minus Rs. 162.2 million ! You have not even a cent to call your own. Indeed, in one year, 1968, you added nearly Rs. 500 million—Rs. 499.8 million I think—to our foreign liabilities.

This is set out in the Central Bank Report, page 230. Ceylon's gross official external liabilities were

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Rs. 1,537.9 million in 1967 ; it went up to Rs. 2,037 million plus Rs. 499.1 million in 1968. That is the total of your liabilities in one year. So, these people who talked about the low level of external assets and promised to take resolute steps to increase them have brought this country to the verge of bankruptcy. We have not even one cent to call our own. This is the way you have taken resolute steps to improve the external balances !

In 1965 you saw a grave economic situation. Why ? Shortages of imported goods, rising prices, depleted external assets. And what have you left ? Are we not justified in saying that you are leaving a much graver economic situation—that you have hopelessly bungled and failed in your stewardship, that you have left this country bare ?

Let me come to the second part of that statement. You talked about the "massive" unemployment. "Unemployment has reached massive proportions." I am not going to deal at length with that matter, but let me refer to only one or two points.

I am reading from yesterday's "Ceylon Observer". I shall give you a chance of guessing who the author is after I read it :

"Unemployment will lead to revolution."

Guess who makes that statement. You will be surprised. At the end of July 1969 a statement is made to this effect :

"If the Government fails to take measures to solve the problem of unemployment in the country there will be bloody revolution in the country."

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(දොම්පෙ)

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

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Dompe)

Who says that ?

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

Who says that ? That is what I also want to know. Who says that ? You will be surprised. The Hon. Minister of Commerce and Trade says that. What is the implication of that ? That your Government has failed for 4½ years to tackle the unemployment problem.

ගරු හියු ප්‍රනාන්දු (වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමති)
(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணண்டோ—வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando—Minister of Commerce and Trade)

It is only a part of the statement I made.

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

But you have not yet denied it.

ගරු හියු ප්‍රනාන්දු
(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணண்டோ)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

I am not going to deny all the statements that are—[*Interruption*].

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

Agreed. That is very convenient.

ගරු හියු ප්‍රනාන්දු
(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணண்டோ)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

But in the course of my statement I also stated that the schemes that we have already started will absorb the unemployed in the country.

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

You are not denying this statement.

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ගරු හියු ප්‍රනාන්දු
(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணாண்டோ)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

You cannot take a part of the statement and—[*Interruption*].

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

I know. You are not denying this statement. You are only saying that I am reading only a part of it. I shall read the rest.

ගරු හියු ප්‍රනාන්දු
(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணாண்டோ)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

Yes.

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

I shall read the whole thing. You will be surprised at the consequences. "The Government should pay attention to this situation which might bring serious consequences to the country and to the nation." What does this mean? That for four and a half years you have done nothing. You are now asking the Government to pay serious attention. Is that not the implication of what you have stated? You are condemning by your own statement your Government's present position.

What is the position that they took up in 1965? "Unemployment has reached massive proportions", and therefore they were going to take resolute steps to bring down the unemployment figure.

I congratulate the Hon. Minister for his courage in admitting the truth.

එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මියා.
(මිනුවන්ගොඩ)
(திரு. எம். பீ. டி சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—மினுவாங்கொட)
(Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena—Minuwangoda)

Keep it up.

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

The "Ceylon Observer" also says that Mr. Hugh Fernando said—and this is in inverted commas—"As a politician when he attends school functions he was struck by a woeful feeling when he thought of the future of the thousands of school children who would enter society in the near future."

ගරු හියු ප්‍රනාන්දු
(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணாண்டோ)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

Quite right.

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

That is right. I am not denying that. But you are condemning your own Government. You are damning your own Government. That was the Government's policy for the last four and a quarter years. I am congratulating you for your courage.

ගරු හියු ප්‍රනාන්දු
(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணாண்டோ)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

I referred to the problem that any government will have to face in the future.

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

Never mind about other governments. Your Government undertook at the beginning of your regime to take resolute steps to bring down the massive unemployment figure.

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ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Five years is not enough.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Now they say five years is not enough. Do they want a whole generation ?

I do not want to give you the figures. But you thought that the figure 165,000 in 1964 was massive. What is the figure today ? In February 1969 it was 284,000, and that is only the registered unemployed. And the Hon. Prime Minister himself in his speech said that it was six lakhs last year.

Today, since the unemployment figure increases at the rate of one lakh a year, it is nearly 7½ lakhs. You have increased the unemployment figure to roughly 119,000 in four and a quarter years. The increase in the four years of the previous regime was only 37,000. So, are we not entitled to say, if 164,000 was massive, that the unemployment figure today is gigantic ?

Next I come to the cost of living. I have already dealt with that partially by referring to the rise in prices. You talked of an ever increasing cost of living, but the cost of living has never ceased to rise. What is the present position ? During your period it has gone up by 18 points. Under the previous regime it went up by only 7 points, from 105 to 112. Now it has gone up from 112 to 130, and that also on a purely Colombo working class consumers' index. It is based on one measure of rice as consumed by the working class today. The free measure of rice is the only item that is taken into account in computing the working class index. You can see how utterly lopsided the index is, and with that lopsidedness the figure today is 130.

So, on all the points that you have raised in your own first Throne Speech, you stand condemned.

Now I come to the more important factor. You have been talking about the improvement of the economy of the country and you have quoted satistics from the Central Bank report for 1968 to justify your position. Now, let me analyse those figures. I am sorry the Hon. Prime Minister is not here because he has been talking very big about this. I shall prove that the Hon. Prime Minister has been diddled by the Central Bank. I shall give you the reason why I say this.

According to the 1968 Central Bank Report itself, under current prices the GNP rose by 19.3 per cent, while under constant prices it rose by only 8.3 per cent. Constant prices are the prices with the 1959 price level as the base. With 1959 as the base, constant prices rose only by 8.3 per cent.

Let us compare the previous figures. In 1964 current prices rose by 6 per cent as against 1963 while the constant prices rose by 4.5 per cent. The gap was only 1.5 per cent. In 1965 the current prices rose by 4 per cent while the constant prices rose by 2 per cent. The gap was 2 per cent. In 1966—this is very strange ; I do not understand this at all coming from the Central Bank—the current prices rose by 1.3 per cent while the constant prices rose by 1.6 per cent. It cannot be so. As against the 1959 prices the 1966 prices must have increased. Obviously there is something wrong in the figures of the Central Bank. In 1967 the current prices rose by 4.9 per cent while the constant prices rose by 4.2 per cent. The gap was only .7 per cent. In 1968 the current prices rose by 19.3 per cent while the constant prices rose by 8.3 per cent. The gap was 11 per cent.

What does this mean ? This means that there has been tremendous inflation in 1968 as compared with the previous years.

But are these figures correct ? Let us analyse these figures. How was this constant price measured ? We

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have no price level index in Ceylon. We have only a cost-of-living index which does not take into account all the factors that go into a price level index. A price level means the general prices of a selected number of articles not only of consumption but also for production and so on—all that is taken into account in determining price level. Now, in the absence of that, what has the Central Bank done ? The Central Bank has worked out what they call an implicit price index. What is an implicit price index ? Until 1968 they had not worked out an implicit price index. On this occasion alone, for the report for 1968, they worked out an implicit price index. What is an implicit price index ? An implicit price index is obtained by dividing current prices by constant prices. I may not be as educated, theoretically perfect and have the same standard of knowledge in economics as the pandits of the Central Bank, but I must say this. I do not know how one can possibly get an implicit index of price levels by dividing the current prices by the constant prices for 1968. Mark you, when you are talking about constant prices you are talking in terms of comparing with prices in 1959. Your base is 1959. Therefore, when you talk about constant prices for 1968, you must refer back to the base, and on that base if you work out an implicit price index I can understand. But there is no reference to the base in the report here. If anybody doubts it, I can show it in black and white in the report itself. At page 4 of the Central Bank Report for 1968 this is what is stated :

"An implicit price index indicates the extent to which the average level of prices would have moved had there been a general index of the price level. The implicit price index is obtained by dividing the GNP at current prices by the GNP at constant prices."

This is nonsense, just simple, unadulterated nonsense, that you can work out an implicit price index by dividing current prices by constant prices. You can divide. What do you get when you divide 9,000 by 8,000 ? You get 1.11, not 11 per cent. Then you multiply that by hundred —I do not know why—and say it is 11 per cent. Wonderful jugglery ! To find the implicit index you divide the current price by constant price. If you have the constant price why do you want an implicit index ? You are going round and round the mulberry bush ! Sir, in order to find out the constant price you want to work out the implicit index. To work out the implicit index you are assuming there is a constant price already ! Then why do you want an implicit index ? This is downright dishonesty on their part. They have boosted the figures in order to prove that there had been a tremendous increase in the price level. I will go on further and prove it. This is not merely arguing round a circle. If you know the constant price, obviously you do not need an implicit index. Why do you want to work it out in a big way in order to get the constant price ? Now, Sir, instead of going through all this jugglery there are obvious facts available to us on which we can broadly base our position.

The Government devalued the currency by 20 per cent and the prices went up throughout the country by more than 20 per cent. He is shaking his head. I will prove that from the Central Bank report itself. The prices have gone up by more than 20 per cent and that is the tragedy of it. The Central Bank does not know what it says in one part of the report in reference to what it has stated in another part. I am proving this from the Central Bank report.

To prove that the FEEC scheme has increased the prices we do not need all this jugglery. It is not difficult to prove that. I have already quoted figures and also statements by people outside to prove that. Let us take this simple fact : as against the 1959 cost-of-living index, inadequate as it is, it has gone up by 25 points today. What does that mean ? Prices have risen by more than 20 per cent. The cost-of-living

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index in 1959 was 105, but today it is 130. The difference is 25 points and that can only be accounted for by the increase of prices by more than 30 per cent. It is a simple fact and you cannot get behind that. Prices have gone up and as a result the cost-of-living index has gone up by 25 points. Take any article you like and you will see that it has gone up in price. Take this material I am using. What is the price today ? When you assumed office it was Rs. 1.90 per yard, but today it is Rs. 4.60 per yard. Your own Salu Sala was selling it at Rs. 1.55 but today it is sold at Rs. 2.12. What is the difference ? It is not 11 per cent. It is more than 60 to 70 per cent. What is the price of chillies today ? Whatever the article, the price has gone up by more than ten per cent in comparison with the price in 1959. Let us not forget—we are not comparing the last year's figures—that we are comparing the 1959 figures in order to get the constant price.

Let me take the Central Bank report. At page 31 it says:

"In 1968, export prices increased by 19.9 per cent. Despite this increase, however, terms of trade deteriorated by 7.9 per cent on account of a rise in import prices by 30.2 per cent."

The import prices are taken at customs valuations. The import prices have increased by 30.2 per cent according to the Central Bank report. So how can you say that prices have risen by only 11 per cent as compared with prices in 1959 ? The increase of 30.2 is from 1967. When compared with 1959 what is the increase ? Yet the Central Bank report talks about a 11 per cent difference as between constant and current prices. That is only in regard to import prices.

What about domestic prices ? This is what the Central Bank Report for 1968 says at page 38 :

"The average producers' price of paddy in the open market also increased from Rs. 13.61 to Rs. 15.86 per bushel, that is by 16.5 per cent."

That is as between 1967 and today. Compare that with 1959 without merely taking one article. This is in the Central Bank Report. I am reading from page 38 of the Central Bank Report :

"Prices of many manufactured goods also rose as a result of the increased cost of imported inputs following the devaluation of the Rupee in November, 1967, the introduction of the FEEC Scheme in May, 1968, and of wage costs following the payment of the devaluation allowances to certain classes of employees."

It is the result of your inputs that import prices have gone up by 30.2 per cent as against 1967. Surely your domestic prices have gone up by more than 30 per cent. For your imports, for your raw materials, you pay 30 per cent. more. I have already referred to the fact that there are industrialists who are making 100 to 150 per cent profit. Can these industrialists make 100 to 150 per cent profit unless they jack up their prices by about 100 to 200 per cent ? How are they going to make that enormous profit ? The Central Bank report admits at page 239 that :

"Prices of locally produced foodstuffs also registered substantial increases in 1968 ; thus the prices of turmeric, coconuts and coconut oil, eggs, chillies, pappadam and potatoes rose."

That is as against 1967. The report further states :

"Despite a slower rate of expansion in money supply and a higher rate of growth of real product, prices moved up faster than in 1967."

So will you look back and consider the fact that when you talk in terms of constant prices you are referring to 1959 as a base ? You will see how utterly—I do not want to use strong words—wrong are the figures that have been provided to the Hon. Prime Minister about the increase in the constant GNP. Therefore it is not wrong for me to assume that there is at least a 20 per cent increase in the price level as between 1959 and 1968. Assuming a 20 per cent increase what do you get ? The

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constant GNP. is Rs. 7,847 million. It is practically the same as the constant GNP. of 1956. If so, far from there being a spectacular rate of growth, that growth rate is negative. In 1966 it was minus one and today it is even less.—[*Interruption*]. You are saying, "Oh!". Apparently you were not here and did not follow what I said. I proved that the figure given in the Central Bank report of constant prices as an 8.3 per cent increase is utterly false and cannot be correct because based on 1959 the price level is more than a 11 per cent increase. They cooked up a fictitious implicit index and then diddled the Prime Minister in order to satisfy him that there has been a tremendous increase in production. What has really happened is this. There is a tremendous increase in prices and inflation has taken place in this country.

I hope I have proved to the satisfaction of hon. Members that the improvement in the economy that you talked about is utterly fictitious. The figures that you depended upon to bolster up your case for the great leap forward that you are supposed to have taken have no reality. The Hon. Prime Minister has really been taken for a ride by the Central Bank. The Central Bank, as I said before, has produced a tendentious report to curry favour with the Prime Minister and they are not giving him a true picture of the situation in Ceylon. Unfortunately, the Hon. Prime Minister, not having the time, has unhesitatingly accepted the figures given by them.

Let us look at the problem in another way. I will prove to the Hon. Prime Minister that the figures must be obviously wrong. Take all the other factors that go to show whether the country has improved or not. What does the Central Bank Report for 1968 say about the balance of payments? At page 2 it states :

"The balance of payments in rupee terms was more unfavourable in 1968 than in 1967."

How much more than in 1959? That is what you must remember. The Hon. Prime Minister must remember that we are not talking of constant prices in terms of 1967 but in terms of 1959. If that is what they say about your balance of payments in 1968 how much worse is it than in 1959? The balance of payments in 1968 showed a larger deficit than in 1967; that is what the Central Bank Report says. All that I am asking is, taking into account the cumulative effects, what is the improvement in the economy?—[*Interruption*]. You cannot possibly go on having an adverse balance of payments and talk of improvements in the economy. Do you, Mr. Prime Minister, remember what you said once after disclosing the fall in the terms of trade? You said, "Put that in your pipe and smoke." You will remember that. That is because you gave tremendous importance to the terms of trade in determining whether you have actually made an improvement in the economy or not.

In fact the terms of trade are worse today. In 1968 too Ceylon lived beyond her means, says the Central Bank Report.

At page 6 the report says that the net cash deficit reached the highest figure of Rs. 715.7 million. The expansionary impact of Government's fiscal operations in 1967-68 was Rs. 267.4 million, representing an increase of Rs. 211.3 million over the expansionary impact of the previous years' fiscal operations. Everything was adverse and still you talk of improvements in the economy.

The terms of trade : in 1968 export prices increased by 19.9 per cent. Despite this increase, however, the terms of trade deteriorated by 7.9 per cent. Everything is adverse and you say there is an improvement in the economy.

You talk about prosperity round the corner. You used to laugh at the hon. Member for Agalawatta

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(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) when he talked of the revolution being round the corner. What about your prosperity being round the corner ?

I would like the Hon. Prime Minister to get up and explain this. What is the cost of devaluation, to this country ? Does any hon. Member know that on the public debt alone the increase in cost to this country is Rs. 161 million as a result of devaluation ?

Industrial output : this is what the Central Bank Report says at page 56:

"Although an evaluation of the performance of the whole sector in 1968 is done on the basis of a comparison with previous years, it must be noted that the totals for any two years are not strictly comparable mainly because of differences in the coverage of industrial units."

You have brought in a large number of units, which should have been there last year, on the basis of which you are making this comparison.

It goes on further to state :

"Since the coverage of all other important categories of industry increased this year there is a large increase in the recorded value of industrial production.....

Undoubtedly, part of the increase in the value of production in several lines of industrial activity shown above is purely statistical"—

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary might note that—

—"in the sense that new firms or new products are covered by our survey."

Almost all corporations operated below their full production capacity. Over the ten year period 1957-58 to 1966-67 the annual average rate of increase in capital expenditure was 7.3 per cent compound. Thus the increase in capital expenditure in 1967-68, although lower than in the previous year, was much higher than the amount of growth rate achieved in the past few years. Always remember this : you are getting a bigger coverage.

The net foreign debt has more than doubled itself. The increase was 224 per cent during the last five years while the domestic debt has increased by a little more than two-thirds—69 per cent.

Let us compute the cost of devaluation—page 196 of the Central Bank Report. Due to devaluation of sterling and the rupee the gross foreign debt increased by Rs. 161.7 million. That is the cost to this country of the devaluation. Although we argued against this, the Prime Minister stated : "No, this is going to be beneficial to this country. We are going to get more imports. We are going to get more exports, both of our traditional products as well as the other products." Rs. 161.7 million is the cost during the financial year ending September 1963.

Is that all ? Have we increased our foreign exchange earnings ? The Hon. Minister of Finance has never faced this question. Over and over again in this House we challenged him to produce the figures—as to whether there has been an increase in foreign exchange earnings as a result of devaluation. What has happened ? I refer to page 210 of the Central Bank Report. Earnings from merchandise exports and the sale of services actually declined from $391 million in 1967 to $368 million in 1968. Your earnings from foreign exchange as a result of devaluation have declined.

What is the justification for the devaluation you undertook ? You bamboozled this country. You gave us false figures and you gave us false hopes about the increase in foreign exchange earnings that you were going to get, the boost you were going to give your tea and your traditional products. What is the price of your tea today, Minister of Commerce and Trade ? You promised this House that there would be an increase in tea prices as a result of your conferences in Kampala and other places. What is the price of tea today ?

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(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணாண்டோ)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

What is the price of tea in other countries ?

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

That has nothing to do with us. You are talking about other countries. What were the promises you made here ?

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(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணாண்டோ)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

We are not the only producers of tea.

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

The price of tea in Uganda is much more than the price of tea you are getting.

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(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்ணாண்டோ)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

Slightly more. India and Kenya are in a worse position.

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

Mr. Prime Minister, your total external resources increased in rupees but your capacity to purchase other things dropped. How ? in 1968 the total external resources available to Ceylon was $ 472 million as compared with $ 504 million in 1967. It will be observed that in foreign exchange terms the value of resources available actually fell by U. S. Dollars 32 million. That is the result of your devaluation and your FEECs.

The performance of the Invisibles Account of the Ceylon balance of payments in recent years has not altogether been satisfactory. In 1965 Ceylon had a surplus of Rs. 72 million and in 1968 this has come down to Rs. 20 million.

I have, in the short time at my disposal, tried to prove to you you that this Government has failed miserably. I have taken the Central Bank Report and looked at the figures in two ways : one, directly on the so-called increase in the national growth. That is utterly fictitious ; that figure cannot be correct in terms of the actual rise in prices outside. Then, in the absence of a price level it is an utterly dishonest thing to work it out on the basis of an implicit index and trot out an eleven point increase in the difference between the current price level and the constant price level. In point of fact I have been very conservative. It is more correct to work out the figures at a 30 per cent increase in prices, but I have taken it for granted that there is only an increase of 20 per cent. On that basis, far from there being an increase in the gross national product, we have a minus quantity. In the *per capita* income there is no increase ; in fact, there is a decrease, and we are back again at the 1966 level of Rs. 675.

You started with the promise to take resolute steps to increase the amount of imported goods, bring down prices, bring down the unemployment figure, reduce the cost of living, improve the external balances. What have you done ? What have you got to show at the end of your stewardship ? That you have dismally failed. That you have failed on your own admission, I have proved. You have been diddled by the Central Bank, by their producing a tendentious report just to soothe you and to prove how good they are !

Mr. Prime Minister, I am prepared to believe that there is prosperity for a certain section of the people in this country. There is prosperity, no doubt, for about a lakh or two of the people in this country—the big mudalalis, the new industrialists, who by the grace of God have made 300 per cent profit. Bringing God also into it, they have openly said, "By

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the grace of God we have made 300 per cent profit." Those people are prosperous, I have not the slightest doubt. The blackmarketeers are prosperous, the merchants are prosperous, a select few are prosperous. But, are you determining the prosperity of this country on that basis ? For the large mass of people in this country your stewardship has been an unmitigated disaster. That is my case.

I say that this Government has failed in its stewardship, that it has failed to implement its own promises, that it has disappointed the people and made their life much worse. Therefore, I have no hesitation in asking hon. Members who honestly feel about it to vote with us on the amendment moved by us.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Shall we go on till 12.15 P.M. because I want to stop the Debate at 4.45 P.M. to take the Division ?

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Members)

Aye !

පූ. භා. 11.19

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මයා. (අකුරන දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)
(ஜனாப் ஏ. சீ. எஸ். ஹமீத்—அக்குறணை இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed—Second Akurana)

Mr. Speaker, I listened to the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, and listened very carefully as I always do because he always makes a good contribution. There is no doubt about it, though we may not agree with him on many of the things he said.

He painted a very gloomy picture. According to him the Hon. Prime Minister has almost brought the Government to the verge of disaster ; the Central Bank officials are members of the U.N.P. who prepare information to satisfy the Prime Minister ; we are dictated to by the World Bank.

Before I deal with some of these issues I should like to point out, first, that I have gone through the amendments moved by the Opposition—I have as a matter of fact gone through the amendments moved during the last ten years or even more—and I find that some of these amendments on subjects like the cost of living, unemployment, etc. have figured during the last ten to twelve years. Then there were some amendments which had been there during the last two years, had disappeared in 1968, and have come in this year.

Now, I find that amendments dealing with the grant of political rights to public servants, better wages for the Public Service, were there in 1966 and they were also there in 1967, but they were not there in 1968. And now in 1969 they have appeared again.

I find the condemnation of Israel, the calling for the suspension of diplomatic ties with Israel, were there in 1967, they were not there in 1968, and they are there this year. Perhaps according to them the Israelis packed up and went away in 1968 and then appeared again this year.

Now, Sir, this is I believe food for thought. The amendments appear to have been framed with a view to the elections.

It is interesting to note that in 1966—as a matter of fact from 1956—there had been an amendment asking for an increase in the wages of public servants. In 1966 it was there. In 1968 that amendment was not there. This year it has appeared again. Why ? Of course, I congratulate the Opposition on their intelligent speculation because they think that there is a likelihood of this Government increasing the wages of public servants. Therefore they want to claim credit and say : you know, we asked for it in 1966, 1967 and this year also. In 1967 they forgot about political

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[හමීඩ් මයා.]

rights for public servants and they forgot about a wage increase in 1968. Now, in 1969, they are asking for all that.

Take the Israel issue. In 1967 they asked for the suspension of diplomatic ties with Israel. It was in one of their amendments. In 1968 there was no such amendment. This year there is an amendment asking for the suspension of diplomatic ties with Israel. Why? Because the Hon. Prime Minister visited the UAR, and elections are coming.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Is that why the Prime Minister went?—[*Interruption*].

හමීඩ් මයා.

(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)

(Mr. Hameed)

The plain fact is that the Prime Minister visited the UAR and you thought you must now do something to canvass the support of the Muslims. So that amendment came in once again.

In regard to public servants, there were two salary increases, one in 1947 and the other in 1955, both during the stewardship of the UNP. If there is again going to be an increase in their wages it is going to be under the National Government.

I ask, can the Opposition take the public servants for a ride like this every day? If you are for salary increases for public servants, if you are for political rights for public servants, how is it you thought about them in your amendments in one year and forgot about them in the other year and now again you are asking for them?

In the Throne Speech debates during the last four years the whip horse used to be the Federal Party. The theme song of the Opposition used to be the alliance between the Federal Party and the U.N.P. This time the Opposition has been silent about it. After the Federal Party chose to leave the Government and occupy the Opposition benches has there been a change of attitude towards the Federal Party in Opposition circles? We know that during the last few months a number of emissaries from the S.L.F.P. have crossed and re-crossed Elephant Pass garbed in sack-cloth and daubed in ashes and gone before the people in the peninsula and told them about their love, affection and brotherly feeling. Have these emissaries from Anuradhapura, Medawachchiya and Katugampola succeeded?

ඒ. බී. රත්නායක මයා. (අනුරාධපුර)

(திரு கே. பி. ரத்னயக்க—அனுராதபுரம்)

(Mr. K. B. Ratnayake—Anuradhapura)

You will see.

හමීඩ් මයා.

(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)

(Mr. Hameed)

We have a right to know because during the debates on the earlier Throne Speeches your theme song was the F.P.-U.N.P. alliance. This year you are silent on the subject. Why? Not only are you silent but I see in a way a healthy trend. You have even, in one of your amendments, asked that the principle of free education be extended to the estate schoolchildren. Now that you have moved this amendment, we should like to know whether on this question you subscribe to the view taken by the National Education Commission or you subscribe to the view that the present status of those schools must continue in the event free education is extended to them. We have a right to know because the National Education Commission makes certain recommendations with regard to the estate schools and their take-over. Do you subscribe to their view, which is that they must be taken over as Sinhala-medium schools, or do you subscribe to the

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view that they must be taken over with the present status ? We have a right to know.

You have been talking a lot about the D.M.K. movement in the country. You have been going round the country, shouting from roof-tops about the danger that lies across the Palk Straits, but you do not have anything in your amendment about it. Where do you stand on this issue ? Have you now revised your thinking ? Have you been canvassed by the Communist Party to their way of thinking because last month the official organ of the Communist Party, the "Aththa", had an editorial pooh-poohing the D.M.K. threat.

ටී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා. (කොලොන්නාව)

(திரு. ரீ. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—கொலொன்னவ)

(Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne—Kolonnawa)

What is your stand ?

හමීඩ් මයා.

(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)

(Mr. Hameed)

We have made it well known here.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Have you got any stand ?

හමීඩ් මයා.

(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)

(Mr. Hameed)

I told you that we have made our stand quite clear. We want to know whether you fall in line with the Communist Party's views because the late Annadurai, the elder brother of the D.M.K. movement, declared that the D.M.K. was more communist than the Indian Communist Party, and today the Indian Communist Party is fully behind the Madras Government. What is your stand ? Why do you not tell us ?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

You tell us your stand.

හමීඩ් මයා.

(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)

(Mr. Hameed)

I told you that we have made it clear.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Repeat it.

හමීඩ් මයා.

(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)

(Mr. Hameed)

We have made it clear.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ (අකුරැස්ස)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—அக்குறஸ்ஸ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

You seem to know a lot about the Indian Communist Party.

හමීඩ් මයා.

(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)

(Mr. Hameed)

I did not know that the authority was here. Specially the country has a right to know whether the Coalition's view towards the F. P. has changed.

සිරිමාවෝ ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය. (අත්තනගල්ල)

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

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

Not at all. Do not worry about that.

හමීඩ් මයා.

(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)

(Mr. Hameed)

Then they have fallen in line with our principle of national unity. I am happy that we have been able to canvass that.

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[හමීඩ් මයා]

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) accused us saying that there is unemployment in the country, there are shortages of goods and the cost of living has risen, and so on. The contention of the Opposition is that unemployment figures in the various employment exchanges of the country show an increase. I shall tell you the fact. I am disappointed with the percentage that is shown there. What really happened was this. During the stewardship of the last Government there were no employment opportunities and nobody cared to go to an employment exchange and get himself registered. What is the position ? You cannot get behind the fact that the food drive has opened up many avenues of employment. Development works of this Government opened up so many employment opportunities that people started rushing to employment exchanges to get themselves registered Is this not an indication, that employment opportunities in this country have increased ? During the regime of the last Government people did not want to register their names in employment exchanges because they would not get a job even if they had been on the register for five years.

Today the entire climate has changed. For example, take a simple thing like cement. The volume of cement used today, as compared with 1961, has almost doubled. What does that mean ? We do not need to be economists or pundits to know this. What does it mean if the volume of cement used has doubled ? Sir, behind every bag of cement there is employment. Look at the record increase in output of the industrial sector. Have not these things opened the door for employment ? We admit there is an unemployment problem. But we also would wish to make it quite clear that we have created the necessary climate for employment opportunities. That is the point.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
Land Army ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
Not only the Land Army. One need not be a big economist. Let them go round the country and see the number of roads, schools, hospitals and bridges that have been constructed. All these mean—

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
Put up by you ? They were all there. What about the factories ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
Sir, if you go round the country anywhere you will see the amount of development work that is taking place. Capital expenditure has doubled from 1961 to 1968.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
How much has the country benefited ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
Where has that money gone ?

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

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
What does that mean ? If the capital expenditure has doubled from 1961 to 1968, what does that mean ?

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Millions are spent on schools, roads, bridges and so on. What about the employment opportunities that people get? It is very difficult for me to be convinced if somebody were to tell me that when a man puts up a house and spends Rs. 5,000 and employs 5 people a man who spends Rs. 50,000 also employs 5 people.

Look at the food drive. See the amount of employment opportunities there. Has not the industrial sector taken in a larger number of people? Have not the corporations recruited more personnel? Therefo e, our contention is that we have created the necessary climate for employment opportunities.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota spoke next about the cost of living. We do not deny that the cost of living has increased. But what about the increase in the income? During your stewardship what happened was that the cost of living went up but there was no parallel increase in income. Today what is the position? Today the cost of living has gone up, but do not forget that the incomes too have gone up.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
Whose?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
The ordinary people's. Because of the food drive, you cannot deny the fact that the people in the villages, in the rural areas, are living a better life. You cannot deny the fact that they have money. During the last Sinhala New Year, the traders recorded the highest turnover ever in a period of ten years. If that is so, then the people must have money. Do you say that the people are not living better today?

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.
(திரு. டி சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)
(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)
A certain class.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
Look at the number of average persons who are building houses today in this country. Look at the consumption of goods. Last year beer recorded an increase of 300 per cent. Cigarette sales recorded an increase of 47 per cent. You will say that cigarettes are only smoked by the *danapathi* people. Look at the increase in the sale of blades, shoes, soap and various other items. Have not all of them recorded an increase of over 100 to 200 per cent? Then people must be buying these articles.

The Opposition wants to make out —the hon. Member for Yatiyantota said so—"Oh, this food drive has created a capitalist class." I wish the hon. Member for Yatiyantota would go to the rural areas to see how much money has gone into the hands of the average people. The stark fact is that the buying capacity of the people in this country has increased. There is no doubt about it. Look at the increase in the sale of biscuits and cheese in the villages today. Look at the clothes the school-children wear.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
That was there always, before you.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
That was there long ago? Do you say the bridges, schools and buildings were there long ago?

ගරු එන්. එච්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න (සමාජ සේවා ඇමති)
(கௌரவ என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன— சமூக சேவை அமைச்சர்)
(The Hon. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne—Minister of Social Services)
There were many cadjan sheds.

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හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

The fact is that the food drive put the money into the hands of the people. Secondly, under the FEEC scheme the steps taken to give a boost to the minor exports have gone a long way in supplementing the income of the average villager. Arecanut, cocoa, nutmeg and pepper have fetched prices which they never fetched in the history of this country. What about cardamoms and cloves ?

On a previous occasion when I raised the question, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota asked, " What is the foreign exchange earned ? " Now look at the Central Bank Report and you will see the figures.

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

I have read the figures. They are less.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

From minor exports ? I am not talking about the total sum but the figures for minor exports.

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

How does that compensate for the loss of earnings from the others ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

Major exports showed a downward trend in the world market. That everybody knows. But because of the FEECs you cannot deny the fact that the minor exports have fetched very good prices.

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

Not foreign exchange.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

Of course.

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

Rupee earnings are more, not your foreign exchange earnings.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

What matters to the man is the rupee.

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

Certainly not. From the point of view of the country it is not the important point. The important point is the foreign exchange earned.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

I wish to refer him to page 232 of the Central Bank Report. If you take a thing like arecanut, that earned 34 per cent more than last year.

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

Rupees ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

No. Why do you not look at this report ? It is at page 230. You get most of those items there. The earnings from those items have gone up by 700 per cent. So, you cannot ask : what is the foreign exchange content ? Look at this whole table. Thus, you will find that from two angles the average man's income has been supplemented: one is the food drive, and the other is the boost

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given to the minor exports. You cannot deny that. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota himself knows that arecanuts have been a problem in his constituency for the last ten years. Can he deny that ? Those two steps have gone to supplement the incomes of the average people in this country. That is the point which the Opposition does not want to concede.

The net result of some of the steps taken by us is that the number of items produced in this country has increased, also the quantity produced. Surely, if people are not buying the industrialists would not have increased production.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota spoke about the FEECs, and he said that that resulted in the prices going up further. What is the actual story ? The actual story is that when the FEEC scheme was started about Rs. 400 million worth of goods was introduced to the market and the market rose. The demand too rose, and the Government had to decide between two things: either augment the market or increase the FEEC rate. The Government could not augment the market because foreign exchange was required for more essential things, for essential imports.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
Like what ? Benz cars ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
If you do not know what are essential imports, I cannot help you. In the opinion of certain people Benz cars are essential imports ! We do not belong to that class.

Now the Government had either to augment the market or increase the FEEC rate. What did the Government do ? The Government increased the FEEC rate. At this point, I like to ask the hon. Member for Yatiyantota this : if he has a house to be rented out, and if there are ten people who are prepared to take it, is he going to say, " Come, let me see who is the poorest out of the ten. I will give the house to the one who has offered the lowest rent. " Would you do that ? After all, there is the commercial aspect to it.

The Opposition is trying to mislead the people of this country by saying that the FEEC rate has been increased, and therefore the cost of living will go up further. How ? There is what is called ' A ' category under which you get all the essential imports like flour, sugar, chillies, onions, dhal, dried fish. All these items come under the ' A ' category where the increase in the FEEC rate has no relation whatsoever. The FEEC rate does not apply to those items. That is what I want to point out. To what items does the FEEC rate apply ? The FEEC rate applies only to items that come under open general licence. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota on the one side says the industrialists are making enormous profits. On the other, when you free all control, when you liberalize the economy and allow only raw materials, you create competition and get industrialists to sell at a fair price, you say that is also wrong.

Under the FEECs what do you do ? All raw material for industrialists with a turnover of over a lakh of rupees has to be bought under open general licence. It is a very funny argument that the hon. Member for Yatiyantota trots out. I want to know how prices can go up if raw materials come in freely.

What was the earlier system ? The earlier system was one of controls and quotas. A man was given a certain quota. A set of bureaucrats controlled the whole thing, and the man who had the quota sat on his goods till the market shot up and then released the goods.

What have we done ? We have created competition. Raw materials come in sufficient quantities. Now these people say the cost of living

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[හමීඩ් මයා.]

will go up. How ? I can understand it if the FEEC rate applied to the 'A' category as well. Then their argument is justifiable.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota stood up here and said, "I charge this Government with having brought 5,000 cars." I have got the figures under O. G. L. imports. I am reading from the Central Bank Report, page 233.

Consumer Goods	..	22.9
Intermediate Goods	..	51.1
Investment Goods	..	26.0

So you will find that consumption goods came in only to the extent of 22.9 per cent under open general licence. But you go round the country and what do you say ? You do not say that under open general licence you can bring in any amount of machinery and any amount of raw material. You say :

තමුන්නාන්සේලාට කන්ට බොන්ට දෙන්ට සල්ලි නැහැ. කාර් එනවා ; ලොරි එනවා ; අලි එනවා.—[*Interruption*]

We have liberalized the economy. We have created competition. And yet the hon. Member for Yatiyantota will say that if Malibans quote Rs. 65 for a tin of biscuits people will walk in and buy it. Surely when selling an article there is a margin of profit beyond which they cannot go ? The seller knows it, the buyer knows it, and the more goods you have the faster must prices come down. If there is any sense in their argument, it might even be said that because the FEEC rate has gone up the price of eggs in the Kollupitiya market has gone up. That type of argument does not cut ice. The fact is that all essential foodstuffs, all items required by corporations and government departments are brought in under category 'A'.

Under category 'B' what are we trying to do ? We are trying to create competition to see that there are enough goods. The only difference is that earlier the man who had a quota sat on his goods until the market shot up while today he cannot do that. A man will buy only when the price appeals to him. Is it your argument that if there is a scarcity of biscuits and the price of a tin of biscuits is fixed at Rs. 65 people will buy biscuits at that price ?

Therefore I say the Government has done the correct thing, the right thing. As I said earlier, under the FEEC system the Government has been able to find a market for minor exports and earn foreign exchange. Then what about manufactured goods ? Look at the record exports of manufactured goods and the foreign exchange earned.

I say, therefore, that the hon. Member for Yatiyantota took an entirely one-sided view——

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

Do you deny that the total foreign exchange earnings are less ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

Your argument was levelled against the FEEC system.

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

That has nothing to do with the country as a whole. What is the total effect on the country ? That is the point.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Will the hon. Member go on with his speech ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

There is also an amendment by the Opposition pointing out that not sufficient fertilizer and agricultural implements are being

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given to farmers. May I politely remind the Opposition that if there is one party and one Government which can claim to speak on behalf of the farmers it is the United National Party and the National Government ? Do hon. Members of the Opposition think that they can take the farmers of this country for a ride by going to the villages and saying :අපි පෝර මිල බස්සන්නය කිව්වා.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
Thcusand are farmers !

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)
What about Ruskin's acres, the gentlemen farmers?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
The villagers are also gentlemen farmers.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)
You are creating a class of gentlemen farmers.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
The food drive is having tremendous social effects. Right down the years the farmers cultivated their fields for survival. Today they work for progress. That is the social revolution that is taking place.—[*Interruption*].

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
What are the paddy holdings ? Sixty-five per cent are less than half an acre. You think you are going to make big progress with half an acre ? You are talking nonsense.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
The fact remains that there has been a social revolution in this country. The farmer of this country lives no more for mere survival, for they work for the progress of the country and they are on the road to progress, and if anybody thinks—[*Interruption*].

If the Opposition think that they can take them for a ride, I think they are mistaken. There is a social revolution that has taken place. I followed every speaker who participated in this Debate from the Opposition but not one speaker had the guts or the audacity to talk about under-development because the farmer who looked to paddy cultivation once upon a time as a seasonal occupation today looks to paddy cultivation as a full-time employment. That is the change.—[*Interruption*]. He says now, " Otherwise they will die. " What an answer ! These are the changes that have taken place. It is not only a social revolution, but because of the food drive there is no more under-development in the rural sector.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
You are talking nonsense. It must be only in Akurana.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனூப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)
Now, Sir, before I conclude I must tell the hon. Member for Yatiyantota this. He said, " How can you go by this national gross product ? "

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
It is " gross national product ". You do not know even that.

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හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

I wish to be corrected and tutored. Thank you.

He said, " How can you go by the facts before you ? " I am not an economist, but may I tell you this much. In the preparation of national accounts no country in the world has reached perfection, not even Switzerland or the United States. Now to the barber who gives you a haircut in the U. K.—I do not know what is so funny about it—or the small grocer in California, or the man in the petrol shed who fills your car with petrol, you give a tip. I will repeat it because that is what interests you. Do you expect that kind of tip and expenditure of that sort to go into the national accounts ?

You took 1959 as the base and proceeded to argue.—[*Interruption*]. I am not talking nonsense.

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

How do you get 8.3 ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

You wanted to make that the base.

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

If you do not know, please do not speak about it.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

You took 1959 as your base year.

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

That is the Central Bank figure.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

You were silent during the rest of the year——

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

What are you talking ? You do not know what you are talking about.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

I have only five minutes more. May I tell you this. I am not an irresponsible Member. I say a thing with a sense of responsibility.

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

I hope so.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

I know that the hon. Member for Yatiyantota is a bit infuriated today.

Before I conclude I should like to refer to the question of Israel. There is a national consensus on this subject. We sympathize with the sufferings of the Arab people and you also sympathize with the sufferings of the Arab people.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)

Your Minister's sympathies were with the Israeli people.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

May I say this ? Let us not make political capital out of the tears of the Palestinian children. Let us not make political capital out of the

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sufferings of widowed mothers in the Arab lands. Let us not make political capital out of the sufferings of the Al-Fatah fighters who are now rotting in Israeli concentration camps. Solidarity with the cause of the Arab people is not anybody's monopoly. It is not a patented trade mark. I should like to tell you that. I find there is a bandwagon of people who are going around the country saying, "When the fair Leader of the Opposition goes to Cairo, President Nasser comes to meet her at the airport. When Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, goes there he sends a very insignificant man." This sort of silly talk can only do damage to the cause of the Arab people. This sort of talk is insulting to the self-respect of the Head of the State himself. These people who said so much—[*Interruption*]. I shall tell you more about it. You allowed Israelis to come to Ceylon. In September 1957, Mr. Shimoni, the Ambassador in Burma, was accredited to Ceylon.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

Who exchanged letters? The so-called father of the nation.

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

You followed our foreign policy to the extent that you followed up our letters. Let us be sure about this. In 1957 the Israelis got a foothold in this country. What happened? In December 1957 the Bandaranaike Government issued a communique accrediting Hulugalle to Tel-Aviv.—[*Interruption*]. I speak with a sense of responsibility. If you listen to me I shall tell you what happened. In December 1957 the Bandaranaike Government issued an official communique accrediting Hulugalle to Tel-Aviv. I take full responsibility for this statement. The Arab states protested, and the Bandaranaike Government withdrew it. In 1959 the then Prime Minister, answering a question in Parliament, said——

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.
(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

1959 ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

Yes.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.
(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Who was the Prime Minister then ?

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜனாப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

Up to September 1959 Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was the Prime Minister. The hon. Member does not seem to know his facts. The Prime Minister answered a question in Parliament and said that there were certain difficulties but that very soon somebody would be accredited to Israel. Dr. Dahanayake, the Prime Minister who followed, carried out the policy of the S. L. F. P. and accredited Sir Arthur Ranasinghe to Tel Aviv. — [*Interruption*]. The Government of Mrs. Bandaranaike withdrew it. Now, the Government of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike at that time did not turn back and tell the Israelis, "Get out of this country." She did not do that. You speak about breaking diplomatic ties. Not one country has suspended diplomatic ties on this issue including India.

Sir, these people are speaking about suspending diplomatic ties. There was a war between India and Pakistan. There was a war between India and China. Were diplomatic ties broken ? May I ask the same question about what happened in

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[හමීඩ් මයා]

1956 ? After the Suez aggression there was occupation of that territory from October 1956 to March 1957 by the Israeli troops. At that time did the Bandaranaike Government suspend diplomatic ties with France and Britain ? I would like to ask them that question.

May I say this. The Muslim people of this country cannot be taken for a ride by anybody. We are not guilible. I wish to appeal once again to this House. This is a sacred issue, an issue where the Arab people are suffering. Let us not make political capital out of the tears of the Palestinian children, out of the tears of the Palestinian widowed mothers, and out of the sufferings of the Al Fatah fighters who are encaged in Israeli concentration camps.

May I conclude by saying that when we survey the South-East Asian scene and see the working of parliamentary democracy in those countries that are experiencing varicus problems, amidst the gloom of tottering regimes, one country stands out like a beacon, stable and sound, and that country is Ceylon.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.
(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

What a cockeyed statement !

හමීඩ් මයා.
(ஜுலைப் ஹமீத்)
(Mr. Hameed)

This stability is a tribute to the efficiency of the National Government whose fifth Throne Speech I have pleasure and pride in supporting.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please ! The Sitting is suspended till 2 P.M.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව තාවකාලිකව අත් හිටුවන ලදින්, අ. භා. 2 ට නැවත පවත්වන ලදි.

அதன்படி அமர்வு இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு மீண்டும் பி. ப. 2 மணிக்கு ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 P.M. and then resumed.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අකුරණ දෙවැනි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (හමීඩ් මයා.) කථාවෙන් පසු මට කථා කරන්නට ලැබීම ගැන මා සන්තෝෂ වෙනවා. කාල වේලාව මදි නිසා මා එතුමාට දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් පිළිතුරු දෙන්නට අදහස් කරන්නේ නෑ. මා එක් කරුණක් දෙකක් පමණයි සඳහන් කරන්නෙ. අපට ආණ්ඩු බලය ලැබුණොත් අප කරන්නේ මොනවාදැයි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා අපෙන් ඇහුවා. අද අප මේ විවාද කරන්නේ මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ රාජාසන කථාව මිස අපගේ රාජාසන කථාවක් නොවන නිසා අප කරන්නට අදහස් කරන දේවල් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කියන්නට වුවමනාවක් නැති බවත්, සුදුසු අවස්ථාවේදී අප ඒවා කියන බවත් මා ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට මතක් කරන්නට කැමැතියි. ලබන මැති වරණයේදී සමහර විට ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා තුන්වන තැනට දැමීමට අපට පුළුවන් වන බව පමණක් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී පෙන්වා දෙන්න ඕනෑ.

අපගේ පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කීප දෙනකු උතුරට යාම ගැන අකුරණ දෙවන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා අපට චෝදනා කළා. අප මේ ගැන මීට පෙරත් ප්‍රකාශයක් කර තිබෙනවා. අපේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් උතුරට ගියේ, එහි කීපදෙනකුම විසින් අවුරුදු දෙකක පමණ කාලයක් තිස්සේ එහි පැමිණෙන ලෙස අපට කර තිබුණු ආරාධනයක්, ඉල්ලීමක් අනුවයි. යාපනය පෙඩරල් පක්ෂය නොවන බව අකුරන දෙවන මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට මතක් කර දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. එහි සිටින්නේ පෙඩරල් පක්ෂයට හිතවත් අය පමණක් නොවෙයි. අප එහි ගියේ පෙඩරල් පක්ෂයේ ආරාධනයක් උඩ නොව පෙඩරල් විරෝධීන්ගේ ආරාධනයක් අනුවයි. අප එහි යනවාට අකුරණ දෙවන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ඔය තරම් බිය වන්නේ මන්දැයි මා අහන්න කැමතියි.

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

පෙඩරල් පක්ෂය පිළිබඳව අපගේ අදහස් දැන් වෙනස් කර තිබෙනවාදැයි ඊළඟට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා අපෙන් ඇහුවා. පෙඩරල් පක්ෂය සම්බන්ධව අපගේ අදහස් එදත් අදත් හෙටත් එකමයි. එහි කිසිම වෙනසක් වී නැහැ. අප පෙඩරල් වාදයට විරුද්ධ බව හැම විටම කියන්නට ලැස්තියි. පෙඩරල් පක්ෂය සමග අපගේ කිසිම සම්බන්ධකමක් නැහැ.

ඊළඟට අකුරන දෙවන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ඊශ්‍රායල් ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධව කථා කරමින් අප ඊශ්‍රායලය සමග තානාපති සම්බන්ධකම් ඇති කර ගත් බව කිව්වා. මීට පෙර පත්තර මාර්ගයෙනුත් අප මීට පිළිතුරු දී තිබෙනවා. ඊශ්‍රායලය සමග සම්බන්ධකම් ඇති කර ගැනීම සඳහා ලියුම් හුවමාරු කෙළේ කවුරුන්ද යන වග අප නොකීවාට කවුරුනුත් දන්නවා. 1957 දී ලංකාව සමග තානාපති සම්බන්ධකම් ඇති කර ගැනීමට ඊශ්‍රායලයට අප ඉඩ දුන්නායයි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා අපට චෝදනා කළා. අප එසේ සම්බන්ධකම් ඇති කර ගන්නට ඉඩ දී දැන් ඒවා කඩා දමන ලෙස ඉල්ලීමේ තේරුම කුමක්දැයි එතුමා අපෙන් අහනවා. ඊශ්‍රායලය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අද තිබෙන්නේ 1957 දී තිබුණු තත්ත්වය නොවන බව මා ඒ මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට මතක් කර දෙන්නට කැමතියි. ඊශ්‍රායලය සමග ඇති තානාපති සම්බන්ධකම් නවත්වන ලෙස අප ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ, ඊශ්‍රායලය 1967 න් පසු අරාබි රටවල් සමග යුද වැදී ගෙන යන මුරණ්ඩු ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය නිසායි. 1967 ජූනි මාසයේ සිටි තැනට ඊශ්‍රායලය ආපසු යා යුතු බවට එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ මණ්ඩලය පවා යෝජනා සම්මත කරගෙන ඇතත් ඊශ්‍රායලය ඒවා පිළිගන්නේ නැහැ. අඩු ගණනේ එය පිළිගන්නා තෙක්වත්, තාවකාලික වශයෙන්, එම රට සමග ලංකාවේ සම්බන්ධකම් නවත්වන ලෙස අප ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. 1957 දී අප ඊශ්‍රායලය සමග සම්බන්ධකම් ඇති කර ගෙන 1960 දී නැවත ඒ සම්බන්ධකම් නැති කළායයි අකුරණ දෙවන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කිව්වා. අප එය පිළිගන්නවා. දහනායක මහතාගේ ආණ්ඩුව ඊශ්‍රායලය සමග සම්බන්ධකම් ඇති කර ගත්තා. ඊට පසු අපගේ ආණ්ඩුව පිහිටුවූ වහාම ඒ සම්බන්ධකම් නතර කරන්නට අපට සිදු වුණා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] 1957 තිබුණු තත්ත්වය

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

අදට වඩා වෙනස්. අරාබි ජනතාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් හැමදාම අපේ අදහස් එකයි. ඒ බව අකුරණ දෙවන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට (හමීඩ් මයා.) කියන්නට කැමතියි. එදත් අප අරාබි ජනතාවට සහයෝගය දුන්නා; අදත් දෙනවා; හෙටත් දෙනවා. එසේ කරන්නේ අමුතු ප්‍රයෝජනයක් බලා පොරොත්තුවෙන් නොවෙයි. මීට වඩා ඒ ගැන කීම අවශ්‍ය නැහැ. මගේ කථාවට වෙන් වී තිබෙන්නේ පැය භාගයයි.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ඊනියා ජාතික රජයේ පස් වන සැසි වාරය අරඹමින් ගරු අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමා විසින් පවත්වන ලද රාජාසන කථාවේ ඇති නිසරු බව ගැන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුනුත්, ජාතික යයි කියා ගන්නා පුවත්පතුත්, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය බලයට පත් කිරීම සඳහා ඡන්දය දුන් මහජනයාත් දැන් විශාල කලකිරීමකින් සිටිනවා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] එහෙම බවක් තමුන්නාන්සේලා නොදන්නවාට මහජනයාත් සමග ගැවසෙන අප දන්නවා.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදිම මේ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන යෝජනා ගැන ඉතාමත්ම සුපරීක්ෂාකාරී ලෙස අපේ කල්පනාව යොමු කරන්නට අප ලැස්තියි. අප එසේ කරන්නේ ද්වේෂයෙන් හෝ දේශපාලන ප්‍රයෝජන ලබා ගැනීමට හෝ නොව, රට ජාතිය වෙනුවෙන් පෙනී සිටින අපේ යුතුකමක් ඉටු කිරීම සඳහායි. යම් රජයක් විසින් රාජාසන කථාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන විට, ඒ රජය ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේදී කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන වැඩ ගැන සටහනකුත්, ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී ප්‍රතිඵල සහිත වැඩ කර තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ ගැන සටහනකුත් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සාමාන්‍ය සිරිතයි. මේ ඊනියා ජාතික රජයේ අවසාන රාජාසන කථාව මේකයි. [බාධා කිරීමක්]

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)
පස් වන රාජාසන කථාව.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
මෙය අවසාන රාජාසන කථාවද නැද්දැයි මහජනයා තීරණය කරනවා ඇති.

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය විසින් 1965 දී මහජනතාවට දෙන ලද පොරොන්දු කීපයක් ගැන ටිකක් කල්පනා කිරීම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී සුදුසු යයි මා හිතනවා. එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය 1965 මැතිවරණ කාලයේදී මහජනයාට පොරොන්දු 21 ක් දුන්නා. ඒ පොරොන්දුවලින් කීපයක් ගැන අප අපේ සංශෝධනවල සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුනුත්, මේ හත් හවුල් රජයට මුක්කු ගසන්නට හදන ජාතික යයි කියන පත්තරකාරයනුත්, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය බලයට පත් කිරීම් සඳහා ඡන්දය දුන් මහජනතාවත් ඒ පොරොන්දු නැවත නැවතත් කියවා බලනවා ඇතැයි මා හිතනවා. එසේ කරන ලෙස ඒ අයගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

එදා අප මේ රට පාලනය කරද්දී, රැකී රක්ෂා, ජීවන වියදම, අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ආහාර හා ඇඳුම් පැළඳුම්, නිවාස යන එදිනෙදා මහජනතාවට බලපාන ප්‍රශ්න ගැන, දැන් ඔය එහා පැත්තේ සිටින උදවිය විසින් කරන ලද විවේචන අපට අමතක වී නැහැ. තමුන්නාන්සේලා මහජනතාවට දුන් පොරොන්දු මොනවාද? "අපට බලය දුන්නොත් මේ රට කප් රුකක් කරනවා" යයි එදා තමුන්නාන්සේලා කිවා. මට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී පොඩි ජාතක කථාවක් මතක් වෙනවා. අර ජල රකුසාගේ කථාව මා දන්නවා. මේ අනෙක් මන්ත්‍රීවරුනුත් ඒක දන්නවා විය හැකියි. නෙළුම් මල් නෙලා ගැනීමට, පිරිසිදු ජලය පානය කිරීමට පොකුණට බසින්නැයි ගොඩ සිටි අයට ඒ ජල රකුසා කීවා. අර උදවිය රැවටී බැස්සා. බැස්සාම බෙල්ල මිරිකුවා එමෙන්ම පසුගිය මහා මැතිවරණ කාලයේ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය රජයේ සේවකයින්ට දුන් පොරොන්දු ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන්න. රජයේ සේවකයින්ට දේශපාලන නිදහස දෙනවාය කිව්වා. දේශපාලන විරුද්ධවාදීන්ගෙන් පළි ගන්නේ නැතැයි කිව්වා. හිරිහැර කරන්නේ නැත කිව්වා. නමුත් බලය අල්ලගත්තාට පසු මොකක්ද කළේ? අර ජල රකුසාටත් වඩා දරුණු අන්දමින් මේ ආණ්ඩුව ඒ කොටස්වල බෙල්ල මිරිකුවා. නමුත් දැන් ඒ කොටස් අවස්ථාව ලැබුණු වහාම එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට පිළිතුරු දෙන්නට සූදානමින් සිටිනවා.

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

නොයෙක් දේවල් කරනවාය කියා පොරොන්දු දී බලය අල්ලාගත් තමුන්නාන්සේලා අප සැලැස්මක් උඩ ගෙන ගිය යම් යම් වැඩ පිළිවෙලවල් අවුල් කළා. තමුන්නාන්සේලා කළේ එපමණයි. ලංකා ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩලයේ, වරායේ සහ අනිකුත් සංස්ථාවල පාලනය හොඳ නැත, අපට බලය ලැබුණොත් අප ඒවා හොඳින් පාලනය කර රටේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා ඒවායේ මූදල් යොදවනවාය කියා තමුන්නාන්සේලා පසුගිය මහා මැතිවරණ කාලයේ පොරොන්දු දුන්නා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි. තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ නෑදෑ හිත මිත්‍රයින් මේ සංස්ථාවලට පත් නොකරනවාය කියාත් පොරොන්දුවක් දුන්නා. එවැනි පොරොන්දු දී බලයට පත් වූ තමුන්නාන්සේලා මොකක්ද කළේ? සියලුම සංස්ථාවලට මැති ඇමතිවරුන්ගේ නෑදෑ හිත මිත්‍රයින් පමණක් නොවෙයි, පන්දම්කාරයිනුත් ඇතුළු කළා.

එපමණක් නොවෙයි. රාජ්‍යද්‍රෝහී කුමන්ත්‍රණයක් කර අසූ වූ පිරිසක් සංස්ථාවලට දමා තිබෙනවා. ඒ වාගේම මැරවරකම් කරන මිනිසුනුත් සමහර සංස්ථාවලට පත් නාන්සේලාගේ නෑදෑ හිත මිත්‍රයින්ගේත්, කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ මිනිසුන් අද මේ සංස්ථාවල් ගසා කනවා. අද ලංකා ගමන ගමන මණ්ඩලයට මොකක්ද සිද්ධ වී තිබෙන්නෙ? ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම තමුන්නාන්සේලා මේ සංස්ථා පවත්වාගෙන යන්නේ රටේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා නොවෙයි; තමුන් පසුගිය මැතිවරණ කාලයේ නොයෙක් අයුරින් තමුන්නාන්සේලාට ආධාර දුන් අයගේත් ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහායි. ඒ කාරණය බොහොම පැහැදිලියි.

කිසිම සුදුසුකමක් නැති උදවියට අද මේ සංස්ථාවල පාලනය භාර දී තිබෙන නිසා ඇති වී තිබෙන නත්ත්වය වාර්තාවලින් පෙනෙනවා. තමුන්නාන්සේලා බලයට පැමිණීමට ප්‍රථමයෙන් ලංගමයේ රුපියල් එක් කෝටි තිස් ලක්ෂයක ලාභයක් තිබුණා. නමුත් 1967-68 වර්ෂයේදී ලංගමයට රුපියල් පනස් ලක්ෂයක පාඩුවක් සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේදී අළුත් බස් රථ 500 ක් ගෙන්වනවාය කියා තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ රාජාසන කථාවේ තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ඒ බස් රථ පන්සියය ගෙන්වන විට තවත් බස් රථ පන්සියයක්

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ඉවත් කරන්නට සිද්ධ වෙයි. හේතුව මොකක්ද? කිසිම සුදුසුකමක් නැති උදවිය පාඨශාලාවට පත් කර තිබීමයි. ඒ වාගේම ලංගම්යට ඕනෑවට වඩා සේවකයින් බඳවා ගෙන තිබෙනවා. මහ බැංකුවේ වාර්තාව කියවා බැලුවොත් ලංකා ගමනා ගමන මණ්ඩලයේ අද තිබෙන තත්ත්වය ගැන අවබෝධයක් ඇති කර ගන්නට පුළුවනි. 1965 වර්ෂයේදී බස් රථ 4,000 කට සේවකයන් සිටියේ 27,000 යි. නමුත් අද බස් රථ 4,800 කට සේවකයන් 44,000 ක් බඳවාගෙන තිබෙනවා. එක බසයකට සේවකයින් 12 දෙනා බැගින් බඳවාගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඉතින් පාඩු වන එක පුදුමයක් නොවෙයි.

දුම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අද අංශභාගය නමැති රෝගය වැළඳී තිබෙනවා. අද කෝච්චි දුවන්නේ නැහැ. අඟුරු නැතිලු. ලෝකයේ අඟුරු හිඟයකුත් තිබෙනවාද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ. අඟුරුවලින් දුවන යන්ත්‍ර ඉවත් කර ඩීසල් යන්ත්‍ර ගෙන් වනවාලු. ගෙන්වනවා නම් තවමත් බලා ගෙන ඉන්නේ ඇයි? අද මගින්ට තිබෙන කරදර ගැන තමුන්නාන්සේලා දන්නවාද? දුම්රිය ප්‍රමාද වෙනවා. බස්රථ නැහැ. මේ ආදී හොයෙකුත් කරදරවලට මගින්ට මුහුණ පාන්නට සිද්ධ වී තිබෙන්නේ තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ දක්ෂ පාලනය නිසා වෙන්නට ඇති.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මා ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. දුම්රිය එන්ජින් හෝ වේවා, බස්රථ හෝ වේවා, අහස් යාත්‍රා හෝ වේවා, ගෙන්වන්නේ මහජනතාවගේ මුදල්වලිනුයි. ඔය ගනුදෙනුවලින් කොමිස් මුදල් ලැබෙනවා නම් ඒ මුදල් ආණ්ඩුවට ලබා ගන්න. අද මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන්නේ යම් යම් පුද්ගලයින්ට කොමිස් මුදල් ගන්නට ඉඩ දෙන නිසයි. එක එක නිලධාරීන්ට වුවමනා වුවමනා පිළිවෙළට මේ බඩු ඕඩර් කිරීමට ඉඩ දෙනවා. එහෙකොට වැඩියෙන් කොමිස් ලැබෙන කොම්පැනිවලින්ම බඩු ගෙන් වන්නටයි ඒ අය කල්පනා කරන්නෙ. මේම ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙළ නිසා අපට හොඳ දේ ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. කොමිස් එක බලාපොරොත්තුවෙනුයි ඒ අය වැඩ කරන්නේ. එහෙත් එළි වැඩ පිළිවෙළ රජය අතට ගෙන කටයුතු කරනවා නම් ඒ ආකාරයට වැඩ කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ. එවිට අපට හොඳ බඩු ගෙනෙන්නට පුළුවන්කම ලැබෙනවා. අර විධියේ දූෂණ ක්‍රියාවල යෙදෙන්නට නිලධාරීන්ට හම්බ වන්නේත් නැහැ, නිලධාරීන්ට ඒ පිළිබඳව කිසිම අසිතියක් නොලැබෙන නිසා. මේවා රජයේ ආයතනයි. මෙම වැඩ කටයුතු කරන්නේ මහජන මුදල්වලිනුයි. එම නිසා නිලධාරීන්ට වුවමනා වූවමනා පිළිවෙළට බඩු ගෙන්වමින් ඒවායින් කොමිස් ලබා ගන්නට ඉඩ දී තිබීම මහා අපරාධයක් හැටියට හඳුන්වා දෙන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒවායින් යම්කිසි කොමිස් එකක් ලැබෙන්නට තිබෙනවා නම් එම මුදල් රජයට ගෙන ඒවා මහජන ප්‍රයෝජනය පිණිස යෙදවීම වඩා යෝග්‍ය යයි.

අපේ රජය පැවති කාලයේදී බොහෝ දුරට අල්ලස් ගත් බවත් දූෂණ කටයුතු බොහෝ සිදු වුණු බවත් කියමින් තමුන්නාන්සේලා ලොකු ඝෝෂාවක් කළා. අපට බලය ලැබුණොත් අපි දූෂණ ක්‍රියා නැති කොට නියම පිරිසිදු පාලනයක් ඇති කරනවාය කිව්වා. එහෙත් තමුන්නාන්සේලා අල්ලස් ගැනීම් සහ වෙනත් දූෂණ ක්‍රියා නැති කර තිබෙන අන්දම ගැන මා කියන්නට වුවමනා වන්නේ නැහැ. එදා තමුන්නාන්සේලා බලයට පත් කිරීම සඳහා නානාප්‍රකාර අන්දමින් වැඩ කරපු උදවිය පවා අද කියනවා, මීට පෙර කාලවල දී මේ යුගයේ තරම් දූෂණ ක්‍රියා සිදු වුණේ නැති බව. ඒ උදවිය ප්‍රසිද්ධියේ මේවා නොකිව්වත් අප මුණගැසුණු අවසථාවලදී කියනවා. අද බලනවිට සෑම තැනම දූෂණවලින් පිරිලා. ඇතැම් දූෂණ ක්‍රියා පෙන්නුම් කිරීම සඳහා අපි මෙම පාර්ලිමේන්තුව තුළ දී ප්‍රශ්න මාර්ගයෙන් ඒවා ගැන විමසා තිබෙනවා. තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ ඇමතිවරුන්ට විරුද්ධව විශ්වාස භංග යෝජනා පවා ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒවා ගැන මොනවද කළේ? අපි කම්කරු ඇමතිතුමාට විරුද්ධව යෝජනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ බව තමුන්නාන්සේලාට මතක ඇති. ඔය ඉස්සරහ පෙළේ එකම ඇමතිවරයකුවත් නැගිට්ටේ නැහැ, එතුමාට පක්ෂව පිළිතුරු කථාවක් පවත්වන්නටවත්. තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ වැඩි ඡන්ද බලය—steamroller majority—පාවිච්චියට අපේ එම විශ්වාස භංග යෝජනාව පරාජය

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[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

කළා. එහෙත් ඒ ඇමතිතුමා ලැජ්ජා නැතුව ගිහින් කරවටා මල් මාලාවකුත් දම්මවා ගත්තා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] කුලියට වෙන්න ඇති. අද රජයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවලත් සංස්ථාවලත් සෑම තැනකම ඉහළ තැන සිට පහළ තැන දක්වාම අල්ලස් දූෂණ ආදියෙන් පිරී පවතිනවා. රුපියල් පහේ පටන් අල්ලස් ගන්නවා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] කාටද කියන්නේ? එහෙත් දුප්පත් සේවකයෙක්—පොලිස් කොස්තා පල්වරයකු වැනි කෙනෙක්—රුපියල් 5ක් 10ක් ගත්තොත් එයා දිස්මිස්. උසස් පෙළේ අය ලක්ෂ ගණන් ගත්තාම ඒවා වසාගන්න තමුන්නාන්සේලාම ඉදිරිපත් වෙනවා. උසස් පෙළේ අයට මේවා කරන්න හෙංද නම් අපි කළාම වරද මොක දැයි සුළු සේවකයා සිතනවා නේද? තත්ත්වය එසේ වූ විට මෙවැනි දේ සිදු වීම පුදුමයක්ද? දූෂණ ක්‍රියා නැති කරන්නේ මෙහෙමද? අපට දැන් තිබෙන්නේ දූෂණවලින් පිරුණු ආණ්ඩුවක්. අපට අවස්ථාව ලැබුණු විට අපි කිසිම බියක් නැතුව ඒවා කියන්නම්. දැන් ඒවා කියන්නට වේලාව නෙවෙයි. තමුන්නාන්සේලා කරන්නේ මොන විධියේ දූෂණද කියා ඔප්පු කරන්නට තරම් අපට දැන් කරුණු තිබෙනවා.

තමුන්නාන්සේලා කළ අනික් දූෂණය නම් ඉඩම් මංකොල්ලයයි. අපේ ජාතික වස්තුවක් වන මේ රටේ වටිනා කැලෑ අක්කර ලක්ෂයකටත් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ රජය බලයට පත් කිරීම සඳහා සෑම අයුරින්ම ආධාර උපකාර කළ කොම්පැනිකාරයන්ට සහ වෙනත් උදවියට බෙදා දුන්නා. එය කළේ වගා ව්‍යාපාරයේ නාමයෙනුයි. ඒ උදවිය කළේ එම ඉඩම්වල තිබෙන වටිනා ලී ටික කපා ගැනීම පමණයි. එයින් සිදුවූයේ කුමන ප්‍රතිඵලයක්ද? අපේ මහ පොළොවේ සරු පස සෝදාගෙන ගොස් තිබෙනවා. නොයෙකුත් ඇළ දොළ ගංගා දිගේ එම සරු පස සේදීගෙන යනවා. කලින් නොඇසූ පිළිවෙළට අද ගංවතුර ගැලීම් සිදු වෙනවා. විශෙෂඥයන් නොවුණත් අපට මේවා හොඳ හැටි තේරෙනවා. මේවා ජාතික අපරාධ හැටියට හඳුන්වන්නට පුළුවනි. ඉඩම් දුන්නේ වගා කරන්නය කියායි. එහෙත් සිදුවූයේ වෙන දෙයක්. ඒ උදවියට මේ පිළිවෙළට ඉඩම් බෙදා දුන්නා පමණක් නොවෙයි, නොයෙකුත් අන්දමේ බදු සහනත් දුන්නා. විදේශ විනිමය නැතිකිය කියා අපේ ජනතාවට අවශ්‍ය ආහාර ටික, කිරි පිටි ටික, බේත් හේත් ටික කැපුවා. එසේ කපා මේ අයට ට්‍රැක්ටර් ගෙන්වා ගන්න ඉඩ දුන්නා. ට්‍රැක්ටර් වගාව නම් හොඳට දියුණු වෙලා තියෙනවා. අපේ වටිනා විදේශ විනිමය අරගෙන කොයිතරම් වගා කර තිබෙනවද? කැලෑවල ලී ටිකත් කපා විකුණා ගත්තා. වගාව ගැන නම් අහන්නට නැහැ. ඒ කැලෑ දෙන විට ලී ටික රජයට ගෙන ඒවා කපා විකුණා නොගත්තේ ඇයි කියා මා අහන්න කැමතියි. හුඟ දෙනෙක් කැලෑ ගත්තේ වගා කරන්නට නොවෙයි, ලීවලට තිබෙන තන්හාවටයි. කරුවල, බුරුත ආදි වටිනා ලී, රැට ලොරි පිටින් එනවා අපට දකින්නට ලැබෙනවා. කොළඹ ලී මඩුවලට අද කොයි තරම් ලී ලොරි එනවාද? කලින් එක ලී මඩුව තිබුණු අයට දැන් හැත්තෑම ගණන් දිග ලී මඩු තිබෙනවා, ජාඇල පාරේ යන විට අපට දකින්නට ලැබෙනවා. වගා වේ නාමයෙන් ඒ අය හොඳට හම්බ කර ගෙන තිබෙන බව.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු ආහාර ඇමතිතුමාවත් මේ විවාදයේදී කථා කරයි කියා අප බලාපොරොත්තු වුණා. ආණ්ඩුවෙන් දී තිබෙන අක්කර ලක්ෂ ගණනේ, පසුගිය අවුරුදු 4 ඇතුළත ඒ අය කොයි තරම් වගා කර තිබෙනවාද කියා දැන ගන්නට අපට අයිතියක් තියෙනවා. දුප්පත් ගොවීන්ට ඔයින් අක්කර ගණනක්වත් දුන්නා නම් වගාව ඔයිට වඩා දියුණු වෙනවාට සැකයක් නැහැ. දුප්පත් ගොවියකු අක්කරයක් දෙකක් අල්ලාගෙන වගා කළොත් ඔහු උසාවියෙන් මෙහා නවතින්නෙ නැහැ. ඔහුට දඩත් ගසා ඉඩමත් ආපසු ගන්නවා. මේ රජය නිතරම වගා ව්‍යාපාරය ගැන කථා කරනවා. වගා ව්‍යාපාරයේ යම්කිසි දියුණුවක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ දියුණුව ඇති වී තිබෙන්නේ අක්කර දෙක, තුන වගා කරන ගොවීන්ගේ උත්සාහය නිසා මිස අක්කර දහස් ගණන් වගා කිරීමට ගත් කොම්පැනිකාරයන්ගේ වගාව නිසා නොවෙයි. ගරු

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අගමැතිතුමනි, ඔය අක්කර ලක්ෂ ගණන දුප්පත් ගොවීන්ට බෙදා දුන්නා නම් ඔයිට වඩා ප්‍රතිඵල ලබා ගන්නට තිබුනා. දී තිබෙන අක්කර ලක්ෂ ගණනේ මොන තරම් වවා තිබෙනවාද කියා ගරු අගමැතිතුමා අපට ප්‍රකාශ කරයි කියා අපි බලා පොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

වගා නාමයේ මුවාවෙන් රැකීරක්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන්නටය කියා ගොවි හමුදාවක් හැදුවා. ඒ හමුදාවේ වැඩ කොයි තරම් දුරට සාර්ථක වී තිබෙනවාද යන්න "ටයිම්ස්" පත්‍රයේ පළ වුණු ප්‍රවෘත්තිය කින් අපට පෙනෙනවා. 1969 මැයි මස 3 වැනිදා "ටයිම්ස්" පත්‍රයේ මෙහෙම තියෙනවා.

"Reorganise Land Army forthwith, says P.M.

"A complete reappraisal of the Land Army and its functions is a task that the Prime Minister and several other Ministers want undertaken immediately.

This was revealed at a recent meeting of the Cabinet Sub-Committee on food production.

There are indications that if no proper reorganisation of the Land Army is done soon, the Government may have to scrap the entire project.

It was revealed that there has not been even minimal planning in the activities of the Land Army, and those in charge of it have not been able to satisfy the authorities that the monies spent on the Land Army have been commensurate with the work done.

Several Ministers and certain senior officials are reported to be of the view that unless some action is taken soon to reorganise the Land Army and clearly define its aims and functions, this organisation may deteriorate into another Unemployment Relief Works.

It has also been proposed to investigate why the Land Army has not been able to maintain good relations with the villagers or the law enforcement authorities in several areas where it has been deployed.

Those in charge of the Land Army have not been geared to submit a proper estimate of expenditure in the coming months basing the estimates on a well-worked-out plan of work.

So far the work of the Land Army has .....and most of its work has been organised on an ad hoc basis."

අපිත් ඔක කිව්වා. මේවා තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ පත්තර. [බාධාකිරීමක්] මේ පත්තර වාර්තාව බොරුවක් නම් එය නිවැරදි කරවන්න ඕනෑ. මෙය මැයි මාසයේ ප්‍රවෘත්තියක්. මැතිවරණ කාලයේදී රක්ෂාවල් දෙනවාය කියා තරුණයින් රැවටුවා. අන්න ඒ පොරොන්දුව ඉටු කරන්නයි ගොවි හමුදාව කියා එකක් හැදුවේ. මහජන මුදල් කෝටි ගණනක් වියදම් කර සකස් කළ මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළින් අද ප්‍රතිඵල නැති වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා පත්තරකාරයින්ටත් එය නොකියා බැරි වී තිබෙනවා.

ජීවන වියදම පිළිබඳව කලින් කථා කළ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් සඳහන් කළා අපේ ආණ්ඩුව තිබුණු කාලයේ ජීවන වියදම 112 ට නැංගාය කියා කළ ඝෝෂාව අපට මතකයි. "මිනිසුන්ට උහුලන්නට බැරි තරමට ජීවන වියදම ඉහළ නැඟ තිබෙනවා; අපට ආණ්ඩු බලය දුන්නොත් මාස 6 කින් ජීවන වියදම බස්සනවා" කියලයි කිව්වේ. දැන් නම් හොඳට බැහැලා! අපේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේ 112.5 ට තිබුණු ජීවන අංකය දැන් 130 යි දසම ගණනකට නැඟ තිබෙනවා. අපේ ආණ්ඩුව පැවැති අවුරුදු 4½ තුළ වැඩි වුණේ පොයින්ට් 9 යි. මේ ආණ්ඩුව පැවති පසු ගිය අවුරුදු 4½ තුළ පොයින්ට් 18 ක් වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. ඔන්න බස්සපු හැටි! එයට හේතු නම් තමුන්නාන්සේලා කියනවා. එමෙන්ම මේ ආණ්ඩුවට මුක්කු ගහන්නට උත්සාහ කරන පත්තරකාරයොත් නොයෙක් අවස්ථාවල නොයෙක් හේතු කියනවා. එහෙත් අපේ ආණ්ඩුව තිබුණු කාලයේ අපි කී හේතු පිළිගත්තේ නැහැ. ඒ කාලයේ පත්තර අනික් පැත්තට. ජීවන වියදම නඟින්නට හේතුව යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) පැහැදිලි කර දුන්නා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැන කථා කරන්නට මා බලා පොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. තමුන්නාන්සේලා කියනවා විදේශ විනිමය නැති නිසා බඩු ගෙන්වීම අඩු කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවාය කියා. අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය, දරුවන්ට වුවමනා කරන පිටිකිරි ටික, අවශ්‍ය බේත් හේත් ටික ගෙන්වන්න විදේශ විනිමය නැතිලු. එහෙත් වෙන

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

රටවල ඇදලා අහක දමන ඇඳුම් ගෙන් වන්නට විනිමය තිබෙනවා. ඒවා ඇන් දාම කැසිලි රෝගයක් හැදෙනවාලු. [බාධා කිරීමක්] පරණ ඇඳුම් පමණක් නොවෙයි අනවශ්‍ය නොයෙක් දේවල් ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. "කී චේන්ස්", ඉබි යතුරු— ඉබිබොා ගෙන්වන්නේ ඇමතිවරුන්ගේ කටට දමන්න වෙන්න ඇති—ආදී දහස් ගණනක් ගෙන වා තිබෙනවා. මහජනයාට කියනවා විදේශ විනිමය නැත කියා. එහෙත් ඔය වගේ දේවල් ගෙන්වන්න නම් සල්ලි තිබෙනවා. රට ස්වයංපෝෂිත වන තුරු ටිකක් ඉවසන්නය කියා මහ ජනයාට කියන ගමන්ම පරණ ඇඳුම් ආදී දේවල් ගෙන්වන්නට වෙළඳුන්ට මුදල් වෙන් කරන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා. මැතිවරණය කාලයේ තමුන්නාන්සේලා කීවේ ඕකද?

අපේ ඇමතිවරුන් නිල ගමන් සඳහා කාර් කිපයක් ගෙන්නුවාය කියා ලොකු ඝෝෂාවක් කළා. ඒවා ලොතරැයි කළා. අපි නම් ඕවායේ යන්නේ නැතෙයි කිව් වා. එහෙත් අද ඇමතිවරුන්ට කාර් දෙක තුන තිබෙනවා. අද මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ඇමති වරුන්ගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්වරුන් ටත්, පෞද්ගලික ලේකම්වරුන්ට මෙන් ම දරුවන්ටත් කාර් තිබෙනවා. මේ රටට කාර් ගෙන්වීමට වැය කර තිබෙන විදේශ විනිමය කොතෙක්දැයි බලන විට එය ජාතික අපරාධයක් වන තරමට විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් බවයි අපට පෙනී යන්නේ. ඇමතිවරුන් කීප දෙනකුට කාර් කිපයක් ගෙන්වා දීමට එදා අපේ ආණ්ඩුව විදේශ විනිමය වැය කළ අවස්ථාවේ අපටයි ඒ ගැන දොස් කිව්වෙ. අපට දොස් කියා එදා මේ රටේ මහජනයා මුලා කළා. අද පාරක යන්නට බැරි තරම් ලොරි. ලොරි ගෙන්වීමට අවසර පත්‍රයක් ලබා ගැනීම අද බොහොම පහසු දෙයක් වෙලා තිබෙන බව පැහැදිලියි. මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ඇමතිවර යකුගේ පෞද්ගලික ලේකම්වරයකු ළඟට ගියාම ලේසියෙන්ම කාර් පර්මිට් එකක් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒවා ගෙන්වන් නට පාවිච්චි කර තිබෙන්නේ විටිනා විදේශ විනිමය නොවෙයිද? විදේශ විනි මය ඕනෑ තරම් තිබෙනවා නම් එයින් ගෙන්වා ගන්නට අපේ විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ. කාර් කිපයකට විදේශ විනිමය විය දම් කළායයි එදා අපට චෝදනා කළ තමුන්නාන්සේලා අද කරන්නේ කුමක් ද? එවැනි දේ කිරීම යුක්තිසහගතය කියන්නට පුළුවන්ද? මේ ආණ්ඩුව ලොතරයි මණ්ඩලය ලවා සූදු කෙළින්නට කාර් ගෙන්වනවා නොවෙයිද? ආණ්ඩුවේ ඉන්න තමුන්නාන්සේලා පසුගිය මැති වරණ කාලයේදී ජනතාවට දුන් පොරොන්දු මොනවාදැයි කල්පනා කර බලන්නැයි මා කියන්නේ ඒ නිසයි. අද කවදාවත් නොතිබුණු තරමට මේ රටේ අපරාධ වැඩි වෙලා තියෙනවා. ඊට හේතු ගණනාවක්ම තිබෙන බව මා පිළිගන්නවා. එයින් කිහි පයක් අපට ඉතාමත් පැහැදිලිව පෙනෙන් නට තිබෙනවා. මේ රටේ ඉන්න අපරාධ කරුවන්ගෙන් සමහර දෙනා මේ ආණ් ඩුවේ මැති ඇමතිවරුන් විසින් ආරක්ෂා කරනු ලබන බව කාටත් පැහැදිලියි. එය අපරාධ වැඩි වීමට එක් වැදගත් හේතු වක් වෙනවා. උසස් තැන්වල ඉන්න තමන්ගේ නෑදෑයෝ ඒ අය ආරක්ෂා කරනවා. මා මරන්නට කුමන්ත්‍රණයක් තිබුණායයි මුනිදාස පෙරේරා කිව්වාම ඒ මිනිහා ගංජාකාරයෙකැයි කිව්වා. ඒ මිනිහා සී. අයි. ඩී. එකට ඔත්තු සැපයූ මිනිහෙක්. ඒ කාලයේ නම් ඒ මිනිහා ගංජාකාරයෙකැයි නොසලකා හැරියේ නැහැ. ඒ වුණාට මා මරා දමන්නට කුමන්ත්‍රණයක් තිබෙනවායයි කිව්වාම ඒ මිනිහට ගංජාකාරයෙකැයි කීවා. අපරාධ කාරයන් ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට මේ උදව් යට වුවමනා නිසා මේ රටේ අපරාධ වැඩි වෙගන එන බව මම නිර්භයවම කිය නවා. ඒ මිනිහා සී. අයි. ඩී. කන්තෝරු වට ගියා. එහිදී අතරමං වුණා. අන්තිමේ දී ඔහු අතුරුදහන් වුණා. ඊට පස්සේ ඒ මිනිහා තමන්ගේ අදහස වෙනස් කර තිබෙනවා. ඉතින් මේ රටේ අපරාධ වැඩි වීම පුදුමයට කාරණයක් නොවෙයි නේද?

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

මේ රටේ ඉන්න අපට දැන් උදා වෙලා තියෙන්නේ පරාක්‍රමබාහු යුගයටත් වඩා හොඳ යුගයකැයි අපේ අධ්‍යාපන ඇමති තුමා ගිය ගිය තැන කියනවා. අපේ මිනි සුන් පරාක්‍රම යුගයේ හිටපු මිනිසුන්ටත්

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වඩා හොඳට කාලා, බීලා, ඇඳලා ඉන්න වාලු; අපේ මිනිසුන් සැපසේ ජීවත් වෙන වාය; කිරියෙන් සහ පැණියෙන් දැන් මේ රට උතුරනවාය යනාදී කථාවල් එතුමා නොයෙක් නොයෙක් අවස්ථාවලදී කියා තිබෙනවා. සමහර විට ඒ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා එසේ හිතනවා ඇත්තේ මේ රජය යටතේ සංසථාවල ඉන්න තමන්ගේම හිතමිතුරන් සහ නෑදෑයන් ගැන කල්පනා කිරීමෙන් පසු වන්නට පුළුවනි. අපේ ජාතික වස්තුව වන අක්කර දහස් ගණන් විශාල කැලෑවල තිබෙන දහස් ගණන් වටිනා ගස් කපාගෙන හම්බ කරගත් උදවිය ගත කරන සැපවත් ජීවිත ගැන කල්පනා කර එතුමා එහෙම හිතනවා වෙන්නට පුළුවනි. අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා ඔය විධියට කිව්වේ ඒ උදවිය ගැන හිතලා නම් මම එතුමාගේ කථාවට සියේට සියයක්ම එකඟ වෙනවා. ඒ අයට නම් අද ඒ තරම්ම හොඳ යුගයක් තමයි උදා වෙලා තියෙන්නේ. ඒ අයට අද තරම් හොඳ යුගයක් මීට පෙර නම් කවදාවත් පහල වෙලා නැහැ.

ඉන්දු-ලංකා ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධ වැඩ පිළිවෙල ක්‍රියාත්මක කරගෙන යනවාසි රාජාසන කථාවේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. 1965 රාජාසන කථාවෙත් 66, 67 අවුරුදුවල රාජාසන කථාවලත් ඔය කාරණය සඳහන් කර තිබුණා. ඔය හිවිසුම අත්සන් කරලා දැන් අවුරුදු හතරහමාරකටත් වැඩි කාලයක් ගත වෙලා තිබෙනවා. මේ රටේ පොදු මහ ජනතාවටත්, මේ ගරු සභාවටත් අපටත් ගරු අගමැතිතුමාගෙන් දැනගන්නට අයිතියක් තිබෙනවා මේ තෙක් ඒ හිවිසුම කොයි තරම් දුරට ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබෙනවාදැයි දැන ගැණීමට ඉන්දියානු පුරවැසියන් හැටියට කී දෙනෙකු ලියා පදිංචි කර තිබෙනවාද, ලංකා පුරවැසියන් හැටියට කී දෙනෙකු ලියාපදිංචි කර තිබෙනවාද, මේ හිවිසුමට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කිරීමෙන් පසු කී දෙනෙක් ලංකාවෙන් පිටවී ගොස් තිබෙනවාද යනා දී තොරතුරු අපට දැනගන්නට වුවමනා කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ තොරතුරු අපට ගරු අගමැතිතුමා දැන්වනු ඇතැයි මා විශ්වාස කරනවා.

දඹදෙණියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.) එතුමාගේ සංශෝධන ඉදිරිපත් කළ අවස්ථාවේදී දොස් නගා තිබුණේ විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයටයි. ඒ කථාවෙනුත්, මෑතක සිට එතුමා කරන වැඩවලිනුත් අපට පෙනෙන්නේ අයියාගේ ආණ්ඩුව ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට එතුමාට වුවමනා වී තිබෙන බවයි. ඊට අපේ විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ. හැබැයි ඒ පැත්තටම ගිහින් ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නවා නම් හොඳයි. බොරුවට මේ පැත්තේ ඉඳගෙන ප්‍රෝඩා කරන්නට වුවමනා නැහැ.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
අපට නම් එපා.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
අයියෝ කොහොම හරි බාරගන්න. එයාට යන්න තැනක් නැතිවයි ඉන්නේ.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
ඔහෙන්ම භාර ගන්න.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
සිංහලයන්ගේ ගැළැවුම්කාරයා තමා යයි පෙන්වන්නටයි, දඹදෙණියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා උත්සාහ කරන්නේ.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
මා කලිනුත් කියා තිබෙනවානේ, එයා ගෙන් පරෙස්සම් වන්නය කියා?

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
සිංහලයින් වෙනුවෙන් සටන් කරන්නේ තමා පමණක් යයි පෙන්වන්නටයි, එතුමා සෑම අවස්ථාවේදීම උත්සාහ කරන්නේ. දැන් ඔය තරම් කෑ ගහන එතුමාගෙන් මා එක ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්න

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[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

කැමැතියි. එතුමා තමාගේ අයියලා දෙන්නකුගේම ආණ්ඩුවල වෙළඳ ඇමතිකම දැරුවා. එසේම දිවංගත බණ්ඩාරනායක අගමැතිතුමාගේ ආණ්ඩුවේත් වෙළඳ ඇමතිකම දැරුවා. ඒ අවස්ථාවල එතුමාට බලයත්, පුළුවන්කමත් තිබුණා, අපේ රට සූරා කන සින්දි බෝරා කාර වෙළෙඳුන්ට විරුද්ධව යම්කිසි ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගන්නට. පුළුවන්කම තිබුණු අවස්ථාවේ කළේ නැහැ. දැන් නිකම් බොරුවට කෑ ගහනවා.

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

ඒ දවස්වල රට වික්කා.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

සෑම ආණ්ඩුවකටම, සෑම දේශපාලන පක්ෂයකටම හේත්තු වී, ඒවා අවුල් කරනවා විනා එතුමා කරන වැඩක් නැහැ. දැන් එයාට තරු පෙනිලා. ඔය තරම් කැක්කුමක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඩඩ්ලි අයියාගේ ආණ්ඩුවේත්, ජෝන් අයියාගේ ආණ්ඩුවේත්, අපේ ආණ්ඩුවලත් වෙළඳ ඇමතිකම කරද්දී නිකම් හිටියේ ඇයි? දැන් යන්නට තැනක් නැති නිසා, මහජන අනුකම්පාව ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා බොරුවට කෑ ගහනවා, අප ඉන්දියන්කාරයන් ආරක්ෂා කරනවාය කියා. එතුමාගේ සංශෝධන සභිර කරන්නට ඉදිරිපත් වුණේ නැත කියාත් අපට චෝදනා කර තිබුණා. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය සංශෝධන කීපයක්ම ඉදිරිපත් කළා. ඒ සංශෝධන සභිර කරනවා විනා, එක් එක් අයගේ සංශෝධන සභිර කරන්නට අප ලෑස්ති නැති බවත් එතුමාට මතක් කරන්නට කැමැතියි.

අවසාන වශයෙන් මේ රජයෙන් එක ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්නට කැමැතියි : බොරු වෙන්, වංචාවෙන්, දූෂණයෙන්, කපටි කමෙන්, මායාවෙන් මේ රටේ බුද්ධිමත් ජනතාව රවටන්නට තමුන්නාන්සේලාට තවදුරටත් පුළුවන්ද? භයානක අපරාධ කාරයන් මුළු ජීවිත කාලය තුළම අපරාධ කර මරණාසන්න වන විට පිං දහම් කරන්නට, සිල් ගන්නට, දානමාන දෙන්නට උත්සාහ කරන බව අප දන්නවා. ඔවුන් එතෙක් කළ අපරාධ සෝදා ගන්නට එසේ කරන්නා වාගේ, මේ ආණ්ඩුවටත් එසේ කිරීමට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරු
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)
(Hon. Members)

උපාසක අම්මා.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

එහෙම නම් මා උපාසක අම්මා කෙනකු බව තමුන්නාන්සේලාම පිළිගන්නවා. අවුරුදු 4½ ක් තුළ කළ පව් සෝදා ගැනීම සඳහා නොයෙක් පොරොන්දු දී මහජනයා රවටන්නට තමුන්නාන්සේලා උත්සාහ කරන බව මා දන්නවා. ධනපති පත්තර කාරයන් 1965 දී කළ සෙල්ලම දැන් නැවතත් පටන්ගෙන තිබෙනවා. ප්‍රජා තන්ත්‍රවාදය නැති කරන්නට යනවාලු, නිදහස නැති කරන්නට යනවාලු, තව තව දේවල් නැති කරන්නට යනවාලු. දැන් ඒ පරණ සෙල්ලම නැවතත් පටන්ගෙන තිබෙන බව පෙනෙනවා. මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ඒ පත්තරකාරයන්ට එකක් කියන්නට කැමැතියි. ඔය සෙල්ලම එක වරක් කරන්නට පුළුවනි, දෙවරක් කරන්නට පුළුවනි. එහෙත් ඊට වඩා කරන්නට බැහැ. තමුන්නාන්සේලා පසුගිය අවුරුදු 4½ තුළ කරන ලද පව්වලින් ටිකක්වත් සෝදා ගැනීමට නම් ඉදිරියට තිබෙන මාස 9 තුළ, 1965 දී තමුන්නාන්සේලා ජනතාවට දුන් පොරොන්දු 21න් අඩු ගණනේ ටිකක්වත් ඉටු කරන්නට උත්සාහ කරන ලෙස මේ රජයෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. සමහරවිට ඒ මගින් පව් ටිකක්වත් සෝදා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙයි. එහෙත් තමුන්නාන්සේලා ඊට ලැහැස්ති බවක්වත් අපට පෙනෙන්නෙ නැහැ. ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, දෙමිළෙ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.) අගමැතිතුමාටත් කථා කරන්නට අවස්ථාව දිය යුතු නිසා මා මීට වැඩි කාලයක් ගන්නට අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. සුළු වශයෙන් වත් මේ රාජාසන කථාව පිළිබඳ විවාදයට සහභාගි වන්නට මට අවස්ථාවක් ලැබීම

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ගැන මගේ ප්‍රීතිය ප්‍රකාශ කරමින් තමුන්නාන්සේට ස්තුතිවන්ත වෙමින් මගේ වචන සවලපය මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

අ. භා. 2.41

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

After five years, or the commencement of the fifth year of United National Party rule, the best thing which we have got to compliment this Government on is their choice of a Speaker. I am very happy to be able to felicitate you, Sir, on this occasion. As usual, the Throne Speech contains something for everybody. They have put in even a little bit for you, Sir. They have decided to amend the Children's and Young Persons Ordinance.

You will see for yourself when you look at this Throne Speech that it is bad enough that we still have a throne, but it is much worse to have a Throne Speech like this.

If you stop and examine the Throne Speech in detail, you will find many strange things about it. They are celebrating a hundred years of education ; they are celebrating the ending of a hundred years of steel locomotion in the same *siyawasa* ; and it seems now that the Hon. Minister of Education has actually managed to poison himself with his own *siyawasa*.

Actually, it is difficult enough for a government, in formulating a Throne Speech, to say anything, as we well know to our own cost. It is difficult. But that still does not excuse the Government for a total failure on their part to indicate even in very broad outline just what precisely they were trying to do during the last four years.

For instance, we find the Hon. Minister of State informing us that his hotel plans are going ahead wonderfully well, but all I know is that the Hilton in my own backyard is now disappearing. Even the boards have come down. We were told the most remarkable things. I mean, if you want fairy tales, this is just the document. This is as grim as Grimm. Fancy this :

"In keeping with My Government's policy of encouraging tourism, a planned programme to increase hotel accommodation has been undertaken."

Down comes the Hilton. That is the way to do it.

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

Up comes something else.

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

What is going up as far as you are concerned ?

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

That is confidential.

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

I know. The whole problem is that he keeps it for R. G. Senanayake. He will not show it to anyone else.

You see, whichever way you look at it, this Government has certainly shown us a few things, but not the Minister of hotel plans.

For instance, they taught us how to get rid of queues and shortages. It is marvellous. The first thing they do as soon as they see a queue is to send an inspector to find out what people are queueing up for. He tries to locate the commodity which people are trying to buy, and back he comes to the government department, and the department says, " The solution is quite simple. Let us put up the price of that article. " They put up the price, and the queue disappears. And there you solve the problem. No more queues ! It is a wonderful system !

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[එව්ජ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

They have done it in Salu Sala. They have done it in respect of every conceivable essential commodity that the poor people want. And, of course, you have no queues, and there are no problems. If you have the problem of importing goods, and you cannot import sufficient quantities, ban them.

They have got irrigation schemes, and a lot of this Throne Speech consist of schemes. They started with the scheme of persuading the Hon. C. P. de Silva to live as a free man amongst free men. That is the first scheme engineered, I suspect, by my good Friend the Hon. Minister of State. And starting with that scheme the next problem has been how to get rid of the Hon. C. P. de Silva and prevent him from implementing the same schemes which he tried to implement in the nine years he was in the S. L. F. P. The only thing to do when you cannot get rid of him is to get rid of the people with him.

You have a scheme to get rid of R. T. de Silva, having first had a scheme to put R. T. de Silva in.—[*Interruption*]. No. We put him in first. Then the present Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications knocked him out during your short 23 days' stay in office. Then you brought him back again, and again you fired him after the C.W.E. Tea Commission Report. Your next problem is, what can be done with the Hon. C. P. de Silva ?

Well, I was down in Yala recently, having a look at a water buffalo trying to deepen the Tissawewa to double its capacity, but it seems the present scheme is to fire the River Valleys Development Board in the hope that he will also take the bait like Tiruchelvam, but unfortunately he will not. His scheme is to stay there. Unlike Tiruchelvam, the Hon. C. P. de Silva remains. You can fire a whole lot of boards but this Hon. Minister goes on for ever.

Let us stop to examine the circumstances. Take your own C.W.E. Commission Report. This is one of the most marvellous documents ever prepared. The U. N. P. Government's technique of appointing commissions reminds me a lot of that old advertisement of a confidence trickster. He advertised in the papers that he had a sure and fine method of killing cockroaches. Some dope wrote in reply to this advertisement and was told, " Here are two blocks of wood which constitute what you would get for Rs. 10. " He was told: " First catch your cockroach, put it on block A and tap it with block B, and there you have found a method of killing cockroaches. " When this Government appoints a commission, they have already caught their cockroach. They have already decided whom they are going to destroy with this commission and then they appoint a commission which really operates exactly in the same way as the two blocks of wood, to give you results which could have been forecast in advance.

The C. W. E. Commission was appointed on the same basis, the objective being to destroy Ratna Deshapriya Senanayake and my Friend the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne), but fortunately both have survived. But this is the curious part of it. This same commission, remember, made the most diabolical findings against one of their Permanent Secretaries, Alfred Gogerly Moragoda, in regard to his transactions connected with a thing called the " family frigette " imported from a foreign country. If your commissioners' findings are correct and you are so proud of it, how is it that you appoint this man, against whom these findings are made, to be the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Local Government ? In other words, the commissioners' findings are right when you choose to have them right ; they are wrong when you choose to ignore them. When the commissioners find R. T. de Silva has taken bribes by cheque, the most indiscreet thing to do——

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ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Given bribes.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Given bribes ? Oh, yes ! Giving and taking are not that much different. The Prime Minister thinks there is some error on my part. Maybe I used the wrong word, but the gravity of the offence remains unchanged in my mind, and the Prime Minister will have to concede, of course, that he did not want to fire R. T. de Silva on bribery charges.

So what happens ? The matter is placed before another tribunal, another person, the Bribery Commissioner, and he says: "I cannot find any evidence against this man." How is it that all the findings of the C. W. E. Commissioners, which have been made use of by the Prime Minister on more than one occasion to belabour My good Friend the hon. Member for Kolonnawa, to make comments about Deshapriya Senanayake, are wrong in regard to other people—the identical findings ? Does the Prime Minister know that Mr. Gogerly Moragoda, the Permanent Secretary I referred to, actually sought the permission of his Minister to bring an action against the C. W. E. Commissioners for defamation ? Is he aware that the Hon. Minister gave that permission, that the Minister was completely satisfied of the innocence of his Permanent Secretary, notwithstanding the findings of this commission ?

In other words, this is what happens when you appoint commissions which are virtually instructed or virtually expected to produce certain definite and positive results.

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ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Instructed ?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
When you look at what was done, the way the report was made use of subsequently, the criticisms made of that appointment at that time, one cannot help feeling that perhaps a person functioning on the board of directors of a very large commercial establishment is not the best person to sit in judgment on a fact-finding commission in relation to a rival trading organization which is also one of the largest in this Island within the public sector, namely, the C.W.E. These criticisms were made, and one cannot help wondering whether these techniques sometimes do not backfire on the very people who used them.

The only point is this. Take your more recent commission activities. Take the appointment of the Wickremanayake Commission in regard to contracts. Mr. Wickremanayake was given blank authority by the Government—I do not know why—to investigate anything he pleased, and he proposed to investigate Ratnagopal. The case actually went to the Privy Council, and it seems that we have been throwing money away in payment of Mr. Wickremanayake's fees for performing what amounts to a nullity, for months and months and months. Mr. Wickremanayake has been drawing money for doing nothing for us. Now, he is given authority to investigate a specific matter, namely, the activities of Socoman in relation to a particular contract—I think the Kandy Water Supply Scheme. My good Friend, the Minister of Health was, I think, the person who proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Bandaranaike when he was Mayor of Kandy for implementing that scheme. Never mind that. I do not think there is anything wrong about it ; I agree it should be investigated. I am not one bit against it. But,

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please tell me this : you know perfectly well that Socoman even today are operating through the Equipment Construction Company Limited, which is Ratnagopal's company. Why are you giving them contracts even now ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Now ?

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

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Where ?

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Is it not a fact that even in regard to your condensed milk factory at Polonnaruwa the contract was handled by Equipment Construction Company Limited, which is being investigated ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Who told you ?

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Fnd out the facts. Ask the Hon. Minister of Land.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
C. P. de Silva ?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Because he is the person under whose charge—[*Interruption*]. I am sorry. He takes a great interest in all matters connected with Polonnaruwa. I am sorry, he is not the Minister in charge. Ask the Hon. Minister of Land and find out the facts about what is going on in Polonnaruwa. My point is, I object very strongly to a Government taking a holier-than-thou attitude and investigating the contract of a particular company while at the same time feeding that company with more and more contracts, more and more work. In other words, find out for yourself how many contracts are today handled by Equipment Construction Company. You know the facts.—[*Interruption*]. The Hon. C. P. de Silva was sent by the voters of Minneriya—not by the Supreme Court. So, you can see for yourself. I am not referring to people—[*Interruption*]. I think he has been given other names by the Hon. Minister of Industries in the days gone by. I do not propose using names like that. If you really and truly want to know what is happening I should like to read to you a photostat copy of a letter I have got here, written on the 24th of December 1967, by Weera Wimalaratne to a Japanese firm. It will show you how contracts are given, if you really want to know the facts about how these transactions are done. Shall I read it to you ? It has even got a Japanese endorsement which I cannot read because I do not know Japanese. I shall read it you. It reads :

"24th December, 1967.
CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Mr. Saito,

Thanks for your season's greetings and let me wish you a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

I am happy to bring to your notice that Mr. Ijjima is doing good job of work and I am sure that he wil bring credit to Sumitomo and Japan.

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

My Minister, Hon. C. P. de Silva left for Yugoslavia on the 19th inst. on an invitation by them to inspect Hydro Electric Projects. This was arranged by M/s. Ingra, who are constructing the tunnel for our Maskeliya Hydro Scheme.

I hope that you would invite the Minister to visit Japan in April or May 1968, and such invitation should be extended to him early next year through your government in colloboration with you. Please don't fail to extend an invitation to me as I will be happy to visit your country.

I am making a personal request to you, to enable me to get a new car from Japan, as we are not allowed to import cars. You could help in this connection by getting one of your employees to bring a new car, along with him, when he is coming to Ceylon. The foreign exchange to buy the car should be provided by Sumitomo, which could be debited to Colombo Engineering Co., Ltd., with whom I can settle the accounts. I will make arrangements to pay the duty etc., The car will be in the name of your employee and I will use it, as it is done now by many Ceylonese, who are collaborating with foreign firms.

Please do this for me, as I can be of further assistance to you now and in future. In fact I can act as your liaison officer while using the car. I need a new car, and I am sure to bring you more business, as the other hydro project is coming in 1968.

I feel that you can help me in this connection and trust that you would arange to send a new car through one of your employees, with instructions, who will be coming to Ceylon in the near future.

I will be pleased to meet you again in Ceylon, if you are coming with your delegation in 1968.

Wishing you all the best,

Yours truly,

Sgd. .....
Weera Wimalaratne.."

I shall now hand over to the Hon. Prime Minister the photostat copy of that letter so that he can satisfy himself about the genuineness of what I am saying.

Mr. Speaker, Weera Wimalaratne, good friend of the Hon. C. P. de Silva, and one-time board member—

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ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Board member of what ?

ඩී. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා. (කර්මාන්ත හා ධීවර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)
(திரு. டீ. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ—கைத் தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரின் பாராளு மன்றக் காரியதரிசி)
(Mr. D. Shelton Jayasinghe—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries and Fisheries)

He is now overboard !

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

He was one of your S. L. F. P. Senators.

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

Quite right, Mr. Prime Minister. He was an S. L. F. P. Senator taken over by you when he crossed over in 1964 along with the Hon. C. P. de Silva. That is my complaint. That is precisely my point. He was an S.L.F.P. Senator and I do not deny it, but the trouble with these one-time S.L.F.P. men when they cross over with their bosses and their chiefs is that, as has happened in this instance, they develop new habits. Of course, the correct thing to do is to throw them overboard. The Prime Minister is quite right. I am not saying that the Prime Minister has any part in this or that he has any knowledge of these things but this is precisely what is going on.

The point I wish to make is that Equipment Construction Company in association with Socoman is being given more work today while commissions are investigating their maladministration and wrong activities in your present Government, and that is precisely why I am saying that it amounts to virtually fixing commissions to decide what you want. In other words, what is the

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earthly use of trying to score a political point over somebody by the appointment of a commission if in fact you yourselves are entrusting work to the same people?

I can understand the Prime Minister saying that he wants to protect democracy. I think he is sincere and genuine about that. I am quite satisfied about that. The Prime Minister is very happy about democracy. For instance, I think he likes to have an Opposition to prevent his own Ministers running amok. Sometimes criticism from the Opposition is welcome so far as the Prime Minister is concerned. He finds it very helpful in that things he cannot directly tell them he finds the Opposition telling them from across the Floor.

But this is the point. How serious or sincere can you be when the very men who arrested my good Friend the hon. Member for Baddegama (Mr. Neal de Alwis) in the course of an attempted *coup d'etat*, today occupy high positions with very high salaries, salaries beyond what they could have hoped to get even if they rose to be I.G.P., merely as a reward? I do not see how one person became an especially good salesman in cloth merely because he arrested this bundle over here. One does not really understand the logic of it, but it seems that the very people who sought to overthrow democracy, who were proved to have done so in fact, though perhaps not in law—

ගරු වන්නිනායක
(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)
Proved ?

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Proved to the satisfaction of your own judges. There is no question about it. The Supreme Court found that as a fact in respect of eleven persons, and no one can allege partiality against the Supreme Court. They may not have been guilty in law. That is a different question. But no one says that they were innocent. And I want to know why it is that people who sought to destroy democracy are placed at a premium. One cannot escape the conviction that when things like this take place it is in the shape and form of a reward for services in the past. Maybe the performance of a coup itself was necessary at that time, one does not know. I am not talking of a coup here. The Government must be above that kind of suspicion. The people must not be allowed to feel that the Government or the Opposition had any hand in this kind of thing. These are very important considerations. I am not trying to say that anybody took part in a coup. How can it be a coincidence that Mr. Royce de Mel is the General Manager of the Hotels Corporation, Mr. V. E. Perera, a bundle from Baddegama, is the General Manager of Salu Sala? You find them one by one getting high positions. Today we seem to have reached such a level of corruption that even the Board of Trustees of Kirivehera includes people who have been convicted of gigantic income tax frauds like Mr. K. M. D. Jayanetti. This is democracy !

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
What can we do ?

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
I am not blaming you. I am not trying to find fault with you. I am talking of the sense of values that prevails at a time when your Government is in office. When a Government sets an example by appointing convicted people of that type in the name of democracy, do you blame the poor people of Kirivehera for saying that this is the kind of thing that is going on?

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At least let this be said in the name of the S.L.F.P. When Mrs. Bandaranaike's daughter went to England you had a lot to say about it, but we at least did not have such disgusting spectacle as that of a Minister of your Government making a statement to the press explaining that his daughter negotiated a private treaty with the Indian High Commission in order to fix a scholarship for herself. That seems to be in order. Read the "Observer" of yesterday if you want to know the facts. I read it.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
I saw it.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
I am also speaking on the basis of a newspaper report, but at least let this be said. I do not think that Mrs. Bandaranaike had any direct dealings for herself or for her Government with the Oxford University. I do not think that the Oxford University had any advantages to hope for from Mrs. Bandaranaike. Can one say the same thing of a Government having an Embassy in this country which necessarily has to deal with the Ministries? Is there no difference?—[*Interruption*]. You can ask for yourself when you are talking in terms of the kind of activities which are going on just exactly how much sincerity is there in this business. I mean, it is no good saying, "I am an honest man." I believe I am, and I believe the Hon. Prime Minister is an honest man. I have no hesitation in saying so. But is that sufficient for good government in a country? Is it sufficient for us to be able to say to ourselves that the Prime Minister is an honest man? He is a very nice person as an individual. Does that mean that this country is governed well? Does it mean that this country is progressing? Does it mean that we as a nation are prospering? No, Mr. Speaker.

In fact my principal complaint against the Throne Speech is not merely corruption. That is a fault which exists. It must be stamped out; it must be dealt with. But when the Government itself sets examples of the worse type can you blame the people?

You are talking of profiteering, but the biggest profiteers are the licensed industrialists of the Ministry of Industries. You are permitting them to profiteer deliberately. Price control laws are not brought into operation and they are allowed to have their own price-fixing. Does not the Hon. Minister of Industries get worked up now?—[*Interruption*]. Now he gets worked up about plywood etc., but never about people. There used to be a time when the Hon. Minister's invective was entirely on people, but now it is only about inanimate things. Probably the administration of things has begun to supersede the administration of people. Now what do you find? The Hon. Minister talked about the importance of price control and of the system of distribution.—[*Interruption*]. It is coming for five years. We now realize that it is not price control that is cannot, but you that are going! What is the importance of this? Why are we giving licences to people to profteer? Why are we allowing people who manufacture a yard of cloth at a price of less than Rs. 1.20 to sell it at Rs. 4.80? For whose benefit? 200 to 300 per cent profit margins are being permitted. Is this the socialism that you imported into your Government from Avissawella?—[*Interruption*].

Dompe socialism is of a different order altogether. I must say that Dompe socialism had never worked on the basis of having very large incomes in the hands of a few for investment purposes and making a virtue of it. Dompe socialism never

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thought in the course of any Throne Speech to pretend that allowing individuals to make money and invest in foreign banks is a way of Ceylonizing those banks. That is the joke of the century. Your process of Ceylonizing banks is permitting people to deposit their monies in foreign banks! The objective is to Ceylonize foreign banks. I have never heard of such things. Is this the socialism that came from Avissawella? And that is the socialist who told you, not so long ago, that the first thing to do is to nationalize all the banks and agency houses. What a change, my God!

Hon. Prime Minister, you talked of employment. You were given economic statistics. According to you Ceylon's growth rate has overtaken that of West Germany. We have got an increase in the gross national product which proves that we are a very prosperous country and our rate of growth is simply fantastic. I myself would never have believed it, living in Ceylon, where we are still running steam engines, without coal and on firewood, but still our growth rate is about the highest in the world! This is fantastic. Do you really think that people are going to believe it, whether the Central Bank says it or not?

The Central Bank says that our production of shoes has increased by 700 per cent. Well, of course, it is true; if you produced one pair of shoes last year and seven pairs of shoes this year, you have increased your production 700 per cent. This kind of statistics takes you nowhere.

Mr. Prime Minister, do you know the techniques adopted in calculating the gross national product? Even the employment of public servants is counted for your increase in the gross national product; public sector salaries also constitute an important component in this. So our gross national product goes up every time we employ a few more clerks. Technically, I suppose, our production is up.

The Minister of Nationalized Services told us very proudly that he is going to introduce 500 new buses this year. Well, all I can say is that in 1961, when I was Minister of Finance, I found that the replacements required for a year were 700 buses. And now, in the year of our Lord 1969, we have fallen back to 500. No wonder it has become necessary for depot managers to assault people on the streets when they go and ask for buses when the old buses break down. It is not your fault. You are doing a wonderful job. You have done your best to give employment for the people. That is the fact. I do not think you have allowed statistics to worry you. I do not think you have allowed the ratio of buses to conductors ever to restrain you from employment of more people.

But that by itself is not the solution. The question is, can we solve the problem? I am not concerned with capitalism and communism. I am not interested in those differences. Frankly we are not communists or Marxists. We never pretended to be and, in fact, I do not think there is any left in the House. What is important is this. Supposing you want to solve the problem, is there no practical way of doing it? Look at the Hon. Minister of State with the smile of a Cheshire cat on his face! The rhythm of the universe was his thesis in the days gone by. Can you solve the unemployment problem? He can do it, Mr. Speaker, but he will not tell you how it can be done. He is keeping it as a secret. He is determined not to pass on the good news. In the back pages of the Throne Speech there is a little platitudinous phrase telling us how they are going to solve the unemployment problem.

Tell me this, Mr. Minister of State. You with your wide knowledge of economic affairs, do you really think the policy you are following is on the right lines? Do you think that the policies that you are following are going to succeed?

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ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Do I reply now, Sir ?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Please do. I shall give way.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
I will need one hour.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
He has got all the hours in the world to tell these things to the Hon. Prime Minister outside the Chamber. He would not say that here. He is keeping it a secret only to be told to us.

The important thing is, why is it that Ceylon is the only country in the world where the amount of money in circulation is determined by totally irrelevant considerations ? The Prime Minister by way of interruption when the hon. Member for Yatiyantota was speaking this morning made a very pertinent remark. "Look ! As far as the people of Ceylon are concerned it is the rupee in their hands that matters. It is not a question of devaluation, foreign exchange earning capacity and so on. What matters to the people is the rupee that they can see and touch." On that I respectfully agree with the Hon. Prime Minister.

Well, if that is so, why is it that your conception of the amount of money in circulation, the credit squeeze of Mr. Wanninayake and the like, are calculated not according to the needs of our people, not according to the rupees that people have in their hands, but according to totally irrelevant considerations laid down either by the World Bank or by people who are even more stupid in the Central Bank ?

For example, almost all the countries in the world—leave the socialist countries aside since you do not like them very much——

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Who said we do not like them?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Well, they do not like you.

Let us take an ordinary country like France. After the war, when they got rid of German currency from circulation and introduced their own currency, how did they determine how much currency they should have in circulation ? Who told them ? Was there a World Bank to advise them ? How did that government take that decision ? They decided according to their capacity, according to their resources, according to their know-how, according to various methods.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Marshall Aid !

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Marshall Aid came later but independent of Marshall Aid came the first question.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Ha ! Ha !

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Look, Mr. Prime Minister, if you are not certain of what is being said——

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ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
I am certain.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
You are then certain that francs came from Marshall Aid ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Assistance came from Marshall Aid.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
That is not the point. Listen to what I am saying. You will have your opportunity in a moment.

My point is that countries determine their own level of currency and according to that they determine their own progress. We in Ceylon—I think our first Minister of Finance after Independence, the Hon. J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of State, went according to the rhythms of the universe and not according to the rhythms of our own country.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
He was ahead of the space age.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
The trouble was that he could not carry on with the currency that was there left by the British administration suitable for colonial times.

What is there wrong in our considering the potential of our own people for employment as the primary concern of our country ? In your own Throne Speech you say that the principal activity on which you claim you have succeeded is construction activity, which, according to you, has risen by 27.1 per cent as compared with industries 7.7 per cent, agriculture 6.9 per cent, and so forth. In other words, construction activities has to be the base for all development. And if that is the position why on earth did you not move into it ? For five years you have been doing precisely nothing.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition told you that you were importing padlocks on FEECs. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota said that you are not importing books on FEECs, but you are going to have a national library to try and supplement the books that people cannot buy. Is this the kind of government which we are heading for ?

You remember the promises you made at election time in 1965 ? Let us see how far we have got with these promises. Here is the manifesto of the U. N. P. in 1965 :

"We believe that the right of employment is the right of every citizen."

Is it ? After five years of your government you know that over 500,000 are unemployed including thousands who lost their jobs owing to the actions of the Government ? We can repeat it by saying, owing to the actions of the Government and the Hon. Minister of Education.

"They have a right to ask the Government to create such conditions in the country as will increase employment opportunities. Only rapid increase in national wealth can create jobs, and we promise to see that Government action is immediately taken to achieve this."

Now what have you achieved after five years ? The state of the external assets is worse than when you took over. The national debt has risen from about Rs. 2,500 million to nearly Rs. 8,000 million under your expert financial management. Who is going to pay for all this ? You think it can be done in three generations ? I think it will take four generations.

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You said in your manifesto :

"Never before have you paid so much for your food and clothing as you pay now. Your hard-earned money disappears in no time at all. Your rupee is worth little today. It is your money, and you have a right to buy more and live better."

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
That is so.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Not padlocks, Mr. Prime Minister. How much can you buy today with the same rupee devalued ?

You think people are buying a lot more than they bought in 1964. Do you think, because your queues disappear with your clever conjuring tricks, that today people are better off ?

Then we come to the next one :

"The United National Party will bring down the cost of living in two ways : (1) by short-term plans, (2) by long-term plans."

Was it the short-term ones or the long-term ones that shot it up to nearly 130.0 on your own living index ?

"More food and clothing in plenty and at cheaper prices—the United National Party promises to give you these essentials of civilised living."

Well, no doubt, some people must be having the essentials of civilized living. I myself have tried to maintain the essentials of a civilized living. The U. N. P. Government was very kind to me personally. Probably I have got a better income than ever I had during the S. L. F. P. time. Does this prove anything ? No doubt the corporation directors are doing fine, some of them. I do not think they had it so good before. Your Ministers are doing wonderfully well. Even the people who returned the lands they took under the Special Leases, after having taken the timber and entered into some contracts, and having got caught and having to pay royalty to the magistrate's court, are all doing well.

Take the third one :

"'Own your own home' is our message to you and we will help you to own it."

That is good for a laugh at any time ; is it not, Mr. Prime Minister ?

The fourth one is this :

"All our M.Ps. and Senators will declare their assets and their sources of income every year."

Marvellous ! How many so far, I wonder ? In 1965 how much ? 1966—no bids ? Nobody to tell us ? Not even now ? This is fantastic. Not even the Minister of Nationalized Services is prepared to talk on that one. Why is this ? Not a few but "all our M.Ps." Up to date not one little bit out of it, not even the "Member from the Supreme Court." I thought he would say something.

Take the next one :

"We are in favour of granting political rights to certain categories of Public Servants, to be agreed on by an all party Parliamentary Select Committee."

Has the all-party Parliamentary Select Committee been appointed ? Has it sat ? Has it functioned ? Have you ever sought to make it function ? As far as I can see the all-party Parliamentary Select Committee has been replaced by Hon. Iriyagolle, who decided which ones should be knocked out, and he did it. Very effective one. He put into practice the principles of a little bit of totalitarianism and he did remarkably well. At the moment he is not in a very good state of health, I hear. If I were aware of it I would have visited him in hospital, as I do. But I am told the trouble is that he has eaten some of his own Siyawasa !

Take the next one :

"The gulf between the English and Sinhalese language teachers will be bridged, and full pension rights given to them."

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[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

I wonder how many Sinhalese and Tamil teachers are getting the same salaries. The hon. Member for Walapane (Mr. T. B. M. Herath) could give you details.

ටී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා. (වලපනේ)
(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்—வலப்பனை)
(Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane)
කිසි දෙයක් නෑ.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
කිසි දෙයක් නෑ. —the most expressive form in which it can be given. No. 7—Lucky Seven :— "There will be no persecution of political opponents at any level."

This is marvellous.—[*Interruption*] No, no. it was not persecution. All they did was to have a few prosecutions——

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)
And executions !

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
—organized not by Ameer Ali but by Ali Ameer, appointed for the express purpose. And what happened when prosecutions failed ? What happened, incidentally, to Ameer's brother-in-law in the Gal Oya Development Board who was caught red-handed in the act of taking a bribe ? Why no prosecution there ? Is this the record you are so proud of ?

Now, for the Minister of Nationalized Services :

"We shall continue to run the C. T. B. and the Port (Cargo) Corporation and other nationalized undertakings, but there will be this big difference—the Boards and other high officials will not be filled by friends and relations of the Party."

This is marvellous. Is it not ? Again :

"Workers' participation in managerial functions through Workers' Councils (these committees being selected by all workers in a given enterprise associated with Committees of trade unions)."

We are still waiting to see it. Mr. Prime Minister the trouble with writing throne speeches, usually, is that you get stuck with things you yourself have had to say in the past, either in manifestos or elsewhere.—[*Interruption.*] I remember how you had a hearty laugh at us about the tiled roofs. I have not forgotten ; I appreciate that. But this is the point I make : are we really getting anywhere with this business ?

Take your food production. Unlike most of the speakers who have taken part in this Debate who will give you national statistics and tell you that your food production effort is not as grand as you think it is, I shall aproach it from a slightly different angle. My opinion frankly - and in this respect I am probably a rebel within my own ranks—is that certain positive actions taken by any government must produce certain good results. It is so in the sphere of food production also. I particularly refer to the cut in the rice ration. I refer to the banning of imports of certain types of subsidiary foodsstuffs like onions, chillies, and potatoes. I refer to the co-ordination activities of government agents who now function as deputies of all departments under the Food Ministry, which was done by me, incidentally, in 1964 for the first time.—[*Interruption.*] I am not claiming any copyright. I certainly do not claim a copyright on the rice cut. I withdrew it, Mr. Prime Minister. But what I wish to tell you is this. There are certain good things which produce certain positive results. But what precisely is the food drive in the first place ? If you mean the incentives created by this type of thing, the answer is, yes. But do you not at the same time think that there is very little positive achievement in consequence of the vehicles running round in circles, the paper work being done at all levels, the

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cooking up of bogus statistics for the consumption of a gullible Government, the alienation of large tracts of land on special leases to specially favoured groups among the various sections of the community who play at farming not in order to make money, not in order to prove that farming pays but in order to prove that farming dodges taxes.

In other words, if you actually assess the value of what is being done in different sectors of the economy, you will get different results, and merely because the farmer is producing more results when weather conditions are favourable, please do not make the mistake of thinking that that is an achievement of any significance.

No doubt you have generated some enthusiasm because farmers love to meet Prime Ministers. That is natural. It is a vanity that exists in all of us to associate with the great ones of the earth, and, I think, to have your photograph taken by a Prime Minister free of charge is about the most wonderful thing that could happen to a farmer. He might be able to get a photograph and show it to his grandchildren and say, "Never mind what happens to the paddy. At least I have got a photograph to show them." That is wonderful.

But when it comes down to an actual examination of statistics, what do you find ? The farmer in this country is the one person, the one worker, whose labour is not costed. If you assume that a farmer is an unemployed person with nothing to do for 365 days of the year, you find that paddy is a profitable crop. But assess the number of man days work that goes into the working of a farm or that goes into working a paddy field, set a value on it at whatever the current value is for sunkilled labour in an area, and then tell me whether there is a single paddy field in this country that is working at a profit.

Is it that the paddy farmers are doomed to be considered as an unemployed and unemployable group for all time ? Well, of course, inasmuch as they have no alternative employment at that time, they have no choice. It is certainly better for them to have more bushels of paddy per acre than to have less. But let us please remember that the principle of treating the paddy farmer in the sense of being a person who gets the credit, a cardboard crown and all the rest of it, the *govi rajakam* and all the other perquisites besides, amounts to exploitation. In a way it is.

I remember when the Hon. C. P. de Silva was a Member of the S. L. F. P. Government and perhaps at the time I was Finance Minister and was talking about cutting the rice ration, the Hon. C. P. de Silva said that the first thing we should do was to take away the coupons from paddy cultivators, and I was one of the men who opposed that.

I do not see why a person who helps in the production of food that this country requires should be penalized, but in fact it is so.

According to this Throne Speech we have increased our paddy production from 36.3 million bushels in 1965 to 64.5 bushels in 1968—[*Interruption*]. Of course the year 1964 has been omitted as my Friend the hon. Member for Minuwangoda tells me, which year incidentally was during the S. L. F. P. period, and was certainly the best year.

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(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
We have got past that.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Your figure dropped by 14 million in the next year.—[*Interruption*]. Of course you can find reasons as to why the paddy crop failed. It has not

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changed. All your efforts have not in any way taken us away from the fact that this has nothing to do with your own efforts. We are still as much dependent on foreign supplies of rice as before.

The year 1970 is the year when we are to reach very near self-sufficiency, you remember, Mr. Prime Minister.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Seventy-five per cent.

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

Seventy-five per cent. That is true. So why are you telling us that on the total imports of cereals, rice and flour, our imports will drop by 75 per cent ? It should be if your reasoning is correct. The total imports of rice and flour which constituted the cereal content in our people's diet should to that extent be reduced when we are 75 per cent self-sufficient. There must be a drop in imports to the extent that you are now importing only 25 per cent. Compared with what you were importing in the past there must be that much drop in the total imports.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Not a drop of 75 per cent.

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

Not a drop of 75 per cent. I do not say that. I do not say that you will drop it by 75 per cent. To the extent that there is a corresponding drop in imports you should be able to show that statistically. The trouble is that when we ask you the question you always give the answer that the surplus constitutes buffer stocks. That is the answer you gave last year.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Please read the answer.

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

Correct me if I am wrong. When I gave you the statistics you said the answer to that was that what you have imported in excess was buffer stocks. My answer to that is that we have not got sufficient storage in the whole Island to keep that much buffer stocks. Your figures do not tally even to this date—the customs returns, the Food Department draws, the wharf figures, tally clerks' documents. In other words, the truth of the matter is that even the government departments are not very clear in regard to the total figures. You get different results in different places, all of which are unsatisfactory.

And now we come to the last triumph of the National Government —national unity. Yesterday I was in Yala and watching the wildlife of the Minister of State, and missed what happened here. There I saw a fight between two water buffaloes with locked horns. That surely pales into insignificance compared with what happened, according to what I have heard, between Sivasithamparam and Rasamanickam.

As far as we can see, Mr. Prime Minister, you made a virtue of it once when you said that you were grateful to providence for having returned you with an inadequate number of seats to form a government in 1965. You were grateful to providence for having given you an insufficient number of seats to form a government on your own because it enabled you to be the instrument of national unity and you hoped that that would be the mission on which you could look back in your political life with great satisfaction. Look at the members of the Federal Party now. Look at those units of national

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unity. Are they not simply marvellous ?—[*Interruption*]. The Hon. Prime Minister likes them after all. As he approaches the elections the Prime Minister begins to hate them but after the elections he will love them all the more for what they have done.

Mr. Speaker, this reminds me of something I learnt studying Muslim law at the Law College. I do not wish to hurt anybody's feelings, least of all the feelings of the hon. Second Member for Akurana (Mr. Hameed), and that is not the reason why I state this. In Muslim law divorce is very simple. A husband can get rid of his wife in a very short time, in a much shorter time than in any other system of law. All he has got to do is to repeat the magic word "Thalak", three times. The Prime Minister pronounced the magic word "Thalak" to Tiruchelvam most effectively and he did it in such a manner that even a weak correspondence relating to a Buddhist priest.—[*Interruption*].

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)
The hon. Member is again addressing the backbenchers and I cannot hear him at all.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Sir, I was looking at some of the units of national unity.

There is only one problem in the Muslim law. While divorce is simple you are not permitted to re-marry the same spouse until she has had intercourse with somebody else.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
What about you ?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
In case divorced wives are looking around in order to find someone with whom to go through this additional ceremony, all I can say is that the S. L. F. P. is not willing. The S. L. F. P. stands by that position.

We think we are going to form a government after the next elections. We may be wrong. We shall certainly not hope that divine providence will give us an inadequate number of seats. We hope that the people of this country will return us to Parliament at the next elections with a majority sufficient to form a truly socialist government and move ahead. If we fail to form a government with over 75 Members, supposing we get 74 seats and are therefore not in a majority, we should like to make it clear, we say quite categorically, that we are not bidding at the auctions for Federal Party support. We shall leave it to you to get over the problems of re-marriage as best you can. In other words, we are not bidding at the auctions and we wish to make that position quite clear.—[*Interruption.*]. If there is a coalition with the S. L. F. P. they will have to come along to the S. L. F. P. line. There is no question of two views within it.

I do not propose to take very much longer except to say that the Throne Speech leaves us exactly where we were five years ago—if anything, slightly worse in economic terms. The economic questions I do not propose to deal with in any greater detail. One thing that we expected to see in the Throne Speech is not there, and that is a proposal to amend the election law in accordance with the Select Committee's decisions. Is it because the Government does not propose to do it in the coming session ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
No.

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

I am glad to have the Hon. Prime Minister's assurance that he would bring the amendments proposed to the election law in accordance with the decisions of all of us.

Now I come to the hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) who, the Hon. Prime Minister said, is my pupil. If he is my pupil all I can say is that he has not learnt much. I do not know what he has learnt from me, but certainly the Prime Minister has learnt a lot from him—at least in regard to what to avoid. The Prime Minister has also learnt now to make the maximum use of the support that is offered with brotherly love even without an olive branch.

For instance, the hon. Member for Dambadeniya asked us, "Why is it that you do not support me?" We ask the hon. Member why he does not support us. When we try to save the country from the Districts Councils Bill by boycotting the Debate on it, he comes to Parliament and makes a speech of his own. When he comes to Parliament and finds that we are not there, he begins to grumble and says, "Where is the Opposition? Why are you not supporting me?" The answer is simple. However much we might find ourselves agreeing with the view that the D. M. K. is not a very satisfactory organization, we do not trust the hon. Member for Dambadeniya. We find it extraordinarily hard to have much confidence or faith in any matter initiated by him because it lacks sincerity. That is the simple truth of it. We are not against what he is saying, but we are against him because he is an unreliable person, a person on whom we cannot place any trust or confidence. The Hon. Prime Minister will have the last laugh by saying, "I told you so." I think he is welcome to it. He knows his own brothers better.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Not my brother.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon Member)

Cousin brother.

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

One last word. You yourself have stated that if the D. M. K. is to be banned you have either to promulgate Emergency Regulations or get a two-thirds majority.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Not two-thirds.

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

By a simple majority in Parliament. Mr. Prime Minister, we agree with you. Bring the Bill and we will give you the simple majority. You need not worry about it. There is no question of an argument about it. But if you want to ban other parties we will oppose you. As far as the D. M. K. is concerned, we are with you. There is no question about your having to come out with excuses to bring in the legislation. It does not matter what the hon. Member for Dambadeniya has to say on the matter.—[*Interruption*]. The Communist Party will support you to ban the D. M. K. I have no doubt that the M. E. P. will support anything you say in the present situation. He is well and truly in orbit now. He is like the lunar module. He cannot disengage himself however hard he tries.

We are now moving into the fifth year of this Government. In the first year we were promised television, in the last year we are promised an atomic energy authority. We have

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neither television nor an atomic energy authority. If we had television we could have seen the astronauts landing. As it is, all we saw was the Minister of Scientific Research and Housing being taken to hospital.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.
(திரு. டி சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)
(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

After speaking in Parliament.

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

You can judge for yourself what a barren Throne Speech this has been. The only person on the ministerial benches to speak a good word for it, barring the Hon. Prime Minister who is going to speak after me, was the Hon. Minister of Scientific Research and Housing—no other Minister had anything to say—and like the Luna-15 he has crash-landed. Sir, look at the Hon. Minister of State, the Hon. Minister of Nationalized Services and Sport, the Hon. Minister of Industries and Fisheries—[*Interruption*]. The Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power is not even here.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)

He spoke yesterday.—[*Interruption*].

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

The Hon. Minister of Labour and Employment spoke on the question of Israel. Marvellous !—[*Interruption*].

So, Mr. Speaker, whichever way you look at it, this Government is in its fifth year now and in the fifth year it seems that they have not even got as much to say as they had in the first year. It is a funny thing that the Government tends to run down a little with the passage of time. I think the mechanism begins to run down somehow and it requires a fresh lease of life. I think the Hon. Prime Minister is trying hard to engender some of that enthusiasm. I think new talent is showing itself in the form of the hon. Second Member for Akurana (Mr. Hameed) and others who are trying to catch the Hon. Prime Minister's eye. I hope they will succeed. At least it will be a change in some respect. They have pointed out to you some of the defects of the Government. I think the best we can do is to say, if the Hon. Prime Minister wants to go the full term of five years, he can probably do so with his cheer gang. But if he does, the chances are that not even the cohorts of the Federal Party will give him the requisite numbers next time.

අ. භා. 3.44

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Mr. Speaker, a long debate is coming to an end. I suppose this is the last Throne Speech Debate of this Government. Therefore, I must attach a certain amount of importance to this Debate. The hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike), in his inimitable style, had a lot of very amusing things to say. I can well understand his annoyance—if that be the correct word to use—that this Government has survived and probably will go the full term of office.—[*Interruption*]. I used the word " probably ", but I am definitely certain about it. When the Government came into power I well remember the utterances to the effect that it could last only three months, six months, nine months—nine months is rather a peculiar period—one year, two years, three years and so on. Now four years have already passed and this Government will go the full five years as well. It is not surprising that the hon. Members opposite did think that it would be a very short life because the situation they handed us was such that only a superhuman

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[ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක]

effort would have enabled any government to survive in those circumstances. I shall try to mention a few facts without going into the details here because I propose to do so during the Budget Debate which is the more important occasion to go into details of financial questions.

The hon. Member for Dompe spoke at length about corruption. Short memories, Mr. Speaker, they have : very short memories. I do not say there is no corruption. Every endeavour is being made to stop that corruption. He has forgotten the part played by his Government when certain Members were found guilty by a Bribery Commission. What did he do ? There was a near revolt in his own ranks. There is a film, I believe, being shown, called "*Baduth Ekka Horu.*" This was a real case of "*baduth ekka horu.*" Mr. Speaker, I hear that being often advertised now on the radio when I turn it on. These people were caught like "*baduth ekka horu*"—[*Interruption*]—by a commission appointed by them. And, when I brought a Motion in this very House from the Opposition asking that they be duly punished, what did you do ? What did your Government that professes to be paragons of virtue and honesty do ?

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
They resigned.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
They resigned ! Ha ! Ha !

They were asked to vote against the Motion and some of them refused and revolted.—[*Interruption.*] They undoubtedly have short memories.

I will not go into all the other details of their administration. I say there is bribery. And I say it is the duty of all of us, wherever it is possible, to try and take steps to combat it. I have not failed to do so. I do not try to protect anybody. I am not letting out a secret, I suppose, when I say that when there were allegations even against a Minister I sent the case straight to the Bribery Commissioner for a full investigation. I did not try to hide people, and I never will. You talk of bribery and corruption. You have the audacity to talk about it.

Since the Throne Speech was delivered—and this is the last day for the disposal of that Speech—a momentous event has occurred in the known history of mankind. I refer to the great achievement of man in being able to land for the first time on the moon and return back to earth. It is an unprecedented event and I believe the whole world pays its tributes to the nation who was able to bring that achievement about, to the courage and spirit of the individuals who risked their lives in an endeavour to achieve that step, to the scientists and technicians and the other co-workers who were able to bring about by a marvellous feat of co-ordination and skill this achievement. The whole world bows in tribute and pays its respect to all of them.

Sometimes I realize that after this journey of so many miles with only half a second difference in time, some of those in charge of our Railway might take some useful lessons about running trains to time.

However, this century has seen tremendous technical and scientific advances. When we look upon the known history of mankind we cannot think of a period so brief as this in which such vast changes had taken place. Just imagine the state of affairs that prevailed in the world at the advent of this century and see where we have got to after 60 odd years. Those achievements have been the triumphs of science. The world has tended to become one. To a certain extent there is now a strong tendency not to look at mere national boundaries. Countries have

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been brought closer together as a result of those advances, and now the world is taking the next step—farther advances in space and exploration of other planets.

When such is the trend, it is heart-rending to see in our midst people having these delusions of narrow, extreme nationalism—this frog in the well attitude manifested by some people. I see the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) looking at the vacant seat of his pupil. I will come to him in due time. He is not there. When the whole world has become more or less international and is marching through a further sphere we hug these delusions and anachronisms. I shall deal with one set of extremists first, because these extremists exist in all sections. I am not doing so, I must assure the Federal Party, with any bitterness or rancour because the hon. Member for Vaddukkoddai (Mr. A. Amirthalingam) in his speech mentioned certain things which were, to say the least, grossly incorrect or gave a totally distorted picture. I feel it is my bounden duty to correct the facts. I am thankful to those gentlemen who formed a part of my Government at a certain time, at a very critical period in the history of this country. I have not forgotten that. Of course, the Members opposite used to often chide me that they were running my Government when they were here. Now, of course, they have gone ; and the Members opposite have been denied some argument of their own. But now Mr. Thondaman who is not here at the moment is supposed to be running my Government ! At one time Mr. Chelvanayakam was running my Government ; now Mr. Thondaman is running my Government. I believe he is out of the country at the moment.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරු
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)
(Hon. Members)
Not yet.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Now, you know there are extremists in all parties.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
In the U. N. P. also ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Maybe. I see there is an amendment—they are also concentrating on estate schools—where they show a concern for the supporters of Mr. Thondaman. What do members of that party say ?

Firstly, on the question of the public servants, the hon. Members went on to say that my Government has taken certain steps against the Tamil public servants which even their Government did not take. I think that was what the hon. Member for Vaddukkoddai also said.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)
And a breach of promise.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Where ? There was no breach of promise. But, however, I want to show the hon. Member that far from a breach of promise, we were most just and fair in our dealings as far as those public servants were concerned. The hon. Member is well aware of the fact that every public servant has to learn the official language, namely Sinhalese. In fact, the hon. Members there accepted that fact.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)
Why are they—[*Interruption*].

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ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I do not know. They accepted the fact that public servants will have to learn the official language. But they, quite rightly, told us: "We have been carrying on an agitation asking Tamil public servants not to learn Sinhala. Now it is only fair, once we have accepted that fact, that Tamil public servants be given an opportunity to genuinely endeavour to learn the language." It was quite a reasonable demand, and they were going to ask the Tamil public servants to study Sinhala.

Then what did my Government do? We gave the new-entrants three years, from 1965 to 1968, to learn Sinhala. That was accepted by hon. Members there.

What happened? The examination was held after three years. Some passed, some failed, and some did not sit at all. What has been done? Only those who did not sit the examination were served with notices to show cause why they should not be dismissed. And this is the injustice that they speak of as having been done to Tamil public servants! We gave them more time than was allowed earlier.

Please do not think that I want to particularly discredit you people or do anything of the sort. I want the House and the people to know the facts about that question. That is the situation.

And we are accused of doing something outrageous. According to what we first undertook to do, and with which they agreed, we would have been justified in giving notice to all who sat and failed. But we said, if those public servants are making a genuine effort to learn the language, we should give them every opportunity to do so.

Now, that was one grievance. The other was the District Councils issue. It is true I undertook to establish District Councils. I undertook it in an endeavour, as my predecessors had undertaken at various times, to introduce a certain measure of decentralization which was necessary. A number of Throne Speeches have included this. If there was a difference in the Throne Speech of this Government, it was that the District Councils I contemplated were to be under the direction and control of the Central Government.

But the Opposition sought, for political purposes, to mislead the people on that. There were people who did not want it. What did I tell the Federal Party? That is what I would like hon. Members to know. I sent for them and told them I could not go through with it because the people, because of false propaganda or not, are against it. And I went to the extent of telling the Federal Party Members, "Yes, I undertook to bring this forward. Because I cannot do it I am prepared to resign here and now." I told them that. What did they tell me? "No, we do not want you to resign."—[*Interruption*]. You might distort it politically. I believe in putting across the facts.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.
(திரு. டி சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)
(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Things are coming out.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

What is coming out? I might say this, that in the case of the hon. Member for Minuwangoda it takes a long time to come out.—[*Interruption*].

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Order!

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ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Endeavours were made to show that I had let down the Federal Party.—[*Interruption*]. When I told them, " Since I cannot carry out my undertaking, I am prepared to go ", they said——

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

" We don't want you to resign."

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

They did not say : please don't resign. They said, " That does not help us at all. We acquiesce in your not going."

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

Then they have no right to talk.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Then we come to the Koneswaram Temple issue. The hon. Member for Vaddukkoddai (Mr. Amirthalingam) was most unfair when he read only the letter written by Mr. Chelvanayakam to me. There was my reply in which I enclosed the letter I wrote to Mr. Tiruchelvam, my erstwhile Colleague in the Cabinet. I want to read that letter.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member for Vaddukkoddai tried to make out in his speech that merely because a Buddhist priest wrote to me about a committee being appointed in regard to Koneswaram Temple, I took that action in respect of Mr. Tiruchelvam. I will say this in fairness to the Buddhist priest. Till he wrote to me about the committee I knew nothing about it. I am thankful to the Buddhist priest for bringing that matter to my notice. That is my grievance. I knew nothing about the matter, and this is the letter I wrote to the Minister concerned.

" My dear Minister,

I am in receipt of your letter of 12th September, 1968, in which you refer to my letter of the 2nd instant and the Press Report of the 12th September in the 'Ceylon Daily News' relating to the appointment of a Committee to demarcate a sacred area around the Sri Koneswaram Temple at Fort Frederick.

I must express my surprise at your view that you did not think that this was a matter on which you need consult me, and that the expression of an intention to Mr. Premadasa, your Parliamentary Secretary, and a lack of reaction by him of the political or other undesirability of appointing a Committee to demarcate a sacred area in Fort Frederick was adequate consultation. May I categorically state that I do not share your view and that I consider your proposal a matter of very great importance, the full implications of which, I may concede, you are not in a position to judge as there are many areas of consideration of which you possibly lack knowledge.

In the first instance, you are, I presume, aware that Fort Frederick is land under the control of the Army. Until the beginning of this year it did not even come under the purview of the local authority. I am certain that you will appreciate that there must have been good reason for this. Since this is land coming under the control of the Army and, therefore, under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Defence & External Affairs, courtesy, if nothing else, demanded that before any action was taken regarding a varied utilisation of this land I, as Minister, should have been consulted. While this courtesy should have been extended to any Minister, you will surely appreciate that my position as Prime Minister demanded such consultation in any circumstances and particularly more so, when it was in so sensitive an area affecting not only relations between the religious groups but also considerations of defence and the security of the State. In these circumstances, I must reiterate my surprise at your statement that you did not consider that this was a matter on which I should be consulted, either as Prime Minister or as the Minister in whose area of authority and responsibility Fort Frederick was vested.

I must further express my surprise at your attitude in regard to this matter as early this year there was close consultation

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between us before action was taken on two matters of lesser significance in which land in Trincomalee town which had once been under the control of the Army was concerned. I refer to the transfer of the Maidan in Trincomalee to the control of the Urban Council and the incorporation of the area covered by Fort Frederick within the jurisdiction of the Urban Council. Surely you must realise that the step taken by you to appoint a Committee to go into the question of demarcating a sacred area within Fort Frederick is a matter of considerably greater significance which demanded prior consultation with me.

I am fully aware of the great interest that the Hindus have in regard to the Sri Koneswaram Temple. It is this awareness that prompted me to remove the restrictions that Hindus had in the past in visiting the Temple, by withdrawing the armed military guard that had always been posted at Arulmalai and to demarcate an approach to Arulmalai so that Hindus could perform their acts of devotion without any trace of obstruction or inconvenience. May I point out to you that though these difficulties had existed for as long as could be remembered, it was I who made the fullest facilities available. In fact, it was only a few days ago that the Board of Trustees of the Sri Koneswaram Temple sought and obtained my permission to clear and clean up the area surrounding the Lingam on Arulmalai. I am aware that the Hindus have been appreciative of these actions. May I further state that I have always been conscious of and have had the greatest respect and regard for the desires of devotees of whatever religion to achieve their legitimate religious aspirations and to perform their religious duties. I shall not only continue to encourage and support these but will do all I can to help fulfil these aspirations.

While this is so, I cannot, as Prime Minister of this country, subscribe to hastily and inadequately considered steps that may jeopardize the security of the State. I cannot also permit interference in my areas of authority under whatever guise they may come. In my view, there are many very important and substantial questions relating to the whole area of Trincomalee, and particularly Fort Frederick and the harbour, that require the most careful and detailed considerations before decisions are made ; in fact, even before any steps towards formulation of decisions are taken. It is for this very reason that when I took the decision to nationalise Trincomalee Harbour, I decided, in consultation with the Minister of Nationalized Services, that a Royal Ceylon Navy presence was necessary and appointed Captain of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Kadirgamar, a Working Director of the Board of the Port (Cargo) Corporation with specific responsibility over the Trincomalee port. I am certain that you are not aware of any of the other important considerations, else you would not have taken the step to appoint a Committee without prior consultation with me and I know that you will now appreciate the significance of what I stated in my letter to you of the 2nd of September that you 'should direct the Commission to stop any further action on this matter until you have discussed the question with me.". Any Committee, if appointed, must have the knowledge and expertise to understand and appreciate the many important matters that would have to be given the fullest consideration. To compare the issues relating to the declaration of sacred areas at Kataragama, Kelaniya and Mahiyangana with those pertaining to Fort Frederick is not to appreciate important differences in circumstances. I note your comment that you have been 'under great political pressure to take some action in regard to this matter.' I understand and appreciate this ; but to permit political pressure to ignore in subsequent decision-making important national considerations is to jeopardize the future of the country itself, and I am proud that the National Government, of which I am head, has been able, wherever the interests of the country demanded, to rise above parochial political considerations.

I note the conclusion that you have arrived at in the penultimate paragraph of your letter under reference that the decision arrived at by me was due to some views that the Ven. Mangalle Dharmakirti Sri Dambagasare Sri Sumedankara Nayake Thero has expressed. Nothing can be further from the truth. The Ven. Nayake Thero was only the first person to bring the appointment of a Committee by you to my notice. Had you followed the proper and correct procedure of consulting me in a matter which I consider of great importance and in which the functions of my Ministry were involved, the Ven. Nayake Thero would not have come into the matter at all and this situation would not have arisen. The real reasons for my attitude I have explained to you at some length in this letter.

May I finally say that the comment in the last paragraph of your letter regarding the timing of the Press Report in the newspapers is hardly justified in the background of the manner in which you have dealt with this important matter."

Now, those are the facts. I should like to ask the hon. Member for Vaddukkoddai, merely because a Buddhist priest objected, am I going to surrender my rights and duties as Prime Minister to any Minister ?

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Surely what is the use of my being Prime Minister if any Minister is going to act like this in matters coming under my direct purview? Apart from the normal duties it is the duty of Ministers to consult me on important matters that come within their purview. In a matter coming entirely within my purview, without any consultation whatsoever this Minister goes and appoints a committee himself and takes it amiss when I directed him to suspend the activities of that committee. Furthermore, to make matters worse they go to Jaffna and pass a resolution. Mind you, a Cabinet Minister of mine goes to Jaffna and passes a resolution! Surely, if a Cabinet Minister of mine had anything to say he must discuss that with me; he must not go to Jaffna and pass a resolution and then expect me to do nothing about it.

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

The Hon. Prime Minister said—reported at column 89 of HANSARD dated 18th July 1969—that he would table the reply to Mr. Chelvanayakam. He said this while interrupting the hon. Member for Vaddukkoddai.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

This is the reply [*Interruption*]. In the reply to Mr. Chelvanayakam I enclosed the copy.

ඒ. අමිර්තලින්ගම් මයා. (වඩ්ඩුක්කොඩෙයි)
(திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்—வட்டுக்கோட்டை)
(Mr. A. Amirthalingam—Vaddukkoddai)

What about the letter to the priest?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Of course, I wrote to the priest.

අමිර්තලින්ගම් මයා.
(திரு. அமிர்தலிங்கம்)
(Mr. Amirthalingam)

Will the Hon. Prime Minister table the letter to the priest?

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please!

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

It appeared in the papers. I informed the priest of exactly what I did, namely, that I suspended the activities of the committee. That is what I told the priest. Had the priest not informed me that this was happening, the committee would have been functioning without my knowledge.

Then hon. Members spoke about the neglect of the Northern and Eastern Provinces by this Government. That is another distortion of facts, which I want to refute. Firstly, hon. Members are well aware of the fact that one of the most important items in the programme of activity of this Government is the food production drive. I like to ask hon. Members from those areas whether the farmers of the Northern and Eastern Provinces have not benefited beyond doubt as a result of the food production drive.

කේ. තුරෙයිරත්නම් මයා. (පේදුරු තුඩුව)
(திரு. கே. துரைரத்னம்—பருத்தித்துறை)
(Mr. K. Thurairatnam—Point Pedro)

What about the onion cultivators?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

They are the onion cultivators. They are the onion cultivators, except, of course, the hon. Member for Dompe's pupil, the hon. Member for

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[ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක]

Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake). They are the onion cultivators; they are to a great extent the chillie cultivators; they are to a great extent the potato cultivators.

Has this drive not helped the farmers all over the country? To a great extent the farmers of the Northern and Eastern Provinces have benefited by the food production drive, and that is one of the main activities of this Government. I am prepared to go with you before your farmers and ask them whether they reaped any benefit or not. Let them tell me that they have not benefited.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)

Accept the challenge.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Apart from that, as far as industries are concerned, the capacity of the Cement Factory was expanded from 80,000 tons per annum to 270,000 tons per annum. The first stage of expansion was completed in 1966. The second stage of expansion is to be completed in December 1969. Investment in Stages I and II amounts to Rs. 79 million. The installation of a third grinding plant is now in progress and is due to be completed in December 1969.

Mineral Sands Corporation: the establishment of a rutile and zircon plant at China Bay was completed in 1968. The investment amounted to about Rs. 8 million. Improvements were effected to the Pulmoddai factory to increase its capacity from 70,000 tons of ilmenite per year to 84,000 tons per year. The investment amounted to Rs. 1 million.

Salt Corporation: On the Jaffna Lagoon Scheme the investment is Rs. 21 million. It was approved by Government in 1966. Preliminary surveys and designs were completed in October 1968. Final plans and tenders have been called for to be accepted by August 1969.—[*Interruption*]. Tenders have to be called for.

National Small Industries Corporation: The brick and tile factory at Mullaitivu was completed in 1968 at a cost of Rs. 2 million.

Ceylon Fisheries Corporation: Fish Canning Factory at Mannar—commenced canning operations 10 days ago: investment about Rs. 1 million.

Myliddy Fisheries Harbour—investment proposed about Rs. 6.2 million: work commenced.

අමිර්තලින්ගම් මයා.
(திரு. அமிர்தலிங்கம்)
(Mr. Amirthalingam)

Proposed but not done.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Work commenced. I am sorry I do not know your language to speak in the language you understand. I said "work commenced".

අමිර්තලින්ගම් මයා.
(திரு. அமிர்தலிங்கம்)
(Mr. Amirthalingam)

It is a fact that nothing has been done although on paper they say work has commenced.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I was sorry when the hon. Member for Vaddukkoddai was making an incorrect statement. I wanted to get up but he said he was not giving way. I will not give way to him. I always like to give way to an hon. Member.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

I would ask hon. Members not to interrupt, and not to contradict a speaker.

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ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I was surprised. When I wanted to correct an incorrect statement when he was speaking, the hon. Member refused to give way.

අමිර්තලින්ගම් මයා.
(திரு. அமிர்தலிங்கம்)
(Mr. Amirthalingam)

I will reply in my Budget speech.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes, I also can reply.

Trincomalee Fisheries Harbour—proposed investment Rs. 5 million : now under construction. Point Pedro Shore Facilities——proposed investment Rs. 2.5 million. Valaichchenai Harbour—proposed investment Rs. 2.8 million. Pesalai Shore Facilities—proposed investment Rs. 2.7 million.

පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා. (කඹුරුපිටිය)
(திரு. பேர்சி விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—கம்புறுப்பிட்டிய)
(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe—Kamburupitiya)

සේරම කර තිබෙන්නේ ඒ අයට නෙ.

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

බඩුත් එක්ක හොරු.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I have got a long list of a number of other activities. As far as I am concerned—I have always said so ; I make no bones about it—when it comes to development there are no linguistic areas for me. When it comes to the development of my country, there is no such thing as linguistic area. Why did I start the Gal-oya Scheme in the Eastern Province ? I am the Minister who started it.

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

Eastern Province is Sinhalese.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

You say it is Sinhalese, they say it is not.

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

What do you say ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

If you can say it is Sinhalese, it is because I started Gal Oya.

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

What do you say ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I say it is a part of Ceylon. That is my attitude to all these areas. I make no bones about it. I am not R. G. Senanayake ; I am not. I am not your pupil ; I do not want to be. As far as I am concerned all our nationals of Ceylon, whether Sinhalese or Tamil. —[*Interruption.*] I am coming to the hon. Member for Dambadeniya. The tutor ought to have heard the pupil speak. I could not listen any longer ; I just went out. He was saying, " Why, we can have Sinhalese Tamils, Sinhalese Muslims, Sinhalese Burghers. "

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

Sinhalese Chinese ?

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ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Probably Sinhalese Chinese also. But I believe the hon. Member for Bulathsinhala (Mr. Mangala Moonesinghe) has taken the hint and become a Sinhalese Muslim.

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

There are others also.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I do not know about others. As far as the Federal Party is concerned and the accusations made by them, since I have taken a good part of my time I do not want to deal any longer with them.

Then I come to that amendment about the D. M. K. The hon. Member for Dambadeniya brought an amendment about proscribing the D. M. K. I do not know whether the hon. Leader of the Opposition was quoted right in the papers. She is alleged to have said, as quoted in the papers : "I will show him how the D. M. K. can be proscribed without declaring an emergency." I waited here right through her speech.

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

You can do that by a simple majority.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Not by a simple majority. I said there are only two ways in which it can be done : one, by giving me the legal power by legislation, and the other, using emergency powers already existing.

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

By an ordinary Act of Parliament.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I was confronted with the statement alleged to have been made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that without special legislation this can be done. So I waited because she is reported to have said, "I will teach". I am prepared to learn from anybody. So I was waiting in my seat to be taught. I listened to her speech. I was not told one word.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)

Private tuition !

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

You go about the country and tell me: "Ban the D.M.K." And here, the hon. Member for Dambadeniya has brought forward an amendment to that effect. Why do you not support that?

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

We do not trust him.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

That shows the hypocrisy of your utterances. Utter hypocrisy—that is the mildest term I can use for fear, Mr. Speaker, you will rule me out if I used the term I should use. Why, the hon. Member for Dambadeniya has brought an amendment asking for the banning. You say you are prepared to grant me the majority to enact legislation—

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

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
—to ban parties—[*Interruption*].

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
No, no. The D.M.K. only.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
There is no such thing as D.M.K. only. Why D.M.K. only?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Do you want other parties banned?

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)
All communal parties.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Yes, because the allegation is that that party is communal.

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

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Communal and dangerous—all right. And also, because it has foreign connections. Now, the D.M.K. of India has disavowed any connections. As far as the programme and policy of the party here is concerned, it does not show any such connection. But is that the only party with foreign connections? I can see in your ranks, on your side, at least two parties with foreign connections. They only recently went abroad to get their instructions. If I am prepared to bring legislation to ban political parties with foreign connections—

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Only the D.M.K.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Why only the D.M.K.?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Because we do not trust the D.M.K.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
All parties with foreign connections.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Then ban the U.N.P. also because it has connections with America.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
All communal parties. I like to tell the hon. Member for Dambadeniya that if a party, because it is communal, should be banned, his party should be banned.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
If you want to ban him, you ban him.

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ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

No. Are you prepared to give me the legislative power—

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

You do not want any special legislation. You got the majority, you pass it.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Oh, I see. I knew this was sheer hypocrisy on your part. Will your coalition partners support that?

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරු
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)
(Hon. Members)

No answer!

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota will not.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Of course, he will not. Why? I can understand his attitude because that is the thin end of the wedge to remove all political parties and have a dictatorship in this country. That is the thin end of the wedge. And I can assure this House that if, as the hon. Member for Dompe says, the D.M.K., or for a matter of that any other party, is acting in a way dangerous to the national interests of this country, I will not hesitate to declare an Emergency and ban it. I mention this to show the people your hypocritical utterances on this matter. You cannot take your coalition into it.

Now, I would not go in detail into the financial situation. Various people have argued about the financial situation and stated that it is much worse than it was so many years back. But the most amazing thing was said by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. I listened to him carefully.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota, having criticized the statistics of the Central Bank, went on to say that those gentlemen there had drawn up these reports in order to please me. Surely the hon. Member for Yatiyantota knows the people in the Central Bank. I think he knows them better than I do. And do you think all of them are gentlemen who are going to draw up a false report just to please me? Is that what they did when you were Finance Minister?

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

Not at all. That is my complaint. It is tendentious.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

And the most amusing part is that while condemning the statistics that did not suit him, he quoted from the report those statistics that suited him. That was most amusing.

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

I refuted it.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

While saying that the statistics are wrong when they did not suit his arguments, he started to quote profusely from those statistics to support his later utterances.

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As far as I am concerned I have no two views about these statistics. I accept these statistics, and therefore I propose only to quote a very few. I can assure the hon. Member for Dompe and the hon. Member for Yatiyantota that we will go fully into this question of whether the food production drive is a success or not.

Members of the Opposition talked of different things and sang different songs when it came to food production. I heard some Members say, "Of course there is an upsurge in production in all Asiatic rice producing countries. There is an upsurge in the Philippines, in that place and the other place, and so there is an upsurge here. Yet others went on to say that nothing of the sort had happened. The hon. Member for Anuradhapura, of all people—if you want to reply to what I say, get to your seat and you can reply—was saying that there has not been an increase in production. I am amazed. I am prepared to go with him to their cultivators. Let him come with me and let the cultivators tell me in his presence that there has not been an increase in production. There has been a terriffic increase in production in his area.

It is true that the last Yala rains failed, but in spite of that there has been a big transfer of income. I shall shortly quote from the Central Bank Report.

Our gross national product increased by 8.3 per cent. Hon. Members of the Opposition are at pains to tell us that farmers are getting a raw deal in respect of the terms of credit. This is what the Central Bank Report for 1968 states at page 10:

"...In the field of agricultural credit, the gross volume of loans extended by banks for the Maha 1967/68 and Yala 1968 seasons under the new Agricultural Credit Scheme was higher than that for any year under previous schemes."

A tremendous amount of money was given by way of loans.

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

What is the total?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

You can ask that during the Committee stage of the Budget and the Hon. Minister of Agriculture will give you the figures. Do not think that I am trying to dodge any issues that you are raising.

Then, this is what the report states at page 19:

"The survey of industrial production conducted by the Central Bank lends support to the view that import substitution in industry has paid dividends. Industrial employment increased by about 36 per cent; labour input (number of man-days) by 42 per cent; out put per man-day rose by 25 per cent."

Then, at page 21:

"...It is mentioned elsewhere in this Report that agricultural production for domestic use rose by 29 per cent in 1968, while industrial production rose by 47 per cent."

I think that even without statistics you gentlemen who travel in various parts of the country are fully aware of all this. Did you really come across anybody who genuinely told you that production has not increased? Our target has been 75 per cent self-sufficiency by 1970. That is the target which we set out to achieve.

I heard the speech of the hon. Member for Anuradhapura although I was not in the Chamber. Thanks to the Clerk of the House there is a device by which I can hear in my room the speeches made here. The hon. Member quoted certain figures. I suppose he got the figures from the Answer to a Question asked by the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) in regard to the cost of rice imports for different years. The

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[ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක]

hon. Member for Anuradhapura quoted those figures and said, imports have increased and increased and increased, and he asked, "Where is the production?" Does not the hon. Member for Anuradhapura realize that in 1965 a ton of rice was bought for £37 and by the end of 1968 we were buying rice at £70 odd? I am sure he knew he was quoting wrongly.

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

In tons?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

In tons the figures are there. On a previous occasion, hon. Member for Dompe, I said that the real criterion is not the amount imported year by year because certain stocks have to be built up, but taking rice and cereals together, what is the monthly draw. That is the criterion. The monthly draw of rice plus flour—that has to be the criterion. You sometimes have to build up your stocks and import more but what is material is the monthly draw of rice plus flour.

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

But the discrepancies cannot be bridged in figures.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

When we come to the Budget Debate we will have that out. But what are we arguing about when you are having differences in your own ranks, when you are having difficulties in your own ranks about food production? We know that some of your Members want to tell the people the truth about it but you want them to shut up. We know that in the constituent parties of the Opposition there are Members who want to tell the people the truth, but you have given them an order, "Do not say that the food production drive has been a success."

Then there is this other argument that all this wealth has not gone to the ordinary people. I was listening in my room to the speech of the hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. de Mel). He said, "You know that in Pakistan and various other places they have developed the country very well. In France, De Gaulle has done it. Rate of development is not the criterion. You can have wonderful rates of development. What matters is, who got the benefit? I agree one hundred per cent with him. Who got the benefit? I should like to give him an idea as to who got the benefit.

Now, there has been a great deal of transfer of wealth to the rural population, mainly to the cultivator. Who are these cultivators? I like to quote to you some of the figures. Those who own less than quarter of an acre are 6.4 per cent; half an acre to less than one acre 16.4 per cent; one acre to less than 2 acres 21.5 per cent; two acres to less than five acres 25.7 per cent; five acres to less than ten acres 13.6 per cent and over ten acres 16.3 per cent. These are the percentages of ownership. Of the total number of people those who own—

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

Owners or cultivators?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Owners.

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

From where do you get those figures? That is not according to the census figures. I do not know from

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where he got them, because I have also been trying to find out the figures. I produced some figures during the Debate on the last year's Throne Speech.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
It is available. I shall supply you with the figures.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
I will be glad.

ද මැල් මයා.
(திரு. டி. மெல்)
(Mr. de Mel)
What is the volume of rural—

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Let me take your arguments one by one. Those who own land over ten acres are 16.3 per cent, but you go on saying that thousands of acres have been given to some people. The largest group holding over ten acres is 16.3 per cent.

Then with all this input into agricultural development and cultivation who got the benefit ? These are the capitalists you referred to. According to you those people who hold a quarter of an acre, half an acre or two acres are capitalists. I make bold to say that this Government's agricultural policy not only stepped up the tempo of development but the benefits of that development also accrued to the ordinary people and not to a few capitalists as the hon. Members of the Opposition try to make out. That is the difference.

You all talk always about the lands given on lease. In fact, the hon. Leader of the Opposition also spoke about it. There are 1½ million acres of paddy in Ceylon. If you take the other extents of land the area is very much more. How many acres do you think have been given to some of these people on lease ? A total of 50,000 acres. They have got no assistance or irrigation facilities. They were given land in areas where the people did not want land at all. And how were they given ? They were given these lands on a 25-year lease, because it was necessary to utilize all the money available for the rapid production of food. They were to develop the land out of their own capital. I am glad that one of the lease-holders has come. There is a lease-holder who got a jeep and did not develop his land.—[*Interruption*]. He got a lease of land and got a jeep on the strength of that, but did not develop the land. There are many like that on that side. I do not say they are wrong. But when I got wind of it I stopped the leases over here. They are developing the land out of their own money. After 25 years the developed land has to be handed over to the villagers. So, what is wrong in that ? A million and a half acres of paddy will benefit as a result of development of land given on lease. You are always talking on platforms of the 50,000 acres given under special lease. Surely, you must be in a sorry plight with regard to your propaganda if this is what you are left with.

Undoubtedly, there has been a great deal of transfer of income : one has only to go to the rural areas to see the truth of this. I make bold to say that the rural population of Ceylon was not better off at any time than they are today. That is the fact. When you go along the roads in the countryside you can see the construction of houses. With what are they doing this ? They are doing this with the greater income that they have derived. Up to now many rode on the backs of the rural population. Those who were able to organize themselves and have various other movements in the town areas got greater benefits. This country can take pride in the fact that it has ushered in the era of

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the rural man. That is the claim we make . No longer can the townsfolk alone get every benefit for themselves and ride on the backs of the rural population of this country. That is what this Government has done.

Some hon. Members spoke about the public servants. I should like to present certain facts to hon. Members of this House. In fact, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) took great pains to show that the economy of this country after we took office has been rotten, that he handled the situation much better than we have done. During his time, when the public servants pleaded for higher wages, what was his reply ?—[*Interruption*]. He presented that Budget. I have quoted that Budget Speech of his on the Floor of this House. I read it when he challenged me to read it, and I shall read it again during this Budget Debate too. What did the hon. Member for Yatiyantota say ? He said, " We have to wait for a more propitious time to give you higher wages ".—[*Interruption*]. Of course, the hon. Member cannot deny that. I do not want to prove it now. The hon. Member and I have been in this House for a very long time. I have a certain respect for him. I do not want to prove it straightway here.

You say your situation was better and my situation is terrible economically. All right, I grant that. And what am I doing for the public servants ? You presented a Budget.

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

When I took over all the expenditure proposals had already been finalized. I had only six weeks to prepare a Budget and I said that in the next Budget I would certainly attend to it.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

There is nothing there about the " next Budget ".

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

In point of fact I said before the next Budget I would attend to it.

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

Oh, yes ! I will bring it now and show it.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I will bring it the next time and read it to you. " We must tighten our belts " you said. And I have gone in for a belt also.—[*Interruption*] " Work harder, "—

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

Quite right.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

" Produce more wealth "—

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

Fair enough.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

—" and then I will give the increase. " I also have only six months.

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

You have had nearly five years.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I have only six months. You know very well that two interim allowances were given by my Government.

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

You cannot say that you did not have five years.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Now I have received the Interim Report of the Salaries Commission, and I have only six weeks. In spite of the terrible financial situation you say I am in, I am going to implement that. That is the difference between sheer hypocrisy and sincere action. That is the difference.

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

It is unfair to say that.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

It is true.

Now the question of the cost of living is a very interesting question indeed. If the cost of goods is the criterion, my God, the people who are having the most terrible time are those in countries who consider themselves very advanced, because the cost of goods is the highest. Probably in France it is the highest. Probably in America prices are very high. Probably in Russia you cannot buy a shirt or a pair of shoes unless you pay a very big amount. So the worst off are those living in those countries, and the best off are those who are living in the primitive jungles who have hardly anything to spend on. Surely, that is not the criterion.

The criterion is not the cost of goods, but the purchasing power of the community. That is the criterion. Costs may rise, and costs will rise in a developing economy. The cost will rise but the criterion is, have the people more money, even at the higher cost, to buy more goods ? You know they are buying more goods than they ever did in your time, though at higher prices. They are buying goods ; that is the criterion. Otherwise the cost of living would be unbearable in France. You know that. It would be terrible in America and even in Russia, but the Russians get high enough wages to buy goods at the high cost. Just as costs of goods have risen I am going to prove to you that the real wages of the people, of the workers, have risen.

I have dealt with the rural population. If you want me to go into the details of the statistics I am prepared to do so in the more important Budget Debate. Now look at Table 45 of the report. Look at the indices on real wages. You have workers in agriculture, workers in industry and commerce, workers in wages board trades. In the case of every one of them between the time you were in charge and today, real wages have increased. That means their purchasing power is greater. That is why during the last Sinhala New Year they paid as they never paid before for goods, because they have the purchasing power.

Then you wanted government employees, whom you have been trying for a long time to diddle, to strike. Look at Table 46. What were the real wages of technical and clerical employees, minor employees, all central government employees, government teachers and so on ? You will find that in every case, from your time to our time, real wages have increased. That is why your strike was a farce.

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Look at the strike of last year. Just think for a moment about that idiotic strike. What did I tell the people ? I met your Wickremas and the whole lot. What did I tell them ? I said, "Look here, I have appointed a Salaries Commission. I have asked for an interim report so that I can consider any salary increase and make provision for it in the coming Budget. I cannot make any alterations in the present Budget." No. they wanted to strike. So, I thought, let them strike. And they were very annoyed when I went to India. It was because I knew of the fate of the strike that I went to India. The strike was over before I came back. You did not give me an opportunity even of handling that strike. The strike was such a farce. What happened by the strike ? Did these people get one cent more than what I said I would do ?

You complain that some of them have been penalized. Of course, some of them have been penalized, but not victimized. Some of them lost strike days' pay and various things. Again you were getting ready to ask them to strike saying that I was not going to implement this report.

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

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
I see your Wickrema fellow. When he knows that I said I would implement the Salaries Commission Report in the next Budget, he is trying to organize another strike. This is like the fox that has lost its tail. This poor old unfortunate Wickrema got sacked because of something that he did.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
January 8 victim.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

So he wants all the others to get into the same situation like the fox !

The incomes of the rural population have been enhanced. So also the incomes of the working population, the real wages. And I have proved to you, and referred you to the statistics.

Mr. Speaker. I shall require a little more time.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

The Hon. Prime Minister can go on till 5.15 P.M.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I shall try to finish by that time. I have not come to foreign policy which is my subject.

Hon. Members have an amendment on foreign policy. I shall deal, if not with all, at least with the questions on the Middle East and Vietnam.

There is a gentleman who is unfortunately not here. He was here earlier. I think I saw in the papers the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioning the fact that our policy in regard to U.A.R. is a new policy, that it was only on my visit recently that I adopted a policy pro-U.A.R. with an eye on the next election. Surely that is far from the truth.

When in 1967 war broke out between the Arab countries and Israel I made a statement in this very House. It is available for all you honourable Gentlemen to have a look at. I do not think such a statement supporting so much the position of the Arab countries was made at all before. Then I refer hon. Members to the attitude taken by our representative on the instructions of this Government at the United Nations Assembly—Mr. Shirley Amerasinghe's

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speeches. In fact, if I go to quote all that, I should want a long time, but for the edification and the discomfiture of the Members opposite I am having a booklet prepared on all those matters.

The whole attitude of my Government as far as the U.A.R. is concerned is not a conversion of the other day. Even at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference it is I who raised the question of the super powers intervening to bring about a settlement, and I am glad to say that the Arab representatives in England, having heard about it, specially called on my officials to thank Ceylon for the attitude she had taken at the Commonwealth Conference on behalf of the Arab countries. And, to say that merely because the elections are approaching we are trying to show a partiality for the Arab cause which we never had, is not correct. All along, the attitude of this Government has been consistent, and we feel that justice is on the side of the Arab countries in this particular issue. There is no doubt about it. That is the position we have taken on that issue.

Of course, there is a current request to sever or suspend diplomatic relations with Israel. I like to know from the Members opposite this. There was the war in 1956, in which Israel, the U.K. and France were against the U.A.R. What happened ? What happened subsequently when the late Mr. Bandaranaike was Prime Minister ? In 1957 he took steps to accredit a representative to Israel. You are asking me to suspend recognition of Israel ! After the 1956 war, in 1957 the late Mr. Bandaranaike took steps to accredit a representative—only as a result of certain representations ; he did not implement it—and an announcement was made that our representative in Rome was to be accredited to Israel. That was after the 1956 war. Far from suspending recognition, as you want me to do, the late Mr. Bandaranaike took a step further after the 1956 war towards recognition of Israel. Did Mr. Bandaranaike suspend recognition of the U.K. and France because they took part in the war against the U.A.R. ? Suspending recognition of a country is a very serious matter. Do you know that diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan, in spite of the war, have not been suspended ? Do you know that diplomatic relations between India and China have not been suspended in spite of the war. You want me to suspend diplomatic relations ! Look at the absurdity of the position. Do you know what you are talking about. And do you know that even a country in your bloc recognizes Israel. You know that. If you do not know, I will tell you what I know : Rumania. I know that country is giving that bloc a little trouble. [*Interruption*]. That is so. Ceylon is not directly involved in this war at all. When countries which have been involved in a war, like India and Pakistan, China and India, have not suspended diplomatic relations—and now there is something going on between China and Russia, is there not ?—you want me to suspend diplomatic recognition of Israel. Are you not being ludicrous to say the least ?

I now come to Vietnam. I am glad the hon. Member for Dompe did not open his mouth about Vietnam because when we were in the Opposition we brought an amendment which you wanted further amended to include the withdrawal of American troops. Did he accept it ? No, he opposed it. The Government of Mrs. Bandaranaike opposed it. Now, of course, they are ready to fight the Americans and everybody else.

I can quote chapter and verse. I quoted earlier where Tito requested the then Prime Minister to make a statement on the matter. And what was the reply ? I quoted the reply.

It does not help to make statements like this when you want to solve these problems, blaming one country or another. It is not desirable. It is better to refrain from doing so. So much for that.

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Now, the other matter is this question of the film industry. I know that some people who never took any interest in the film industry of Ceylon are now very interested. I should like to say that, as far as this Government is concerned, we accept that protection has to be afforded to the national film industry and that steps have to be taken to raise both the quality and the number of films. A series of discussions with persons interested in all aspects of the film industry was held, aimed at understanding the problems facing the film industry and seeking the remedial measures that were necessary. Agreement was reached in those particular discussions that decisions should be taken in respect of three areas. These were : (1) adequate opportunities for exhibiting the products of the national film industry ; (2) expansion of the Odeon ; (3) the creation of an institution that would advise the Government both in relation to the development of the industry and also in clarifying the relationship that exists between groups within the industry itself.

Then, in accordance with these three objectives, certain steps were taken : (1) reducing the rate of import duty on unexposed film ; (2) reducing the import duty on exposed film ; (3) allowing studio cameras and other equipment specially designed for use in the film industry to come in duty free ; (4) reducing the import duty on carbon arc lamps to 10 per cent preferential and 20 per cent general, and projector spares to 40 per cent preferential and 50 per cent general ; (5) treating limited liability companies engaged in film making as approved projects for approved investment relief ; (6) limiting the number of foreign films to one original imported and three prints to be made locally ; (7) transfer of unexposed film from OGL list to " B " quota list.

We discussed matters with the various interests, producers, exhibitors and so on, and with their agreement we have worked out a scheme. The most important thing is the showing time. By common consent the showing time has to be allotted circuit-wise because in certain areas there may be a demand for a particular type of film. So if you have the allocation of showing time circuit-wise with the agreement of the parties, we have agreed to make it 30 per cent.

Legislation will be brought to enable various other steps to be taken —the setting up of an institution and to expand the audience. We have undertaken to enable them to utilize our cinema vans to expand the audience. The collections will be made on their behalf. All that the Government has undertaken to do in the interests of the local film industry.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to what I have had to say. As I said earlier we have laid the emphasis on the development of the country. We feel that development and development alone is going to be the means by which all the ills that have befallen this country, such as unemployment and high cost of living, can be corrected.

Take the Mahaweli project. That will be started this year itself. Under that scheme—people will be settled on 750,000 acres of new land and there will be better irrigation facilities for 250,000 acres—a million acres will be affected. The total paddy acreage of Ceylon today is only 1 1|2 million. This scheme alone touches a million acres. Consider the number of people of all categories—engineers, masons, skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and labourers—that will be necessary for this project and ultimately people will be settled on 750,000 acres of new land.

That is why I am not at all worried about this population explosion. My fear is that if this Government is given the opportunity to go ahead with the development works it has to start and has started all over the country we may not have enough men to man the posts.

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That is why I say that development can take place only on the foundation of national unity. I have not deserted national unity because the Federal Party has crossed the Floor. National unity will always be one of the cardinal principles and objectives of my political philosophy. I have always accepted that and will always continue to accept that, and I call upon all those who have the genuine interests of the country at heart to work for the development of the country. Otherwise all Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, everyone will perish if there is sterility in the economic front and lack of development. It is by a united and concerted effort by all of us that the country can be pulled out of its ills.

One hon. Member finished his speech with what will happen at the general elections. I am prepared to face the next general election. I have no doubt about the result. We can see that after the election is over. I thank you.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I shall now proceed to take the vote on the amendments. I do not propose to read the amendments. I shall put them to the House as Amendment No. 1, Amendment No. 2 and so on. The first two amendments are those of the Federal Party. I shall now put the first amendment to the House.

මතු පළවන වචන—එනම් :

பின்வரும் சொற்கள் அதாவது.

Question, that the following words, be there added :

I

"(අ) (I) එතෙකුදුවුවත්, වර්තමාන ඒකීය ආණ්ඩුක්‍රමය යටතේ අනුපිළිවෙළින් ඇති වූ සෑම රජයක්ම අනුගමනය කළ, යටපත් කිරීමෙන් හා පීඩා කිරීමෙන් දෙමළ කථා කරන ජනතාව හා සුළුජන ආගම් අවසානයකට පත් කෙරෙන ප්‍රතිපත්තියෙන් කෙළින්ම පැන නැඟි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වූ සිංහල බෞද්ධයන් හා දෙමළ කථා කරන ජනතාව අතර සබඳතාවයට බාධකව ඇති කලබලකාරී තත්ත්වය අද රට මුහුණ දී ඇති ඉතා වැදගත් ජාතික ප්‍රශ්නය බවත්,

(II) දෙමළ කථා කරන ජනතාවගේ ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී නිදහස ප්‍රමාණවත් ලෙස ආරක්ෂා කළ හැක්කේ ලංකා පෙඩරල් සංගම් රාමුව ඇතුළත සංස්ථාපිත දෙමළ භාෂාමය වූ ස්වාධීන රාජ්‍යයක් හෝ රාජ්‍යයන් තුළ බවත්, අවබෝධ වී ඇති බව උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවෙන් පෙන්නුම් කර නැති හෙයින්ද;

(ආ) දිශා සහා හෙවත් දිස්ත්‍රික් සභා සංස්ථාපනය කිරීමෙන් රටේ පාලනය ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ලෙස විමධ්‍යගත කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය, 1957 ට පසු මේ රටේ අනුපිළිවෙළින් සිටි අගමැතිවරුන් තිදෙනෙකු විසින් ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් පිළිගන්නා ලදුව, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව පසු ගිය රාජාසන කථා හතරකද ස්ථිර ලෙස සඳහන් වූ නමුත්, තවමත් පැරණි යටත් විජිත කව්වේරි ක්‍රමයකින් පාලනය වන ස්වකීය ආණ්ඩුවේ කටයුතුවලට වැඩි වශයෙන් සහභාගි වීමට හා කොටස් කරුවන් වීමට මෙරට ජනතාවට ඉඩකඩ සලසා දීමට හැකි එම ක්‍රමය ගැන සඳහන් කිරීම උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවෙන් පැහැදිලි ලෙස අත්හැර දමා ඇති හෙයින්ද;

(ඉ) රජය විසින් නිතර නිතර ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නාවූ ජාතික සමගිය නමැති ප්‍රශංසනීය ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ස්ථිර කර ගැනීම සඳහා තිබෙන ඒකායන මාර්ගය වන 1966 දෙමළ භාෂා (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන) රෙගුලාසි සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කර එනයින් දෙමළ භාෂාව කථා කරන්නාවූ ජනයාගේ යුක්තිසහගත අයිතිවාසිකම් සහතික කිරීම සඳහා ආණ්ඩුවේ මොනයම් හෝ අභිලාෂයක් තිබෙන බවට උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවෙහි කිසිදු සඳහනක් නැති හෙයින්ද;

(ඊ) සියළුම ජන කොටස්වල අයට ඔවුනොවුන්ගේ භාෂාවෙන් කටයුතු කර ගැනීමටත්, සේවයෙන් අස්කිරීම හා වැටුප් වැඩි වීම හා උසස්වීම් අහිමිව සිටින දෙමළ භාෂාව කථා කරන රජයේ සේවකයින්ට සියළුම අංශවල සිටින රජයේ සේවකයින් හුක්තිවිඳින සමානත්වය සහතික කිරීමටත්, හැකිව තිබූ, අන්‍යෝන්‍ය පදනමක් මත සියළුම රජයේ සේවකයින් ජාතික භාෂාද්වය ගැන දැනුමක් ලබගත යුතුය. යන, 1964 එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ දේශපාලන ප්‍රකාශන මාලාවේ සඳහන්ව

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

ඇති ප්‍රතිපත්තියට පටහැනි වූ, සම තත්වයේ සිටින සිංහල රජයේ සේවකයින් නිදහස් වී සිටින, එහෙත් දෙමළ භාෂාව කථා කරන රජයේ සේවකයින් මත පටවා ඇති දුෂ්කරතා හා අපහසුකම් ගැන ආණ්ඩුව දැන සිටින බවට උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ කිසිදු සඳහනක් නැති හෙයින් ද;

(ඩ) 1964 ඉන්දු-ලංකා නිවිසුම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ කටයුතු දැනට උනන්දුවෙන් කරගෙන යැයි, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ සඳහන් කර ඇති අතර, අදේශික පුද්ගලයින් විසින් ලංකාවේ පුරවැසියන් වශයෙන් ලියාපදිංචි වීම සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර ගැන ඉක්මනින් ක්‍රියා කර, දැනටමත් ඉන්දියාවේ පුරවැසියන් වශයෙන් ලියා පදිංචි වී සිටින ප්‍රමාණය අනුව ඔවුන්ට පුරවැසිකම් දීමට රජය කිසිදු අභිලාෂයක් දක්වන බවට උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ මොනයම් හේ සඳහනක් කර නැති හෙයින් ද;

(ණ) වතුකර දිස්ත්‍රික්කද ඇතුළුව මේ රටේ ප්‍රදේශ කිපයකම ද්‍රවිඩ භාෂාව කථා කරන ළමයින්ගේ අධ්‍යාපනයට අවශ්‍ය ගුරුවරුන්, ගොඩනැගිලි හා පහසුකම් ලබාදීම වළක්වා යාපනය සහ මඩකලපුව වැනි ප්‍රදේශවල අධ්‍යාපන තත්ත්වය පහත වැටීමට සැලැස්වීමට අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය සිතාමතා දරණ ප්‍රයත්නය නැවැත්වීමේ අවශ්‍යතාව ගැන ආණ්ඩුව දන්නා බවත් උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ නොදැක්වෙන හෙයින් ද, ද්‍රවිඩ භාෂාව කථා කරන ජනතාවගේ අවශ්‍යතාවන් සපුරාලීම සඳහා අංග සම්පූර්ණ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයක් ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ පිහිටුවන බවට පොරොන්දු වූ නමුත් මෙම පොරොන්දුව සපුරාලීමට කිසිම යෝජනාවක් උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ අඩංගු නොවන හෙයින් ද;

(ඵ) කෘෂිකාර්මික හා කාර්මික සංවර්ධන සහ ධීවර වරායන් සංවර්ධනය කර ධීවර කර්මාන්තය ප්‍රහුණුකිරීම යන කාර්යයන් හිදී උතුරු හා නැගෙනහිර පළාත්වලට වෙනස්කම් දැක්වීමේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වෙනස් කිරීමක් ගැන උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ නො දැක්වෙන හෙයින් ද, 1965 සිට සෑම රාජාසන කථාවක දීම පොරොන්දු දෙනු ලැබූ කන්කසන්තුරේ වරාය සංවර්ධන කිරීම ගැන උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ කොහෙත්ම සඳහන් කර නැති හෙයින් ද, කණගාටු වන අතර,

එම්ම සභාව උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසය නොතබයි."

" එනිසුම්,

(අ), (i) තත්පෝතෙය ඔත්තෙරයාට්සි අරසියල් මුරෙයින් කීළ් පදවියිලිරුන්ත පල්වේරු අරසාංගංගල් තමිළ්පේසුම් මක්කළ්

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

යුම් සිරුපාන්මෙ මදත්තවර්කළෙයුම් අඩක්කි, ඔදුක්කි,ඈට්රිල් මුට්රුග ඔළිත්තුක් කට්ටුම් කොළ්කෙයෙ කඩෙප්පිඩිත්තු වන්තතන් නේරඩි විළෙවාග සිංහළ පෞද්ධ මක්කළුක්කුම් තමිළ්ප්පේසුම් මක්කළුක්කුම් ඉඩෙයිලාන උරවු නිලෙතිරින්තුළ්ළමෙයේ ඉන්ර නාට්ටෙ එදිර්නෝක්කුම් මිග මුක්කිය දේසියප් පිරච්සිණෙයාගුම් එන්පතෙයුම්,

(ii) ඉලංකෛක් කූට්ටරසාට්සි ඔන්ර්ක්කුට්පට්ට සුයාට්සියුළ්ළ තමිළ් මොළිවාරි අරසොන්ර්ෙ අල්ලතු අරසුකළෙ එර්පඩුත්තුවතන් මූලමේ තමිළ්ප් පේසුම් මක්කළින් සනනායකච් සුතන්තිරංකළෙ උරිය මුරෙයිල් පාතුකාක්ක මුඩියුම් එන්පතෙයුම් උණර්න්තිරුප්පතාග මේන්මෙ තංගිය තංගළ් උරෙයිල් කාණප්පඩ විල්ලෙයාකෛයාලුම්,

(ආ) පිරදේස සපෛකළෙ අල්ලතු මාවට්ටසපෛකළෙ අමෛප්පතන් මූලම් ඉන්නාට්ටින් නිරුවාකම් සනනායක මුරෙයිල් පරවලාක්කප්පඩ වේණ්ඩුමෙන්ර කොළ්කෙයෙයෙ 1957 ආම් ආණ්ඩින් පින්නර් අඩුත්තඩුත්තුප් පදවි වකිත්ත මූන්ර පිරතම අමෛච්සර්කළ් එර්ර්ුක්කොණ්ඩිරුන්තතු මට්ටුමන්ර් අක්කොළ්කෛ මේන්මෙ තංගිය තංගළතු අරසාංගත්තින් කඩන්ත නාන්කු අරියෙණ උරෛකළිලුම් එර්ර්ුක් කොළ්ළප්පට්ටිරුන්තුම්කූඩ ඉන්ර වරෙ පළෙය කුඩියේර්ර නාට්ටුක් කච්චේරි මුරෙයිල් නිරුවක්කිප්පට්ටු වරුම් ඉන්නාට්ටු අරසාංගත්තිල් මක්කළ් කූඩිය අළවු පංකු කොණ්ඩු සෙයලාර්රුවතර්කු වාය්ප්පළික්කක් කූඩිය අත්තිට්ටත්තෛප් පර්රිත් තංගළතු උරෙයිල් එතුවුමේ කුරිප්පිඩත්තවරියුළ්ළමෙයාලුම්,

(ඇ) පාරාට්ටුක්කුරියතුම් ඉව්වරසාංගත්තාල් අඩික්කඩි එදුත්තෝතප්පඩුවතුමාන දේසිය ඔර්ර්ුමෛක් කොළ්කෛයෙ නිලෙනාට්ටුවතර්කු ඉන්රිය මෛයාත තමිළ් මොළි (විසේඩ එර්පාඩුකළ්) පිරමාණංකළෙච් සෙයර්පඩුත්තුවතන් මූලම් තමිළ්ප් පේසුම් මක්කළින් අඩිප්පඩෛ මොළි උරිමෛකළෙප් පාතුකාක්කුම් නෝක්කම් එතුවුම් අරසාංගත්තිර්කු ඉ නප්පතාකත් තංගළ් උරෙයිල් කාණප්පඩවිල්ලෙයාකෛයාලුම්,

(ඈ) සකල ඉනත්තවර්කළුක්කුම් අවරවර්කළුටෙය මොළිකළිලේයේ සේවෛ සෙය්වතෛයුම්, අරසාංග ඌළියර්කළ් අනෙවරුම් සම වාය්ප්පුක්කළෙ අනුපවිප්පතෛයුම් උරුතිප්පඩුත්ත වල්ලතුම්, ජක්කිය දේසියක් කට්සියින් 1964 ආම් ආණ්ඩුක් කොළ්කෛ විළ්ඤාපනත්තිල් විතික්කප්පට්ටිරුන්තතුමාන සකල අරසාංග ඌළියර්කළුම් පරස්පර අඩිප්පඩෛයිල් දේසිය මොළිකළ්, ඉරණ්ඩිලුම් තේර්ච්සි පෙරවේණ්ඩුමෙන්ර කොළ්කෛක්කු මූර්රිලුම් මුරණනවකෛයිල් සිංහළ අරසාංග ඌළියර්කළුක්කු ඉල්ලාත

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இன்னல்களுக்கும் இடர்பாடுகளுக்கும் தற் பொழுது சம்பள உயர்ச்சி, பதவி உயர்ச்சி ஆகியன மறுக்கப்பட்டும், வேலை நீக்கத்தை எதிர்நோக்கியுமுள்ள தமிழ்ப்பேசும் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களே உட்படுத்துவது அநியாயமென் பதை அரசாங்கம் சற்றேனும் உணர்ந்திருப் பதற்கான அறிகுறி எதுவும் மேன்மை தங் கிய தங்களது உரையில் காணப்படவில்லையா கையாலும்,

(உ) 1964 ஆம் ஆண்டின் இலங்கை—இந்திய ஒப் பந்தத்தை அமுல் நடத்தும் வேலை தீவிர மாக நடைபெற்று வருகிறது எனக்கூறும் அதே வேளையில் இலங்கைப் புரஜைகளாகப் பதிவு செய்வதற்கு நாடற்ற மக்களால் செய் யப்படும் விண்ணப்பங்கள் சம்பந்தமாய் துரித மான நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொண்டு, இந்தியப் பிரஜைகளாக ஏற்கனவே பதிவு செய்யப் பட்டுள்ளவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கைக்கு ஏற்ற ரீதியில் இலங்கைப் பிரஜாவுரிமைகள் வழங்கு வது பற்றிய ஆர்வம் எதுவும் அரசாங்கத் திற்கு இருப்பதாக மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் உரையில் காணப்படவில்லையாகையாலும்,

(ஊ) தோட்டப் பிரதேசங்கள் உட்பட நாட்டின் பல் வேறு பகுதிகளிலும் வாழும் தமிழ்ப் பேசும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஆசிரியர்கள், கட்டங்கள், எனைய கல்வி வசதிகள் ஆகியவற்றை மறுப்ப தற்கும், யாழ்ப்பாணம், மட்டக்களப்பு ஆகிய பிரதேசங்களில் கல்வித் தரத்தைக் குறைப் பதற்கும் கல்வி அமைச்சினுல் திட்டமிடப் பட்டு ஆற்றப்படும் முயற்சியை நிறுத்த வேண் டியதன் அவசியத்தை அரசாங்கம் உணர்ந் தாக மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் உரையில் எதுவும் காணப்படவில்லையாகையாலும், தமிழ்ப் பேசும் மக்களின் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கென முற்றும் நிறைந்த பல்கலைக் கழகம் ஒன்று திருகோணமலையில் நிறுவுவதாக உறுதியளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போ திலும் மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் உரையில் அவ்வுறுதியை நிறைவேற்றுதற்கான திட்டம் எதுவும் காணப்படவில்லையாகையாலும் ;

(எ) கமத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி, கைத்தொழில் அபி விருத்தி, மீன்பிடித் துறைமுக அபிவிருத்தி, மீன்பிடித் தொழில்களில் பயிற்சி ஆகிய அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளில் வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களுக்கு எதிராகக் கடைப்பிடிக்கும் பாரபட்சக் கொள்கை சம்பந்தமாய் அரசாங் கத்திற்கு மனமாற்றம் எதுவும் ஏற்பட்டி ருப்பதாக மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் உரையில் காணப்படவில்லையாகையாலும், 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் எல்லா அரியணை உரைகளி லும் காங்கேசன்துறைத் துறைமுகத்தை அபி விருத்தி செய்வதாக உறுதியளித்திருந்த போதிலும் மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களின் இவ்வுரையில் அத்துறைமுக அபிவிருத்தி வேலைபற்றி யாதேனும் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை யாகையாலும்

மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தில் இசசபைக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை."

"but regret—

(a) That Your Excellency's Speech has shown no realization

(I) that the most important national issue facing the country today is the tension in the relationship between the Sinhala Buddhist people and the Tamil-speaking people which is the direct result of the policy of suppression, oppression and ultimate liquidation of the Tamil-speaking people and the minority religions pursued by successive governments under the present unitary form of government ; and

(II) that the democratic freedoms of the Tamil-speaking people can be adequately safe-guarded only in an autonomous Tamil linguistic state or states within the framework of a federal Union of Ceylon ;

(b) that three successive Prime Ministers of this country since 1957 had accepted the principle of democratic decentralization of the administration of the country by the establishment of Regional or District Councils which policy was firmly accepted in the four previous throne speeches of Your Excellency's Government, but Your Excellency's Speech has significantly omitted any reference whatever to that measure which would have given the people of this country a greater participation and share in their Government which is still being administered under the old colonial kachcheri system ;

(c) that Your Excellency's Speech does not indicate any desire on the part of the Government to ensure the legitimate language rights of the Tamil-speaking people by the full implementation of the Tamil Language (Special Provisions) Regulations of 1966 which is the only way to achieve the Government's oft-repeated and laudable policy of national unity ;

(d) that Your Excellency's Speech contains no indication of any awareness on the part of the Government of the inequity of imposing on the Tamil-speaking public servants hardships and disabilities which their Sinhalese counterparts are free from, and which is contrary to the policy laid down in the United National Party manifesto of 1964 that all public servants will have to acquire a knowledge of both

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national languages on a reciprocal basis, which policy would have ensured that all sections of the people are served in their own language and that all sections of the public servants enjoy equality of opportunity which is now denied to the Tamil-speaking public servants who are facing dismissal and denial of increments and promotions ;

(e) that while stating that the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 is being actively continued Your Excellency's Speech does not show any desire on the part of the Government to deal expeditiously with applications of Stateless persons for registration as Citizens of Ceylon and grant Ceylon Citizenship in proportion to the numbers who are already registered as Citizens of India ;

(f) that Your Excellency's Speech does not show any awareness on the part of the Government of the need to put a stop to the calculated attempt of the Ministry of Education to deny teachers, buildings, and facilities for education to Tamil-speaking children in several parts of the country including the plantation districts, and to cause a decline in the standards of education in places like Jaffna and Batticaloa and that, though the establishment of a full-fledged university at Trincomalee to meet the needs of the Tamil-speaking people was promised, Your Excellency's Speech contains no proposal to fulfil this promise ;

(g) that Your Excellency's Speech does not show any change of heart on the part of the Government in its policy of discrimination against the Northern and Eastern Provinces in the matter of agricultural and industrial development and the development of fisheries harbours and training in the fishing industry and that there is no reference at all in your Excellency's Speech to the development of the Kankesanturai harbour which was promised in all throne speeches since 1965 ;

and that this House, therefore, has no confidence in Your Excellency's Government."

එතැනට එකතු කළ යුතුය, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින් නිශ්ප්‍රභ විය.

அங்கு சேர்க்கப்படல் வேண்டும் எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

put, and negatived.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I shall now put the second amendment to the House.

මතු පළ වන වචන එතැනට එකතු කළ යුතුය, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදි :

பின்வரும் சொற்கள் அங்கு சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது.

Question put, that the following words be there added :

"එතෙකුදු වුවත්, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව මගින් ක්‍රියාවේ යොදවනු ලබන මුදල් ප්‍රතිපත්තියේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් ඉහළ නැඟ ඇති ජීවන වියදම පහත හෙළීම පිණිස කිසිම යෝජනාවක් උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ අඩංගු වී නැති බැවින්ද; නොපැහැදිලි හා සාමාන්‍ය පොරොන්දු හැර, සමහර තරුණ තරුණියන්ට මාරාන්තික උපවාස කිරීම වැනි අන්ත්‍ය ක්‍රියාවලට පවා එලඹීමට තුඩු දී ඇති මෙරට උගත් තරුණ පෙල අතර පවත්නා පෙර නොවූ විරූ රැකී රක්ෂා විරහිතභාවය විසඳීම පිණිස පැහැදිලි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ අඩංගු වී නැති බැවින්ද, කණගාටු වන අතර, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව කෙරෙහි මෙම සභාව විශ්වාසය නොතබයි."

"மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது அரசாங்கத்தினால் கைக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாணயக் கொள்கையின் விளைவாய் உச்சக்கட்டத்தை அடைந்துள்ள வாழ்க்கைச் செலவினைக் குறைப்பதற்குரிய எத்தகைய ஆலோசனையையும் மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது உரையில் குறிப்பிடாததையிட்டும், மேலும் தங்கள் உரையில், உறுதியற்ற பொதுப்படையான வாக்குறுதிகளைத் தவிர, சாகும்வரை உண்ணாவிரதம் போன்ற தீவிர நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்ளச் சிலரைத் தூண்டுமளவிற்கு இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள படித்த வாலிபரிடையே முன் எப்பொழுதும் இல்லாதவகையில் நிலவும் வேலையின்மைப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்குரிய தெளிவான திட்டமெதுபற்றியும் குறிப்பிடாததையிட்டும் வருந்துகிறோம். எனவே மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது அரசாங்கத்தில் இச்சபைக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை."

"but regret that Your Excellency's Speech contains no proposals whatever to bring down the cost of living which has shot up as a result of the monetary policy pursued by Your Excellency's Government, and that Your Excellency's Speech, apart from vague and general promises, contains no clear-cut scheme to solve the unprecedented unemployment among the educated youth of this

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country which has driven some of them to such extremes as to resort to even actions like fasting unto death, and therefore this House has no confidence in Your Excellency's Government."

කටහඬවල් අනුව "විරුද්ධ" මන්ත්‍රීන්ට ජය බව කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදි.

குரல்களின்படி இல்லை என்றவர்களுக்கு வெற்றியென சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் பிரகடனப்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

MR. SPEAKER, *having collected the Voices, declared that the "Noes" had it.*

ධර්මලින්ගම් මයා.
(திரு. தர்மலிங்கம்)
(Mr. Dharmalingam)
Divide !

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය 48 වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ—පක්ෂව 12; විරුද්ධව 84; යනුවෙන්—ඔබදුණේය.

சபை, 48 ஆம் நிலையற் கட்டளையின் கீழ் பிரிந்தது; சார்பாக 12; எதிராக 84.

The House divided (under Standing Order No. 48) : Ayes 12 ; Noes 84.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)
Now I shall put the third amendment to the House.

මතු පළවන වචන එකතු කළ යුතුය, යන යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදි:

பின்வரும் சொற்கள் அங்கு சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்னும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, put, that the following words be there added :

"එතෙකුදු වුවත්, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවෙන්, සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන්,

(අ) තේ අර්බුදය, වරින් වර රුපියලේ අගය අඩුකිරීම, ණයදීම් සීමා කිරීම, මෙම ආණ්ඩුව ලබා ගත් විශාල විදේශ ණය වෙනුවෙන් අවුරුදුපතා ගෙවිය යුතු කොටස ගෙවීමටත් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන තරමට විදේශ විණිමය පහළ බැසීම, පෙර නොවූ විරූ අන්දමින් ජීවන වියදම නිරතුරුවම ඉහළ යාම, වැනි ඇති තතු ගැන සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම හෝ නිසි ලෙස හෝ නොසැලකිලිමත්ව ආර්ථික වශයෙන් ජීවන ශක්තියක් හා ප්‍රගතියක් ඇති බව මවා පෙන්වීමට තැත් කිරීමෙන්ද;

(ආ) දැනට මහජනයා මුහුණ පා ඇති විඳිය නොහැකි දුෂ්කරතාවන්ගෙන් හා ව්‍යර්ථිතයන්ගෙන් මුදා ගැනීමට ඵලදායක පියවර ගැනීමට යෝජනා කිරීම වෙනුවට ජාතික සුභසිද්ධියට විඝ කරමින් විජාතික ධනපතීන්ටත්, මහජනතාවට විඝ කරමින් විශාල දේශීය ධනපතීන්ටත් මෙහෙවර කරනු සඳහා, ප්‍රතිගාමී වූත්, විනාශකාරී වූත් ප්‍රතිපත්තිම තව දුරටත් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව තීරණය කර ඇති බව පැහැදිලි බැවින්ද;

විශේෂයෙන්ම,

(1) ජීවන වියදම ඇරිය නොහැකි තරමට ඉහළ යෑම සහ අත්‍යවශ්‍ය භාණ්ඩ බොහොමයක සැපයීමේ අඩුපාඩු දිගින් දිගටම පැවැත්වීම ගැන එහි සඳහන් නොකිරීමෙන්ද, එසේ සඳහන් නොකිරීමෙන් විපත්තිදායක මුදල් හා ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලින් ඇති වූ ප්‍රතිඵල මධ්‍යයේ ආණ්ඩුවේ සම්පූර්ණ බෙලහීනතාව එළිදරව් වී ඇති බැවින්ද;

(2) රැකීරක්ෂා නැතිකම විශාල ලෙස අඩුකිරීම සඳහා ආණ්ඩුව විසින් කලින් දුන් ඉටු නොකළ පොරොන්දු ඉතා නොපැහැදිලි ලෙසටත්, සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙනුත් නැවතත් හුවා දක්වා ඇති බැවින්ද;

(3) ආණ්ඩුවේ වගා ව්‍යාපාරයේ සාර්ථකත්වය ගැන පුරසාරම් දොඩන නමුත් හාල් සලාකයෙන් කපා හන්නා ලද හාල් සේරුව යලිත් ලබාදීමට හෝ රෝහල්වල නේවාසික රෝගීන්ට බත් සහිත ආහාර සැපයීමට හෝ පොහොර සහ කෘෂිකාර්මික රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍යයන්, බිත්තර වී, කෘෂිකාර්මික ආම්පන්න හා උපකරණ සහ ට්‍රැක්ටර් බදු ගාස්තු සඳහා ගොවියන් විසින් වැය කළ යුතුව ඇති මුදල අඩු කිරීමට ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව නොපෙනෙන බැවින්ද;

(4) (i) නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමය දුබල කිරීමෙන්ද,

(ii) ස්වභාෂා මාධ්‍යයෙන් උසස් අධ්‍යාපනය ලබාදීම අවධානම් තත්ත්වයට පත් කිරීමෙන්ද,

(iii) විශේෂයෙන්ම දුප්පත් පවුල්වල දරුවන් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවකට සිය අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා ඇති අවස්ථා දැඩි ලෙස සීමාකිරීම් සඳහා යෝජිත ව්‍යවස්ථානුකූල ඌක්‍රමවලට අමතරව පරිපාලන උපක්‍රම යෙදීමෙන්ද,

(iv) ලංකාවේ අනිකුත් පළාත්වල වෙසෙන දරුවන්ට ලබා දී ඇති පහසුකම් වතුකරයේ සහ ඊට අවට ගම්වල පදිංචි සිසු දරු දැරියන්ටද, ලබා දීම සඳහා වතු පාඨශාලා ඇතුළත් වන සේ රජයේ නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමය පුළුල් කිරීමට අපොහොසත් වීමෙන්ද,

(v) ගුරුවරුන් හොදුරු කර ගැනීමෙන් සහ සිසුන් අතර පවත්නා නොසන්සුන්තාවයට හේතු වූ තාත්වික දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳනවා වෙනුවට ඔවුන් මැඩ පැවැත්වීමට නිලධාරී බලය උපයෝගී කර ගැනීමෙන්ද,

(vi) අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික ඇමතිගේ වගකීමෙන් තොර ප්‍රකාශයන් හා භික්ෂූන් වහන්සේලාටද, ගුරුවරුන්ටද, දෙමව්පියන්ටද, අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතුවල නිරත වූ අනිකුත් අයටද එල්ල කරන ලද අපහාස මගින්ද,

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

අධ්‍යාපනයට කර ඇති හානිය සියවස උත්සව මුහාවෙන් වසා ගැනීමට දරණ නින්දැසිලි ප්‍රයත්නය දිගටම ගෙන යෑමට ආණ්ඩුව තීන්දු කර ඇති බව පැහැදිලි වන හෙයින්ද;

(5) රජයේ සේවකයින්ගේ වැටුප් සෑහෙන ප්‍රමාණයකින් වැඩි කර දීමට ආණ්ඩුව සූදානම් බව ඇඟවීමටත්, පුද්ගලික අංශයේ සේවකයින්ගේ පඩි නඩි වැඩි කිරීමට සහ ඔවුන්ගේ අනිකුත් පීඩාවන් මඟ හරවා ලීමට පියවර ගැනීමටත් අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින්ද,

(6) මහජනයාට බරපතළ ලෙස පීඩා ගෙන දෙන විශේෂයෙන්ම ලංකා ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩලය සහ දුම්රිය වැනි මහජන ප්‍රවාහණ සේවාවන් සැබවින්ම අඩපණ වී ඇතත් ඒ තත්ත්වය ගැන ආණ්ඩුවේ නොසැලකිලිමත්කම හෙළි කිරීමෙන්ද,

(7) ස්වාභාවික විපත්තින් හේතුවෙන් තමන්ගේ වගාවන් පාලුවීමෙන් හෝ විනාශවීමෙන් ඇතිවූ පාඩුවලට සෑහෙන සහනයන්, විශේෂයෙන්ම ආපසු නොගෙවෙන ලද වැවිලි ණය වෙනුවෙන් අය කිරීමක් වශයෙන් සහල් සලාක කූපන් රාජසන්තක කිරීම අත්හිටුවීම වැනි අත්‍යවශ්‍ය සහනය ගොවීන්ට ලබාදීමට ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව හෙළි නොවීමෙන්ද,

(8) උසාවිවල රජයේ භාෂාව පාවිච්චි කිරීම පටන් ගැනීමටවත්, රාජ්‍ය භාෂාව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා රීති රෙගුලාසි පැනවීමටවත් ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව ඇඟවීමට අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින්ද,

(9) උතුරු ප්‍රදේශයේ වරින් වර කුල ගැටීම් හටගත් නමුත්, කුල භේදය නිසා පුද්ගලයින් විඳිනා විෂමතාවන් හා දුබලතාවන් නැති කිරීමට ප්‍රබල නීත්‍යනුකූල හෝ පරිපාලනමය පියවර ගැනීමට ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව හෙළි වී නැති බැවින්ද,

(10) පසුගිය අවුරුදු 4 ඇතුළත අපරාධ සංඛ්‍යාව භයානක ලෙස වැඩිවීමද, අල්ලස් හා දූෂණ එලෙසම ඉහළයෑමද මැඩ පැවැත්වීමට ප්‍රබල පියවර ගැනීමට ආණ්ඩුවේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති බව හෙළි වී නැති බැවින්ද,

උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව කෙරෙහි මෙම සභාවේ විශ්වාසයක් නොමැත."

"එනමුත්, මේන්මෙ තුමිය තුමාගේ උරයිල් පොදුවාග—

(අ) දේශීය වාණිජ නෙරුක්කඩි, මීළඟටත් මීළඟටත් රුපියලේ මතිප්පෙක් කුරෙත්තල්, කඩන් කට්ටුප්පාඩු, ඉව්වරසාංගම් පෙට්‍රුල්ල පෙරුම් තොකෙයාන වෙලිනාට්ටුක් කඩනුක්කාග, වරුඩන්තෝරුම් ඉරුක්කප්පඩවේණ්ඩිය තොකෙයෙයාවදු ඉරුප්පතර්කුත් තානුම් පෝතාත අළවුක්කු වෙලිනාට්ටු ආස්තියින් වීළ්ච්චි, මුන්නෙක්කාලත්තුම් එර්පඩාතවිතත්තිල් වාළ්ක්කෛච් චෙලවු තොඩර්න්තු අතිකරිත්තල් එන පණවර්රින් උණ්මෛ නිලෙයෙ පුරක්කණිත්තු අල්ලතු තට්ටික්කළිත්තු පොරුළාතාර නිලෙනිරුත්තමුම් අපිවිරුත්තියුම් ඉරුප්පතාග, තවරුනතොරු නිලෙයෙ උරුවාක්කික් කාට්ටුවතනාලුම් ;

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

(ආ) මක්කළ්, තර්පොළුතු අනුපවිත්තුවරුම් තාන් කොණ්ඩ ඉන්නල්කළිලිරුන්තුම්, එණ්ණක්කුරෛවුකළිලිරුන්තුම්, අවර්කළෙ මීට්කප් පයන්කාණ්ඩ නටවටික්කෛ එටුක්ක ආලෝසනෛ කූරුවතෛ විටුත්තු, අතර්කුප් පතිලාග තේසිය නල්වාළ්වුක්කුක් කුන්තගම් වීණෛවිත්තු වෙලිනාට්ටුප් පණක්කාරක්කුම්පලුක්කුම්, පොතුමක්කළුක්කුත් තීංකු ඒර්පටුත්ති තේසිය පෙරුම් පණක්කාරර්කළුක්කුම් නන්මෛයේර්පටුමුරෛයාන පිර්පෝක්කාන තුම් නාසකාරමාන්තුමාන කොළ්කෛකළෛත් තොටර්න්තු අමුල් නටත්ත මේන්මෛ තංකිය තංකළතු අරසාංකම්, තීර්මානිත්තිරුප්පතු තෙළිවාවතණුම්.

සිරප්පාග,

(1) වාළ්ක්කෛච් චෙලවු තාංකමුටියාත අළවුක්කු අතිකරිත්තලෙයුම්, අත්තියාවසිය පොරුළ්කළිර් පෙරුම් පාලාන්වර්රෛ වළංකුවතිලුළ්ළ තට්ටුප්පාඩු තොටර්න්තු නිලවුතලෙයුම් පර්රි කුර්ප්පිටාමල් විට්ටතණුම් අව්විතම් කුර්ප්පිටාමල් අනර්ත්තම් විළෙවික්කුම් නාණය පොරුළාතාර කොළ්කෛකළින් පෙර්රුප්පේර්රිලිරුන්තු අරසාංකත්තින් සෙයලර්ර නිලෙයෛප් පහිරංකප්පටුත්තුවතණුම්,

(2) වේලෛයිල්ලාත්තට්ටුප්පාට්ටෛප් පෙරුමළවිල් කුර්ප්පතාග අරසාංකම් මුන් අළිත්ත නිර්ණෛ වේර්ර්প්පටාත වාක්කුරුතිකළ්. තෙළිවර්ර්තන්මෛයිලුම්, පොතුවාකවුම් මීණ්ටුම් එටුත්තුක්කූර්යුළ්ළතාලුම් ;

(3) උණවුප් පෙරුක්කත්තිල් අරසාංකම් අටෛන්තුළ්ළ වෙර්ර්නියෛක්කුරිත්තු තම්පට්ටම් අටික්කින්ර පෝතිලුම්, වෙට්ටප්පට්ට පංකීට්ටරිසි ඔරු කොත්තෛ මීණ්ටුම් වළංකුවතර්කෝ, මරුත්තුවමනෛකළිල් තංකුම් නෝයාළර්කළුක්කු චෝර්ර්රුණවු වළංකුවතර්කෝ, පසළ, විවසාය ඉරසායනප් පොරුළ්කළ්, විතෛනෙල්, විවසාය උපකරණංකළ්, තිරුක්ටර් එන්පවර්ර්ර්කු විවසායිකළ් චෙලවුළික්කුම් තොකෛයෛක් කුර්ප්පතර්කෝ අරසාංකම් එතිර්පාර්ප්පතාකත් තෙරිය විල්ලෛ යෙන්පතණුලුම් ;

(4) (i) ඉලවසක් කල්වියෛච් චිර්කුලෛත්තමෛයාලුම්;

(ii) තන්මොළි මූලම් උයර් කල්වි පෙර්රුවතෛ මෝසමාන නිලෛක්කුක් කොණ්ටුවන්තමෛයාලුම් ;

(iii) සිරප්පාග එළෛක් කුටු——කළිලුළ්ළ පෙරුන් තොකෛයාන පිළ්ළෛකළින් කල්වික්කාන සන්තර්ප්පංකළෛක් කටුමෛයාකක් කට්ටුප්පටුත්තත් තිට්ටමිට්ටිරුක්කුම් චූළ්ච්චිකළුක්කු මේලාක නිර්වාකච් චූළ්ච්චිකළෛයුම් එර්පටුත්තියමෛයාලුම් ;

(iv) ඉලංකෛයිල් එනෙය මාකාණංකළිල් වාළුම් පිළ්ළෛකළුක්කුප් පෙර්රුක් කොටුත්තිරුක්කුම් වසතිකළෛත් තෝට්ටප්පකුතිකළිලුම් අවර්රෛච් චූළවුළ්ළ ගිරාමංකළිලුම් වාළුම් පිළ්ළෛකළුක්කුප් පෙර්රුක්කොටුප්පතර්කාකත් තෝට්ටප්පාටචාලෛකළුම් චේරක් කූටියතාක අරසාංක ඉලවස කල්විත් තිට්ටත්තෛ විස්තරිප්පතර්කු මුටියාමර් පෝනමෛයාලුම් ;

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(v) ஆசிரியர்களைப் பலிவாங்கியும் மாணவர்களிடையே நிலவும் அமைதியின்மைக்கான குறை பாடுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக அவர்களை அடக்குவதற்கு உத்தியோகத்தரின் அதிகாரத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துவதாலும் ;

(vi) கல்வி, கலாச்சார அமைச்சின் பொறுப்பற்ற கூற்றுகளினால் பௌத்த குருமாருக்கும் ஆசிரியருக்கும் பெற்றோருக்கும் கல்வியிலீடு பட்டிருக்கும் ஏனையோருக்கும் ஏற்பட்ட இழிவையும் கல்விக்குச் செய்துள்ள அழிவையும் நூற்றுண்டு விழாப்பார்வையால் மூடி மறைப்பதற்கு முயலும் நிந்தனைக்குரிய முயற்சியைத் தொடர்ந்து செய்ய அரசாங்கம் தீர்மானித் திருப்பது தெளிவாகையாலும் ;

(5) அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களின் வேதனத்தை போதிய அளவு அதிகரித்துக்கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் ஆயத்தமாக விருப்பதாகக் காட்டவும் தனியார்துறை ஊழியர்களின் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவும், அவர்களின் மற்றும் சங்கடங்களை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவும் முடியாதிருப்பதனாலும் ;

(6) பொதுமக்களுக்குப் பாரதூரமான கஷ்டங்களை யேற்படுத்தும் இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச் சபை, புகையிரதச் சேவை போன்ற பொது போக்குவரத்துச் சேவைகள் பெருமளவு நிலைகுலைந்திருப்பதை குறித்து நிரத்தை காட்டாமலிருப்பது தெரிவதனாலும் ;

(7) விவசாயிகளின் பயிர்ச்செய்கைக்கு இயற்கைப் பேரிடரினால் ஏற்பட்ட விளைச்சல் குறைவு, அல்லது சேதம், அல்லது அழிவு ஆகியவற்றினால் ஏற்பட்ட நஷ்டத்திற்கு அரசாங்கம் போதிய நிவாரணம் வழங்குதற்கு குறிப்பாக பயிர்ச் செய்கைக்காக எடுத்த கடனைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்காத காரணத்திற்கு அரிசிப் பங்கீட்டுப் புத்தகங்களைப் பறிமுதல் செய்தலை நிறுத்தல் போன்ற அத்தியாவசிய நிவாரணத்தை வழங்குவதற்கு உத்தேசிப்பதை வெளிப்படுத்தாததனாலும் ;

(8) அரசகரும மொழியை நீதி மன்றத்தில் புகுத்துவதற்கு ஆரம்ப நடவடிக்கைகளைத்தானும் எடுக்கும் உத்தேசமிருப்பதாகத் தெரிவிக்கவில்லை என்பதனாலும் அரசகரும மொழிச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துதற்கு அச்சட்டத்தின் கீழ் பிரமாணங்களை ஆக்குதற்கு வகை செய்யவில்லை என்பதனாலும் ;

(9) வட மாகாணத்தில் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் சாதி அமைதியின்மை தோன்றியும் சாதி அடிப்படையில் நேரும் பாகுபாடு, தகவின்மை ஆகியவற்றைத் தடுக்கத்தக்க உறுதியான சட்ட அல்லது நிருவாக நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்க உத்தேசிப்பதை வெளிப்படுத்தாததனாலும் ;

(10) கடந்த நான்கு ஆண்டுக்காக அச்சுறுத்தும் வகையில் அதிகரித்து வரும் குற்றச்செயல், இலஞ்சம், ஊழல் ஆகியவற்றைத் தடுப்பதற்கு உறுதியான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும் உத்தேசமிருப்பதை வெளிப்படுத்தாததனாலும், மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது இச்சபைக்கு நம்பிக்கை இல்லை." [திரு. கெனமன்].

"but inasmuch as the Address, in general—

(a) seeks to give a false picture of economic vitality and progress by ignoring or slurring over realities such as the tea crisis, repeated devaluations of the rupee, the credit squeeze, dwindling external assets that are insufficient even to service the enormous foreign debt that this Government has incurred, and the ever-increasing cost of living that has reached levels never known before ; and

(b) indicates that Your Excellency's Government, far from proposing any effective measures that can rescue the people from the unbearable hardships and frustrations that they experience at present, is determined to continue the same reactionary and disastrous policies of serving the foreign capitalists at the expense of the national interests and the big Ceylonese capitalists at the expense of the people ;

and, in particular, as the Address—

(1) makes no reference to the intolerable increase in the cost of living and the continued shortages in the supply of many essential goods, and thereby reveals the Government's complete impotence in the face of the consequences of its own calamitous fiscal and economic policies ;

(2) merely repeats in the most vague and general way the Government's former unhonoured promises to make a major impact on the problems of unemployment ;

(3) while boasting about the achievements of the Government's food drive, does not indicate any intention by the Government to restore the measure of rice that it cut from the ration or to provide rice meals to patients in hospitals, or to reduce the cost to the cultivator of fertilizers and other agro-chemicals, seed paddy ; agricultural implements and equipment, and tractor hire ;

(4) reveals that the Government is determined to proceed with its cynical attempts to cover up by means of the Siyawasa celebrations the damage it has done to education by—

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(i) undermining the system of free education ;

(ii) jeopardising the provision of higher education in the swabasha media ;

(iii) taking administrative measures, in addition to the projected legal measures, to limit rigorously the opportunities for higher education, especially for the vast majority of children from poorer families ;

(iv) failing to extend the system of free state education to include estate schools, so that children on estates and in adjoining villages may enjoy similar facilities for education as are available to children in other parts of Ceylon ;

(v) the victimization of teachers and the resort to bureaucratic repression against students, instead of dealing with the real grievances behind the unrest among students ; and

(vi) the reckless utterances of the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs and the insults he has directed against bhikkus, teachers, students, parents and others concerned with education ;

(5) fails to indicate that the Government is prepared to grant an adequate increase in salary to public servants or to take steps to see that the salaries and wages of employees in the private sector are also increased and the other hardships of these employees removed ;

(6) reveals the imperviousness of the Government to the virtual collapse of the public transport services, especially the C. T. B. and the Railway, which causes grave hardship to the people ;

(7) does not disclose any intention by the Government to give adequate relief to cultivators whose crops have failed or been damaged or destroyed as a result of natural calamities, and, in particular, the essential relief of ceasing to confiscate rice-ration coupons to cover unpaid cultivation loans ;

(8) fails to indicate any intention by the Government even to begin the introduction of the Official Language into the Courts or to make provision for regulations to be made for the purpose of implementing the Official Language Act ;

(9) does not reveal that the Government, despite the repeated manifestations of caste unrest in the Northern Province, intends to take effective legal or administrative steps to put an end to the discrimination and disabilities suffered by persons on grounds of caste ; and

(10) does not show that the Government intends to take effective steps to check the alarming increase in crime and in bribery and corruption over the past four years ;

this House has no confidence in Your Excellency's Government."

කටහඬවල් අනුව "විරුද්ධ" මන්ත්‍රීන්ට ජය බව කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

குரல்களின்படி "இல்லை" என்றவர்களுக்கு வெற்றி யென சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் பிரகடனப்படுத்தப் பட்டது.

MR. SPEAKER, *having collected the Voices, declared that the "Noes" had it.*

පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා. (මෑද කොළඹ තුන්වන මන්ත්‍රී)

(திரு. பீ. ஜீ. பி. கெனமன்—கொழும்பு மத்தி மூன்றும் அங்கத்தவர்)

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

Divide, by name !

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය මතු පළ වන අන්දමට— පක්ෂව 56 ; විරුද්ධව 83 ; මධ්‍යස්ථව 12 ; යනුවෙන් බෙදුණේය :

சபை பிரிந்தது : சார்பாக 56 ; எதிராக 83 ; நடுநிலை 12.

The House divided: Ayes, 56 ; Noes, 83 ; Declined to Vote, 12.

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පක්ෂව

சார்பாக

AYES

ආර්. එම්. අප්පුහාමි මයා.
திரு. ஆர். எம். அப்புகாமி
Mr. R. M. Appuhamy

ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මයා.
ஜனூப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீது
Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed

එම්. සී. අහමඩ් මයා.
ஜனூப் எம். சீ. அகமது
Mr. M. C. Ahamed

ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. ජී. ආරියදාස මයා.
திரு. டபிள்யூ. பீ. ஜீ. ஆரியதாச
Mr. W. P. G. Ariyadasa

ටී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා.
திரு. ரீ. பீ. இலங்கரத்ன
Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne

ජේ. පී. ඔබේසේකර මිය.
திருமதி ஜே. பீ. ஒபயசேக்கர
Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere

පී. බී. ජී. කලුගල්ල මයා.
திரு. பீ. பி. ஜி. கலுகல்ல
Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalla

එච්. ජී. ඇල්බට් කාරියවසම් මයා.
திரு. எச். ஜீ. அல்பட் காரியவசம்
Mr. H. G. Albert Kariyawasam

රාජා කුලතිලක මයා.
திரு. ராஜா குலத்திலக்க
Mr. Raja Kulatillake

පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා.
திரு. பீ. ஜீ. பி. கெனமன்
Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman

චම්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා.
திரு. சம்லி குணவர்தன
Mr. Cholmondeley Goonewardene

ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා.
திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன
Mr. Leslie Goonewardene

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.
திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர
Mr. Prins Gunasekera

සෝමවීර චන්ද්‍රසිරි මයා.
திரு. சோமவீர சந்திரசிரி
Mr. Somaweera Chandrasiri

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා.
திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி
Mr. Lakshman Jayakody

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

ස්ටැන්ලි තිලකරත්න මයා.
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Mr. M. Falil Abdul Caffoor, M.B.E.

එම්. අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාකර් මයා.
ஜனூப் எம். அப்துல் பாக்கிர் மாக்கார்
Mr. M. Abdul Bakeer Markar

එම්. ඒ. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මයා.
ஜனூப் எம். ஏ. அப்துல் மஜீது
Mr. M. A. Abdul Majeed

ජෝර්ජ් අබයගුණසේකර මයා.
திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் அபயகுணசேக்கர
Mr. George Abeyagoonasekera

එස්. එස්. අබේසුන්දර මයා.
திரு. எஸ். எஸ். அபேசுந்தர
Mr. S. S. Abeysundera

එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මයා.
திரு. எம். எஸ். அமரசிறி
Mr. M. S. Amarasiri

සුගතදාස අරඹේවල මයා.
திரு. சுகததாச அறம்பவல
Mr. Sugathadasa Arambewala

ඇලික් අලුවිහාරේ මයා.
திரு. அலிக் அலுவிஹார
Mr. Alick Aluvihare

ඩී. පී. ඇට්ටිගල මයා.
திரு. டீ. பீ. ஆட்டிகல
Mr. D. P. Attygalle

රාජනීතිඥ එම්. ඉසදීන් මොහමඩ් මයා.
ஜனூப் எம். இஸ்ஸதீன் முகம்மது ,கியூ.சி.
Mr. M. Izadeen Mohamed, Q.C.

සී. එf්. ඩබ්ලිව්. එදිරිසූරිය මයා.
திரு. சீ. எவ். டபிள்யு. எதிரிசூரிய
Mr. C. F. W. Edirisuriya

එච්. බී. ඒකනායක මයා.
திரு. எச். பி. ஏகநாயக்க
Mr. H. B. Ekanayake

චන්ද්‍රා කරුණාරත්න මයා.
திரு. சந்திர கருணரத்ன
Mr. Chandra Karunaratne

එච්. කුලරත්න මයා.
திரு. எச். குலரத்ன
Mr. H. Kularatne

ජෝර්ජ් කොතලාවල මයා.
திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் கொத்தலாவல
Mr. George Kotelawala

රාජනීතිඥ වර්නන් ජොන්ක්ලස් මයා.
திரு. வேணன் ஜொங்க்ளஸ், கியூ.சி.
Mr. Vernon Jonklaas, Q.C.

එම්. ඒ. ඩැනියෙල් මයා.
திரு. எம். ஏ. டனியல்
Mr. M. A. Daniel

ඩී. ඊ. තිලකරත්න මයා.
திரு. டி. ஈ. திலகரத்ன
Mr. D. E. Tillekeratne

එස්. තොන්ඩමන් මයා.
திரு. எஸ். தொண்டமான்
Mr. S. Thondaman

ලක්ෂ්මන් ද සිල්වා මයා.
திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் டி சில்வா
Mr. Lakshman de Silva

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව : ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. දේවනායගම් මයා.
திரு. கே. டபிள்யூ. தேவநாயகம்
Mr. K. W. Devanayagam

ඩොනල්ඩ් ජේ. රණවීර මයා., එම්.බී.ඊ.
திரு. டொனல்ட் ஜே. ரணவீர, எம்.பீ.ஈ.
Mr. Donald J. Ranaweera, M.B.E.

ආර්. එම්. ධර්මදාස බණ්ඩා මයා.
திரு. ஆர். எம். தர்மதாச பண்டா
Mr. R. M. Dharmadasa Banda

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඒ. රත්නපාල
வைத்திய கலாநிதி ஏ. ரத்னபால
Dr. A. Ratnapala

ඒ. පිලපිටිය මයා.
திரு. ஏ. பிலப்பிற்றிய
Mr. A. Pilapitiya

එස්. බී. ලේනව මයා.
திரு. எஸ். பி. லேனவ
Mr. S. B. Lenawa

ෆෙස්ටස් පෙරේරා මයා.
திரு. பெஸ்ற்றஸ் பெரேரா
Mr. Festus Perera

ඩී. බී. විජේතුංග මයා.
திரு. டீ. பி. விஜேதுங்க
Mr. D. B. Wijetunga

ජී. ජේ. පාරිස් පෙරේරා මයා.
திரு. ஜீ. ஜே. பாரிஸ் பெரேரா
Mr. G. J. Paris Perera

ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මයා.
திரு. ஆர். பீ. விஜேசிறி
Mr. R. P. Wijesiri

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.
திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்ணாண்டோ
Mr. N. Denzil Fernando

එඩ්මන්ඩ් විජේසූරිය මයා.
திரு. எட்மன்ட் விஜேசூரியா
Mr. Edmund Wijesuriya

එම්. රස්කින් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.
திரு. எம். றஸ்கின் பெர்ணாண்டோ
Mr. M. Ruskin Fernando

පී. බී. ඒ. වීරකෝන් මයා.
திரு. பீ. பி. ஏ. வீரக்கோன்
Mr. P. B. A. Weerakoon

ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. ජී. ටී. බණ්ඩා මයා.
திரு. டப்ளியூ. எம். ஜீ. ரீ. பண்டா
Mr. W. M. G. T. Banda

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එම්. එච්. සද්ධාසේන
வைத்திய கலாநிதி எம். எச். சத்தாசேன
Dr. M. H. Saddhasena

ඩී. එම්. ටී. බණ්ඩාර මයා.
திரு. டீ. எம். ரீ. பண்டார
Mr. D. M. T. Bandara

පර්සි සමරවීර මයා.
திரு. பேஸி சமரவீர
Mr. Percy Samaraweera

සී. එන්. මැතිව් මයා.
திரு. சீ. என். மதியூ
Mr. C. N. Mathew

ඒ ලතීප් සින්නලෙබ්බේ මයා.
ஜனாப் ஏ. லதீப் சின்னலெப்பை
Mr. A. Latiff Sinnalebbe

ටී. ජී. මුතුබණ්ඩා මයා.
திரு. பீ. ஜீ. முத்துபண்டா
Mr. P. G. Muthubanda

ජේ. එල්. සිරිසේන මයා.
திரு. ஜே. எல். சிரிசேன
Mr. J. L. Sirisena

එම්. ඊ. එච්. මොහමඩ් අලි මයා.
ஜனாப் எம். ஈ. எச். முகம்மது அலி
Mr. M. E. H. Mohamed Ali

එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා.
திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்
Mr. M. Sivasithamparam

ඩී. බී. රණතුංග මයා.
திரு. டீ. பி. ரணதுங்க
Mr. D. B. Ranatunga

ටී. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා.
திரு. ரீ. சிவசிதம்பரம்
Mr. T. Sivasithamparam

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

ආර්. සිංගල්ටන්-සැමන් මයා., සී.බී.ඊ.
திரு. ஆர். சிங்கல்டன்–சமன், சீ.பி.ஈ.
Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon, C.B.E.

එස්. හෙට්ටිගේ මයා.
திரு. எஸ். ஹெட்டிகே
Mr. S. Hettige

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මයා.
ஜனாப் ஏ. சீ. எஸ். ஹமீத்
Mr. A. C. S. Hameed

එස්. බී. හේරත් මයා.
திரு. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத்
Mr. S. B. Herat

මධ්‍යස්ථව
நடுநிலை
DECLINED

ඒ. අමිර්තලිංගම් මයා.
திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்
Mr. A. Amirthalingam

වී. ධර්මලිංගම් මයා.
திரு. வீ. தர்மலிங்கம்
Mr. V. Dharmalingam

වී. ඒ. අලගකෝන් මයා.
திரு. வீ. ஏ. அழகக்கோன்
Mr. V. A. Alegacone

වී. එන්. නවරත්නම් මයා.
திரு. வி. என். நவரத்னம்
Mr. V. N. Navaratnam

ක. පො. ඉරත්තිනම් මයා.
திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்
Mr. K. P. Ratnam

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඊ. එම්. වී. නාගනාතන්
டொக்டர் ஈ. வீ. எம். வீ. நாகநாதன்
Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan

එස්. කදිරවේලුපිල්ලේ මයා.
திரு. எஸ். கதிரவேலுப்பிள்ளை
Mr. S. Kathiravelupillai

එස්. එම්. මානික්කරාජා මයා.
திரு. எஸ். எம். மாணிக்கராஜா
Mr. S. M. Manickarajah

රාජනීතිඥ එස්. ජේ. වී. චෙල්වනායගම් මයා.
திரு. எஸ். ஜே. வீ. செல்வநாயகம், கியூ.சீ.
Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, Q.C.

සී. රාජදුරෙයි මයා.
திரு. சீ. ராஜதுரை
Mr. C. Rajadurai

කේ. තුරෙසිරත්නම් මයා.
திரு. கே. துரைரத்னம்
Mr. K. Thurairatnam

එස්. එම්. රාසමානික්කම් මයා.
திரு. எஸ். எம். இராசமாணிக்கம்
Mr. S. M. Rasamanickam

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

I shall now put the fourth Amendment to the House.

මතු පළවන වචන එතැනට එකතු කළයුතුය, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී :

பின்வரும் சொற்கள் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டுமெனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது.

Question put, that the following words be there added :

"එතෙකුදුවුවිත්, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද 1965 මැතිවරණ ප්‍රකාශනයෙන් මහජනතාවට දුන් පොරොන්දු සහ ප්‍රකාශයන්, විශේෂයෙන්ම පහත සඳහන් කරුණු තම පාලන බලයේ අවසාන වර්ෂයේදීවත් ඉටු කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන බව උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවේ නොදැක් වෙන බැවින් ඒ ගැන අප කණගාටුව පළ කරන අතර උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසය නොමැති බව මෙම සභාව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටින්නිය :

'(1) සෑම සියලු රටවැසියෙකුටම රක්ෂාවක් තිබිය යුතුය. එය පාලකයින් විසින් පැහැර නොහැරිය යුතු වගකීමකි. රජයේ

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

අදූරදර්ශී තීරණ හා මෝඩකම් නිසා රක්ෂාව නැතිවූ දස දහස් ගණනකට අමතරව ලියාපදිංචිවී සිටින රක්ෂා නොමැති අයගේ සංඛ්‍යාව 5,00,000 කට වැඩියි. රැකීරක්ෂා සුලභ වන අන්දමට රටේ තත්ත්වය දියුණු කරන ලෙස පාලකයින්ට බලකිරීමට මේ රක්ෂා නැති පීඩිතයින්ට අයිතියක් තිබේ. රක්ෂා සුලභ කළ හැක්කේ ජාතික ධනය ඕග්‍ර ලෙස වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමෙන් පමණකි. මේ තත්ත්වය ඇති කිරීමට අපි පොරොන්දු වෙමු.

(2) ඔබේ ආහාරය සහ රෙදිපිළි සඳහා අද තරම් ගිනි ගණන් මින් පෙර කවදාවත් ගෙවා නැත. දහඩිය මහන්සියෙන් ඔබ උපයන ධනය මොහොතකින් අලුවෙයි. ඔබේ රුපියලේ වටිනාකම දැන් අඩුවී ඇත. ඔබ හරිහම්බ කරන මුදලින් මීට වඩා සැපවත් ජීවිතයක් ගත කිරීමට ඔබට අයිතියක් තිබේ.

එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය බලයට පත් කළොත් මාර්ග දෙකකින් අපි ඔබ ජීවන බරින් නිදහස් කරන්නෙමු.

(1) ක්ෂණික සහන ලබා දෙන කෙටි කාලීන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක්, හා

(2) සථිර සහනය සලසන දීර්ඝ කාලීන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් අනුව අගහිඟකමින් තොර ලාබෙට කෑම බීම ඇඳුම් පැළඳුම් සුලභ සෞභාග්‍යමත් සමාජයක් එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය ඔබට පොරොන්දු වෙයි.

(3) "ඔබේ නිවාසය ඔබට අයිති කරගන්න" යනු අපේ පණිවුඩයයි. අපි ඒ සඳහා ඔබට උපකාර කරමු.

(4) අපේ මහජන මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් සහ උත්තර මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ඔවුන්ගේ වත්කම් සහ ආදායම් මාර්ග අවුරුදු පතා හෙළිකරනු ඇත.

(5) රජයේ සේවයේ ඇතැම් කොට්ඨාශවලට දේශපාලන නිදහස දීම යුක්ති සහගත බව අපේ පිළිගැනීමයි. මේ කොට්ඨාශ තෝරා බේරා වෙන් කළ යුත්තේ සියලුම දේශපාලන පක්ෂවලින් සමන්විත පාර්ලිමේන්තු කොමිටියක් මගිනි.

(6) සිංහල හා ඉංග්‍රිසි ගුරුවරුන් අතර ඇති පරතරය නැතිකර සියල්ලන්ටම එක හා සමාන අයිතිවාසිකම් සහ සම්පූර්ණ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් දිය යුතු බව අපගේ පිළිගැනීමයි.

(7) කිසිම විදියකින් කාගෙන්වත් පලි නොගැනීමට, යුක්තිය හා සාධාරණත්වය ඉටු කිරීමට අපි පොරොන්දු වෙමු.

(8) ලංකා ගමනා ගමන මණ්ඩලය, වරාය සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය සහ අනිකුත් ජනසතු සේවා එසේම පවත්වාගෙන යනු ඇත. එහෙත් මේ සේවාවන්ගේ ක්‍රමවත් පාලනය සඳහා ඒවායේ ලොකු වෙනසක් ඇති කරන්නෙමු. ඒ ඒ ජනසතු මණ්ඩල

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

පාලනයට යාලු මිතුයින් හා දේශපාලන නෑදෑයින් නොව ඒ ඒ තනතුරුවලට සුදුසු දක්ෂයින් පත්කර ඒවා නියම ජනතා සේවාවන් බවට පත් කරමු.

(9) සේවක මණ්ඩල මගින් පාලන කටයුතුවලට සේවක පක්ෂයත් සහභාගි කර ගත යුතුය. (මේ සේවක මණ්ඩල පත් කරනු ලබන්නේ ඒ ඒ අංශවල වෘත්තීය සමිති කාරක මණ්ඩලය හා සේවක ශිෂ්‍ය විසින්ම විය යුතුය)."

"1965 ආම් ආණ්ඩුවේ නැඩෙපෙන්ර පොදුත්තේර්තලින් පොරුට්ටු වෙලියිඩප්පට්ට ඉක්කිය තේසිය කට්සියින් තේර්තල් විළ්ඤාපනත්තිල් අක්කට්සියාර් පොදුමක්කළුක්කු අළික්කප්පට්ට වාක්කුරුතිකළුම් කොළ්කෛප් පිරකටනංකළුම්, කුරිප්පාක—

(1) "තොළිල් පෙරුම් උරිමෛ ඔව්වොරු පිරසෛයිනුම් උරිමෛයාකුමෙන්පතු එමත කරුත්තාකුම්. අරසාංකත්තින් නටවටික්කෛ කාරණමාය්ත් තම් පතවිකළුක්කාන වේලෛයට්රිරුක්කිරාර්කළ් එන්පතෛ නීංකළ් අරිවීර්කළ්. තොළිල් පෙරුම් වාය්ප්පුක්කළුක්කාන අතිකාරික්කක්කූටිය නිලෛමෛකළුක්කාන නාට්ටිල් උරුවාක්කුමාරු අරසාංකත්තෛක් කේට්කුම් උරිමෛ අවර්කළුක්කුණ්ටු. තේසිය සෙල්වත්තිලේප්පටුම් විරෛවාන අතිකරිප්පින් මූලම් මාත්තිරමේ තොළිල් පෙරුම් වාය්ප්පුකළුක්කාන උරුවාක්ක මුටියුම්. ඉම්මුයර්සියිල් වෙට්රි කාණ්පතර්කු අරසාංකත්තාල් උടනටි නටවටික්කෛ එටුප්පතර්කු වකෛ සෙය්යප්පටුමෙන නාංකළ් උරුතියළික්කිරෝම්."

(2) "උංකළතු උණවුක්කුම් උටෛක්කුම් නීංකළ් තර්පොළුතු සෙලවිටුවතු පෝල් මුන්නෙප් පොළුතාවතු නීංකළ් සෙලවිට්ටතුණ්ටා? නීංකළ් කෂ්ටප්පට්ටුච් සම්පාතික්කුම් පණම් සොර්ප නේරත්තිල් මරෛන්තුවිටුකිරතු. ඉන්රු ඔරු රූපාවිර්කුරිය පොරුමති මිකක් කුරෛවේ. ඉතු උංකළුටෛය පණම්. එනවේ අතික මානවර්රෛ වාංකුවතර්කුම් ඉතෛවිට නල්ල මුරෛයිල් වාළ්වතර්කුම් උංකළුක්කු උරිමෛයුණ්ටු. ඉක්කිය තේසියක් කට්සියානතු (1) කුරුකිය කාලත් තිට්টම්, (2) නීණ්ටකාලත් තිට්টම් ආකිය ඉරු වළිකළින් මූලම් වාළ්ක්කෛච් සෙලවෛක් කුරෛක්කුම්. අතිකමාන උණවු, උටෛ ආකියවර්රෛ පොතුමාන අළවිල් මලිවාන විලෛයිල් වළංකුම්. නාකරික වාළ්ක්කෛක්කු ඉන්රියමෛයාත ඉවෛකළ් උංකළුක්කු වළංකුමෙන ඉක්කිය තේසියක් කට්සි උංකළුක්කු වාක්කුරුතියළික්කිරතු"

(3) "'උංකළතු වීට්ටුක්කු නීංකළේ සොන්තක්කාරරාකුංකළ්' එන්පතු උංකළුක්කු නාම් අනුප්පුම් සෙය්තියාකුම්. නීංකළ් අතන් සොන්තක් කාරරාවතර්කු නාංකළ් උතවියළිප්පෝම්."

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(4) "எமது பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள், செனெற் றர்கள் அனைவரும் அவர்களின் சொத்துக் களையும் அவ்வருவாய்க்குரிய வழிவகைகளை யும் வருடாவருடம் வெளிப்படுத்துவார்கள்."

(5) "கட்சிகள் அனைத்தினையுங் கொண்ட பாராளு மன்ற தெரிகுழுவினால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்படும் குறிப்பிட்ட சிறு பிரிவுகளைச் சேர்ந்த அர சாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு அரசியல் உரிமைகள் வழங்குவதற்கு நாங்கள் ஆதரவளிக்கிறோம்."

(6) "ஆங்கில, சிங்கள மொழி மூலம் கற்பிக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களிடையேயுள்ள பெருமளவு வேறு பாட்டினை நீக்குவதுடன் அவர்களுக்கு முழு இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பள உரிமைகளும் அளிக் கப்படும்."

(7) "அரசியல் எதிரிகள் எவ்வகையிலேனும் துன் புறுத்தப்பட மாட்டார்கள்."

(8) "இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச் சபை, துறைமுகச் சரக்குக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம், மற்றும் தேசியமய மாக்கப்பட்ட முயற்சிகள் அனைத்தையும் நாம் தொடர்ந்தும் செயற்படுத்துவோம். ஆனால் ஒரு பெரும் வேறுபாட்டுடன்—அதாவது சபை களும் அவற்றின் உயர்தர உத்தியோக பதவி களும் ஆட்சியின் நண்பர்கள், இனத்தவர் கள் ஆகியோரைக் கொண்டு நிரப்பப்பட மாட்டா ."

(9) "தொழிலாளர் சபைகள் மூலம் முகாமைக் கடமைகளில் தொழிலாளர்களைப் பங்குபற் றச் செய்தல் (இக்குழுக்கள் அவ்வப்பிரிவு களிலுள்ள தொழிற்சங்கக் குழுக்களினாலும் தொழிலாளர்களாலும் தெரிவு செய்யப்படும்" ஆகிய விடயங்கள் தொடர்பாய்ச் செயலாற் றும் நோக்கம் இருப்பதாகத் தங்கள் அர சாங்கத்தின் இறுதி ஆண்டாகிய இச்சந் தர்ப்பத்திற்கூடத் தங்கள் உரையில் குறிப் பிடத் தவறியதையிட்டு வருந்துகிறோம்.

எனவே, மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தில் இச்சபைக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை."

"but regret that the Address does not disclose that, even in its final year, the Government intends to give effect to promises and declarations that the United National Party made to the people in its manifesto for the General Election in 1965, in particular :

(1) 'We believe that the right of employment is the right of every citizen. You know that over 500,000 are unemployed including thousands who lost their jobs owing to the action of the Government. They have a right to ask the Government to create such conditions in the country as will increase employment opportunities. Only rapid increase in national wealth can create jobs, and we promise to see that Government action is immediately taken to achieve this.'

(2) 'Never before have you paid so much for your food and clothing as you pay now. Your hard-earned money disappears in no time at all. Your rupee is worth little today. It is your money, and you have a right to buy more and live better.

The United National Party will bring down the cost of living in two ways : (1) by short term plans, (2) by long term plans.

More food and clothing in plenty and at cheaper prices—the United National Party promises to give you these essential of civilized living.'

(3) '"Own your own home" is our message to you and we will help you to own it.'

(4) 'All our M.P.'s and Senators will declare their assets and their sources of income every year.'

(5) 'We are in favour of granting political rights to certain categories of Public Servants, to be agreed on by an all party Parliamentary Select Committee.'

(6) 'The gulf between the English and Sinhalese language teachers will be bridged, and full pension rights given to them.'

(7) 'There will be no persecution of political opponents at any level.'

(8) 'We shall continue to run the C.T.B. and the Port Cargo Corporation and the other nationalized undertakings, but there will be this big difference—the boards and other high offices will not be filled by friends and relations of the party.'

(9) Workers' participation in managerial functions through Workers Councils (these committees being selected by all workers in a given enterprise associated with committees of trade unions).'

and therefore this House has no confidence in Your Excellency's Government."

කඩහඬවල් අනුව "විරුද්ධ" මන්ත්‍රීන්ට ජය බව කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

குரல்களின்படி "இல்லை" என்பவர்களுக்கு வெற்றி யென சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் பிரகடனப்படுத்தப் பட்டது.

MR. SPEAKER, *having collected the Voices, declared that the "*NOES*" had it.*

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

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

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය 48 වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ—පක්ෂව 56 ; විරුද්ධව 83 ; යනුවෙන්— ඛෙදුණේය.

සභය, 48 ආම් නියෝගය යටතේ—පක්ෂව 56 ; විරුද්ධව 83 ; යනුවෙන්— ඛෙදුණේය.

The House divided (under Standing Order No. 48 : Ayes 56 ; Noes 83.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)
I shall now put the fifth amendment to the House.

මතු පළවන වචන—එනම් :

පින්වරුම් සොර්කළ—අදහවදු :

Question, that the following words, viz :

"එතෙකුදු වුවත්, වියට්නාමයේ තත්ත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන්

(1) පැරිසියේ පැවැත්වෙන සාම සාකච්ඡාවලට අවහිර කිරීම හා එය ඇණහිටවීමේ තම ක්‍රියා කලාපය නතර කරන ලෙසත්, තම යුද්ධ හමුදාවන් හා මිත්‍ර රටවල යුද්ධ හමුදාවන් වියට්නාමයෙන් සම්පූර්ණ යෙන්ම ඉවත් කර ගන්නා ලෙසත්, එසේ කිරීමෙන් වියට්නාම් ජනතාවට තමන්ගේ අනාගතය තීරණය කර ගැනීමට ඉඩ දෙන ලෙසත්, ඇමෙරිකන් එක්සත් ජනපද රජයට බලකිරීමට, හා

(2) වියට්නාම් ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ජනරජය පිළිගැනීමටත්, දකුණු වියට්නාමය ඇත්තෙන්ම නියෝජනය කරන එකම ආණ්ඩුව වූ මෑතදී පිහිටුවන ලද භාරකාරී විප්ලවකාරී ආණ්ඩුව පිළිගැනීමටත්, කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමට අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින් ද;

තවද, කොරියානු ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී මහජන සමූහාණ්ඩුව පූර්ණ ලෙස පිළිගැනීමටත්, අප්‍රිකා-ආසියානු රටවල් කීපයක් මෑතදී ක්‍රියා කළ අන්දම ආදර්ශයට ගනිමින් ජර්මන් ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ජනරජය කොන්දේසි රහිතව පිළිගැනීමටත් උතුමාණන්වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින් ද?

මෙම සභාව කණගාටුවිය පළ කර සිටින්නීය"

එනමුත්, වියට්නාම් තත්ත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මෙම සභාව විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද යෝජනාව පිළිබඳව මෙම සභාව විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද යෝජනාව පිළිබඳව

(1) පැරිසියේ පැවැත්වෙන සාම සාකච්ඡාවලට අවහිර කිරීම හා එය ඇණහිටවීමේ තම ක්‍රියා කලාපය නතර කරන ලෙසත්, තම යුද්ධ හමුදාවන් හා මිත්‍ර රටවල යුද්ධ හමුදාවන් වියට්නාමයෙන් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඉවත් කර ගන්නා ලෙසත්, එසේ කිරීමෙන් වියට්නාම් ජනතාවට තමන්ගේ අනාගතය තීරණය කර ගැනීමට ඉඩ දෙන ලෙසත්, ඇමෙරිකන් එක්සත් ජනපද රජයට බලකිරීමට, හා

(2) වියට්නාම් ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ජනරජය පිළිගැනීමටත්, දකුණු වියට්නාමය ඇත්තෙන්ම නියෝජනය කරන එකම ආණ්ඩුව වූ මෑතදී පිහිටුවන ලද භාරකාරී විප්ලවකාරී ආණ්ඩුව පිළිගැනීමටත්, කැමැත්ත දැක්වීමට අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින් ද;

තවද, කොරියානු ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී මහජන සමූහාණ්ඩුව පූර්ණ ලෙස පිළිගැනීමටත්, අප්‍රිකා-ආසියානු රටවල් කීපයක් මෑතදී ක්‍රියා කළ අන්දම ආදර්ශයට ගනිමින් ජර්මන් ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ජනරජය කොන්දේසි රහිතව පිළිගැනීමටත් උතුමාණන්වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව අපොහොසත් වී ඇති බැවින් ද?

කොරිය මක්කළ් සනනායකක් කුඩියරසෙයුම් මුත්‍රුරුක අංගිකරිප්පතර්කාන විරුප්පත්තෙප් පිරකටනම් සෙය්යවෝ, පල ආපිරික්ක ආසිය නාටුකළ් අණ්මෙයිල් කාට්ටිය වළියෙප් පින්පත්රි ජෝර්මන් මක්කළ් කුඩියරසුක්කු මුළු අංගිකාරම් වළංගවෝ අරසාංගම් තවරියුළ්ළමෙයෙයිට්ටු මේලුම් වරුන්තුගිරේරුම්.

"but regret that Your Excellency's Government has failed, in relation to the situation in Vietnam,

(1) to demand that the U. S. Government should stop its obstruction and stalling at the peace talks in Paris and agree to the complete withdrawal from Vietnam of its armed forces and those of its allies and thereby leave the Vietnamese people to determine their future for themselves ; and

(2) to indicate its willingness to recognise the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government recently formed in the Republic of South Vietnam, which is the only really representative government in that state ;

and further regret the failure of the Government to declare its willingness to recognize fully the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea or to follow the recent example of several Afro-Asian States and extend full recognition to the German Democratic Republic."

එනැනට එකතු කළ යුතුය, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, නිෂ්ප්‍රභ විය.

අங்கு சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டுமென விடுக்கப்பட்டு நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

be their added, put, and negatived.

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කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

I shall now put the sixth amendment to the House.

මතු පළ වන වචන එකතු කළ යුතුය, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදි :

பின்வரும் சொற்கள் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும் வினவிடுக்கப்பட்டது :

Question put, that the following words be there added :

"එතෙකුදුවුවත්, ඊශ්‍රායල් රජය 1967 ජූනි මස 5 වැනිදා කරන්ට යෙදුන ආක්‍රමණයේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් බලයෙන් අල්ලා ගෙන සිටින අරාබි ජනරජයටත්, ජෝර්දානයටත්, සිරියාවටත් අයිති ප්‍රදේශවලින් තම යුද්ධ හමුදා 1967 නොවැම්බර් මස 22 වැනි දින එක්සත් ජාතීන් ගේ සංගමයේ ආරක්ෂක මණ්ඩලය සම්මත කළ යෝජනාවට අනුකූලව අස්කර ගන්නා තුරු ඊශ්‍රායෙල් රජයත් සමග ඇති තානාපති සබඳකම් සහ සෙසු සම්බන්ධකම් අත්හිටුවන මෙන් මෙම සභාව ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නීය."

"எனினும், 1967 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் 5 ஆம் தேதி ஆக்கிரமித்துக் கைப்பற்றியதன் விளைவாகத் தொடர்ந்து தம்மாட்சிக்குள் வைத்திருக்கும் ஐக்கிய அறபுக் குடியரசு, ஜோர்டான், சிறியா ஆகிய நாடுகளின் ஆள்புலங்களிலிருந்து, ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் சபை 1967, நவம்பர் 2 ஆம் தேதி நிறைவேற்றிய தீர்மானத்திற்கிணங்க இஸ்றவேல் அரசாங்கம் தனது ஆயுதப் படைகளை வாபசு பெறும் வரை அந்நாட்டுடன் உள்ள இராஜரீகத் தொடர்புகளையும் வேறு தொடர்புகளையும் தற்காலிகமாகத் துண்டிக்குமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறோம்."

"but calls upon the Government to suspend diplomatic and other relations with Israel until the Government of Israel, as required by the Resolution of the United Nations Security Council of November 22, 1967, withdraws its armed forces from the territories of the U. A. R., Jordan and Syria, which they continue to occupy in consequence of their aggression of June 5th, 1967."

කටහඬවල් අනුව "විරුද්ධ" මන්ත්‍රීන්ට ජය බව කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

குரல்களின்படி இல்லை என்றவர்களுக்கு வெற்றி யென சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் பிரகடனப்படுத்தப் பட்டது.

MR. SPEAKER, *having collected the Voices, declared that the "NOES" had it.*

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

Divide, by name!

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය මතු පළ වන අන්දමට— පක්ෂව 54 ; විරුද්ධව 83 ; මධ්‍යස්ථව 11 ; යනුවෙන්—බෙදුණේය :

சபை பிரிந்தது : சார்பாக 54 ; எதிராக 83 ; நடுநிலை 11.

The House divided : Ayes, 54 ; Noes, 83 ; Declined to Vote, 11.

පක්ෂව

சார்பாக

AYES

ආර්. එම්. අප්පුහාමි මයා.
திரு. ஆர். எம். அப்புகாமி
Mr. R. M. Appuhamy

ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මයා.
ஜனாப். ஏ எல். அப்துல் மஜீது
Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed

එම්. සී. අහමඩ් මයා.
ஜனாப் எம். சீ. அகமது
Mr. M. C. Ahamed

ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. ජී. ආරියදාස මයා.
திரு. டபிள்யூ. பீ. ஜீ. ஆரியதாச
Mr. W. P. G. Ariyadasa

ටී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා.
திரு. ரீ. பீ. இலங்கரத்ன
Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne

ජේ. පී. ඔබේසේකර මිය.
திருமதி ஜே. பீ. ஒபயசேக்கர
Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere

පී. බී. ජී. කලුගල්ල මයා.
திரு. பீ. பி. ஜி. கலுகல்ல
Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalla

එච්. ජී. ඇල්බට් කාරියවසම් මයා.
திரு. எச். ஜீ. அல்பட் காரியவசம்
Mr. H. G. Albert Kariyawasam

රාජා කුලතිලක මයා.
திரு. ராஜா குலத்திலக்க
Mr. Raja Kulatillake

පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා.
திரு. பீ. ஜீ. பி. கெனமன்
Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman

චම්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා.
திரு. சம்லி குணவர்தன
Mr. Cholmondeley Goonewardene

ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා.
திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன
Mr. Leslie Goonewardene

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව : ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.
திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர
Mr. Prins Gunasekera

ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. ධර්මදාස මයා.
திரு. டபிள்யு. ஏ. தர்மதாச
Mr. W. A. Dharmadasa

සෝමවීර චන්ද්‍රසිරි මයා.
திரு. சோமவீர சந்திரசிரி
Mr. Somaweera Chandrasiri

එච්. එම්. නවරත්න මයා.
திரு. எச். எம். நவரத்ன
Mr. H. M. Nawaratna

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා.
திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி
Mr. Lakshman Jayakody

ඩී. ටී. පස්කුවල් මයා.
திரு. டீ. ரீ. பஸ்குல்
Mr. D. T. Pasqual

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

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

ස්ටැන්ලි තිලකරත්න මයා.
திரு. ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்ன
Mr. Stanley Tillekeratne

ආර්. එස්. පෙරේරා මයා.
திரு. ஆர். எஸ். பெரேரா
Mr. R. S. Perera

බී. වයි. තුඩාවෙ මයා.
திரு. பி. வை. துடாவ
Mr. B. Y. Tudawe

බී. එච්. බණ්ඩාර මයා.
திரு. பி. எச். பண்டா
Mr. B. H. Bandara

එම්. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.
திரு. எம். தென்னக்கோன்
Mr. M. Tennakoon

සිරිමාවෝ ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
திருமதி சிறிமாவோ ஆர். டீ. பண்டாரநாயக்க
Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike

පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.
திரு. பீ. எம். கே. தென்னக்கோன்
Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon

මංගල මූණසිංහ මයා.
திரு. மங்கள மூனசிங்க
Mr. Mangala Moonesinghe

ටී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.
திரு. ரி. பி. தென்னக்கோன்
Mr. T. B. Tennekoon

ඇස්. බී. යාලෙගම මයා.
திரு. எஸ். பி. யாலேகம
Mr. S. B. Yalegama

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා.
திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்
Mr. Neal de Alwis

ආර්. බී. රත්නමලල මයා.
திரு. ஆர். பி. ரத்னமலல
Mr. R. B. Ratnamalala

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මයා.
திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. டி மெல்
Mr. R. J. G. de Mel

කේ. බී. රත්නායක මයා.
திரு. கே. பி. ரத்னயக்க
Mr. K. B. Ratnayake

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

එම්. ඊ. රත්වත්තෙ මිය.
திருமதி எம். ஈ. றத்வத்தை
Mrs. M. E. Ratwatte

එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.
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Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena

ජෝර්ජ් රාජපක්ෂ මයා.
திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் ராஜபக்ஸ
Mr. George Rajapaksa

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව : ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

ඩී. ඩී. එල්. ලෙටීෂියා රාජපක්ෂ මිය.
திருமதி டீ. டீ. எல். லெரிஷியா ராஜபக்ஷ
Mrs. D. D. L. Leticia Rajapaksa

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

රත්නසිරි වික්‍රමනායක මයා.
திரு. ரத்னஸிரி விக்கிரமநாயக்க
Mr. Ratnasiri Wickramanayake

හේමචන්ද්‍ර සිරිසේන මයා.
திரு. ஹேமச்சந்திர சிரிசேன
Mr. Hemachandra Sirisena

පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා.
திரு. பேர்ஸி விக்ரமசிங்ஹ
Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe

ටී. බී. සුබසිංහ මයා.
திரு. ரீ. பி. சுபசிங்க
Mr. T. B. Subasinghe

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ
டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்ஹ
Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe

එස්. කේ. කේ. සූරියාරච්චි මයා.
திரு. எஸ். கே. கே. சூரியாரச்சி
Mr. S. K. K. Suriarachchi

කේ. වයි. එම්. විජේරත්න බණ්ඩා මයා.
திரு. கே. வை. எம். விஜேரத்ன பண்டா
Mr. K. Y. M. Wijeratne Banda

මෛත්‍රීපාල සේනානායක මයා.
திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க
Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke

ලීලාරත්න විජේසිංහ මයා.
திரு. லீலாரத்ன விஜேசிங்க
Mr. Leelaratne Wijesinghe

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.
திரு. பெர்னட் சொய்சா
Mr. Bernard Soysa

පී. බී. විජේසුන්දර මයා.
திரு. பீ. பி. விஜயசுந்தர
Mr. P. B. Wijesundara

ඩී. එෆ්. හෙට්ටිආරච්චි මයා.
திரு. டீ. எப். ஹெற்றியாரச்சி
Mr. D. F. Hettiarachchi

ඩී. පී. ආර්. වීරසේකර මයා.
திரு. டீ. பீ. ஆர். வீரசேகர
Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera

ටී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.
திரு. ரீ. பி. எம். ஹேரத்
Mr. T. B. M. Herath

විරුඬව
எதிராக
Noes

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
கௌரவ டட்லி சேனநாயக்க
The Hon. Dudley Senanayake

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන
கௌரவ டீ. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன
The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena

ගරු අයි. එම්. ආර්. ඒ. ඊරියගොල්ල
கௌரவ ஐ. எம். ஆர். ஏ. ஈரியகொல்ல
The Hon. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolle

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

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கௌரவ என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணரத்ன
The Hon. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne

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கௌரவ எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்தன
The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena

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Mr. Festus Perera

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Mr. P. B. A. Weerakoon

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එම්. එච්. සද්ධාසේන
வைத்திய கலாநிதி எம். எச். சத்தாசேன
Dr. M. H. Saddhasena

පර්සි සමරවීර මයා.
திரு. பேஷி சமரவீர
Mr. Percy Samaraweera

ඒ. ලතීෆ් සින්නලෙබ්බේ මයා.
ஜனாப் ஏ. லதீப் சின்னலெப்பை
Mr. A. Latiff Sinnalebbe

ජේ. එල්. සිරිසේන මයා.
திரு. ஜே. எல். சிரிசேன
Mr. J. L. Sirisena

එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා.
திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்
Mr. M. Sivasithamparam

ටී. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා.
திரு. ரி. சிவசிதம்பரம்
Mr. T. Sivasithamparam

ආර්. සිංගල්ටන්-සැමන් මයා., සී.බී.ඊ.
திரு. ஆர். சிங்கல்டன்–சமன், சீ.பி.ஈ.
Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon, C.B.E.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මයා.
ஜனாப் ஏ. சீ. எஸ். ஹமீத்
Mr. A. C. S. Hameed

එස්. හෙට්ටිගේ මයා.
திரு. எஸ். ஹெட்டிகே
Mr. S. Hettige

එස්. බී. හේරත් මයා.
திரு. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத்
Mr. S. B. Herat

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මධ්‍යස්ථව

நடுநிலை

DECLINED

ඒ. අමිර්තලිංගම් මයා.
திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்
Mr. A. Amirthalingam

වී. ධර්මලිංගම් මයා.
திரு. வீ. தர்மலிங்கம்
Mr. V. Dharmalingam

වී. ඒ. අලගකෝන් මයා.
திரு. வீ. ஏ. அழகக்கோன்
Mr. V. A. Alegacone

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඊ. එම්. වී. නාගනාතන්
டொக்டர் ஈ. வீ. எம். வீ. நாகநாதன்
Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan

කා. පො. ඉරත්නිනම් මයා.
திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்
Mr. K. P. Ratnam

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
திரு. எஸ். டீ. பண்டாரநாயக்க
Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake

එස්. කදිරවේලුපිල්ලේ මයා.
திரு. எஸ். கதிரவேலுப்பிள்ளை
Mr. S. Kathiravelupillai

එස්. එම්. මානික්කරාජා මයා.
திரு. எஸ். எம். மாணிக்கராஜா
Mr. S. M. Manickarajah

රාජනීතිඥ එස්. ජේ. වී. චෙල්වනායගම් මයා.
திரு. எஸ். ஜே. வீ. செல்வநாயகம், கியூ.சீ.
Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, Q.C.

එස්. එම්. රාසමානික්කම් මයා.
திரு. எஸ். எம். இராசமாணிக்கம்
Mr. S. M. Rasamanickam

කේ. තුරෙයිරත්නම් මයා.
திரு. கே. துரைரத்னம்
Mr. K. Thurairatnam

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

I shall now put the original Question to the House.

මුල් ප්‍රශ්නය, එනම් :
மூல வினா, அதாவது—
Original Question, viz :

'අතිගරු අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමන් විසින් පවත්වන ලද කථාවට පිළිතුරු වශයෙන් මෙම මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය විසින් පහත දැක්වෙන ස්තුති යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුය :—

"අතිගරු උතුමාණනි,

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව විවෘත කිරීමේදී ඔබතුමාණන් විසින් පවත්වන්නට යෙදුණු කථාව වෙනුවෙන් නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ සාමාජිකයෝ වන අපි ඔබතුමාණන්ට ස්තුති කරමු. අප වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද සියලුම කරුණුවලට අපගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන බව අපි ඔබතුමාට ස්ථිර ලෙස ප්‍රකාශ කරමු."'

"மேன்மை தாங்கிய மகாதேசாதிபதியவர்களின் பிரசங்கத்திற்கு நன்றி நவிலுமுகமாக கீழ்க்காணும் உரையை இச்சபை சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும் :

"மேன்மையான தங்கள் திருச்சமுகத்திற்கு,

பாராளுமன்றக் கூட்டத் தொடரை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்துத் தாங்கள் நிகழ்த்திய பிரசங்கத்திற்குப், பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை அங்கத்தவர்களாகிய நாம் எமது நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம். தாங்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட விடயங்கள் யாவும் எமது கவனத்தைப் பெறு மென உறுதியளிக்கின்றோம்'."

"That this House do present the following Address to His Excellency the Governor-General in reply to his Speech :

'May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Members of the House of Representatives, thank Your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open Parliament. We assure Your Excellency that we shall give our attention to all matters placed before us'."

විමසන ලදින්, සභා සම්මත විය.
விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
put, and agreed to.

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ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා (ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදලිබල ඇමති හා සභානායක)

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா—காணி, அமைச்சரும் மின்விசை அமைச்சரும்சபை முதல்வரும்)

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

I move,

"That the Proposer and the Seconder do present the Address of Thanks to His Excellency the Governor-General."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභාසම්මත විය.

விஞ விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ස්තුති යෝජනාව එම්. බී. ඊ. නාමධාරී එම්. fපලීල් අබ්දුල් කෆූර් මහතා සහ ජෝර්ජ් කොතලාවල මහතා යන ආණ්ඩුවේ මන්ත්‍රීන් දෙපොළ විසින් පිළිගන්වනු ඇත.

நன்றியுரை ஜனுப் எம். பலீல் அப்துல் கபூர், எம். பீ. ஈ., திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் கொத்தலாவல ஆகிய இரு அரசாங்க அங்கத்தினர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படும்.

Address of thanks to be presented by two Members of the Government, viz., Mr. M. Falil Abdul Caffoor, M.B.E., and Mr. George Kotelawala.

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

එකල්හි වේලාව අ. භා. 5.30 පසුකර තුබුයෙන් කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය කල්තබන ලදී.

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව අ. භා. 5.40 ට, අද දින සභාසම්මතිය අනුව, 1969 ජූලි 30 වන බදාදා අ. භා. 2 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

அப்பொது நோம் பி.ப. 5.30க்குப் பிந்திவிட்டமையால் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் விஞவின்றிச் சபையை ஒத்திவைத்தார்கள்.

இதன்படி பி. ப. 5.40 க்கு, சபை அதனது இன்றைய தீர்மானத்திற் கிணங்க, 1969 ஜூலை 30, புதன்கிழமை பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப் பட்டது.

It being past 5.30 P.M., MR. SPEAKER adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at 5.40 P.M. until 2 P.M. on Wednesday, 30th July 1969, pursuant to the Resolution of the House this Day.

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ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

விஞைக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

දෙස්තරවරු

வைத்தியர்

DOCTORS

10/69

ටී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා. (කොලොන්නාව)

(திரு. ரீ. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—கொலொன்னுவ)

(Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne—Kolonnawa)

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) 1965, 1966, 1967 සහ 1968 යන වර්ෂවලදී සමර්ථවූ දොස්තරවරුන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව කොපමණද? (ආ) මොවුන්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙක් දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සේවය සඳහා පත්කර ගෙන සිටිත්ද? (ඉ) දෙපාර්ත මේන්තු සේවය සඳහා පත්කර නොගත් සංඛ්‍යාව කොපමණද? (ඊ) මොවුන්ට පත් වීම් දෙන්නේ කවදාද? (උ) එසේ පත් නොකරන්නේ නම් එයට හේතු මොනවා ද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 ஆம் ஆண்டுகளில் சித்திபெற்ற வைத்தியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை யாது? (ஆ) இவர்களில் எத்தனை பேர் சுகா தாரத் திணைக்களத்தில் சேவை புரிய நிய மனம் பெற்றனர்? (இ) இத்திணைக்களச் சேவையில் சேர்க்கப்படாதோரின் எண் ணிக்கை யாது? (ஈ) இவர்களுக்கு எப்பொ ழுது நியமனம் வழங்கப்படும்? (உ) அவ் விதம் நியமிக்கப்படாவிடில் அதற்கான கார ணம் யாது?

asked the Minister of Health: (*a*) How many persons passed out as doctors in the years 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968? (*b*) How many of these doctors have been appointed to the department? (*c*) How many have not been appointed to the department? (*d*) When will they be given appointments? (*e*) If they will not be appointed, what are the reasons for it?

ගරු ඊ. එල්. සේනානායක (සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමති)

(கௌரவ ஈ. எல். சேனநாயக்க—சுகாதார அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. E. L. Senanayake—Minister of Health)

(අ)	1965	198
	1966	168
	1967 (ජනවාරි, ජූනි)	236
	1967 (අගෝස්තු)	100
	1968 (ජනවාරි, ජූනි)	230
	1968 (ඔක්තෝබර්)	91

(ආ) 1965 දීත්, 1966 දීත්, 1967 ජූනි දක්වාත් නික්ම ආ සියළු වෛද්‍යවරුන්ට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පත්වීම් දී ඇත. 1967 අගෝස්තු හා 1968 ජූනි හා අතර නික්මුණ 330 දෙනාගෙන් 320 දෙනෙක් දෙපාර්ත මේන්තුවේ රැකියාව ඉල්ලූහ. එයින් 270 දෙනෙකුට පත්වීම් දී ඇත. 14 දෙනෙක් සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණයට නො පැමිණියහ. 1968 ඔක්තෝබරයේදී නික්මුණු සීමාවාසික යින් 91 දෙනා මෙතෙක් සීමාවාසික සමය නිමවා නැත්තාහ. (ඉ) 36 දෙනෙක් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට පත් නො කරනු ලැබ සිටිත්. (ඊ) ඔවුන්ට පත්වීම් දීම, 1969 ඔක්තෝබරයේ දී හා 1970 ජනවාරියේ දී හා සීමාවාසික සමය නිමවන සීමාවාසිකයින් සමග එකට, 1969/70 මුදල් අවුරුද්දේ දී සලකා බලනු ඇත. (උ) පැන නො නඟී.

(அ)	*1965*	*198*
	1966	*168*
	1967 (சனவரி அண்ட் யூன்)	*236*
	1967 (ஓகத்து)	*100*
	1968 (சனவரி அண்ட் யூன்)	*230*
	1968 (ஒக்டோபர்)	*91*

(ஆ) 1965, 1966, 1967 யூன் மாதம் வரை சித்திபெற்ற வைத்தியர்கள் யாவருக்கும் இத் திணைக்களத்தில் நியமனங்கள் அளிக்கப்பட் டுள்ளன. 1967 ஓகத்து மாதம் தொடக்கம் 1968 யூன் மாதம் வரை சித்திபெற்ற 330 வைத்தியர்களுள் 320 வைத்தியர்கள் இத் திணைக்களத்தில் தொழில்புரிய விண்ணப்பித் தார்கள். 270 வைத்தியர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட் டுள்ளார்கள். 14 வைத்தியர்கள் நேர்முகப் பரீட்சைக்குத் தோற்றவில்லை. 1968 ஒக்டோப ரில் சித்திபெற்ற 91 தங்கிப் பயில்வோர்கள் இன்னமும் தங்கள் தங்கிப் பயிலும் பயிற்சி நெறியைப் பூர்த்திசெய்யவில்லை. (இ) 36 வைத்தியர்கள் இத்திணைக்களத்தில் சேவை

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ஆற்ற நியமிக்கப்படவில்லை. (ஈ) 1969 ஒக் டோபரிலும் 1970 சனவரியிலும் தங்களது தங்கிப்பயிலும் பயிற்சி நெறியைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யும் தங்கிப் பயில்வோர்களுடன் இவர் களையும், 1969/70 நிதி ஆண்டில் நியமிப்பது பற்றி கவனம் செலுத்தப்படும். (உ) எழுமாட் டது.

(a)	1965	198
	1966	168
	1967 (January & June)	236
	1967 (August) ..	100
	1968 (January & June)	230
	1968 (October) ..	91

(b) All persons who passed out as doctors in 1965, 1966 and up to June 1967 have been given appointments in the department. Of the 330 who passed out between August 1967 and June 1968, 320 applied for employment in the department. 270 have been appointed. 14 did not attend the interview. 91 interns who passed out in October 1968 have not completed their internship yet. (c) 36 have not been appointed to the department. (d) They will be considered for appointment in the financial year 1969-70 along with the interns completing their internship in October 1969 and January 1970. (e) Does not arise.

ජාතික ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලය: තිස්සමහා රාමය අසලදී පෙරළුනු මෝටර් රථය

தேசிய லொத்தர் சபை : திஸ்ஸ மகாராமைக் கருகா மையிற் கவிழ்ந்த மோட்டார் வண்டி.

NATIONAL LOTTERIES BOARD : MOTOR VEHICLE INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT NEAR TISSAMAHARAMA

43/69

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා. (හබරාදූව)

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர—ஹபரதுவ)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera—Habaraduwa)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) 1969 අප්‍රේල් මස මුල් භාගයේදී ජාතික ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයට අයත් 3ශ්‍රී 7129 දරන මෝටර් රථය තිස්සමහාරාමය අසළදී පෙර ළුනිද? (ආ) ඒ අනතුර සිදුවන විට රථය පදවමින් සිටි පුද්ගලයාගේ නම කුමක්ද? (ඉ) ඒ පුද්ගලයා ජාතික ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩල යේ පුද්ගලයකු නොවන බව එතුමා දන්න වාද? (ඊ) රථ අනතුරින් සිදුවූ අලාභය කොපමණද?

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) 1969 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரில் மாத முற்பகுதியில், திஸ்ஸமகாராமைக் கருகாமையில், தேசிய லொத்தர் சபைக்குச் சொந்தமானதும் 3 ஸ்ரீ 7129 இலக்கமுடையதுமான மோட்டார் வண்டி கவிழ்ந்ததா? (ஆ) இவ்விபத்து ஏற் படும்பொழுது வண்டியை ஓட்டியவரின் பெயர் என்ன? (இ) இவர் தேசிய லொத்தர் சபைச் சாரதியல்ல வென்பதை அறிவாரா? (ஈ) இவ் விபத்தினால் ஏற்பட்ட சேதம் எவ் வளவு?

asked the Minister of Finance: (a) Did motor vehicle bearing No. 3 ශ්‍රී 7129 belonging to the National Lotteries Board overturn near Tissamaharama during the early part of April 1969? (b) What is the name of the person who was driving the vehicle at the time this accident occurred? (c) Is he aware that he is not a driver of the National Lotteries Board? (d) What is the extent of damage caused by this accident?

ගරු යූ. බී. වන්නිනායක (මුදල් ඇමති)

(கௌரவ யூ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க—நிதி அமைச்சர்)

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

(අ) සමහරවිට ප්‍රශ්නය අදාළවනුයේ අනතුරට භාජන වූ අංක 33ශ්‍රී 7129 දරණ වාහනයටයයි සිතමි. (ආ) කේ. ටී. සිරිසෝම ද සිල්වා මහතා, (ඉ) නැත. කේ. ටී. සිරිසෝම ද සිල්වා මහතා ජාතික ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ සේවයෙහි නියුක්ත අනියම් රියැදුරෙකි. (ඊ) රු. 4,000 ක් පමණි.

(அ) இல்லை. குறித்த வினா, விபத்தில் சிக்கிய இல. 33 ஸ்ரீ 7129 ஐ உடைய வாகனத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றது போலும். (ஆ) திரு. கே. ரி. சிறிசோம த சில்வா. (இ) இல்லை. திரு. கே. ரி. சிறிசோம த சில்வா குறித்த சபையின் அமயசாரதியாவார். (ஈ) அண்ணளவாக 4,000 ரூபா.

(a) The question refers presumably to vehicle bearing No. 33 Sri 7129 which met with the accident. (b) Mr. K. T. Sirisoma de Silva. (c) No. Mr. K. T. Sirisoma de Silva is a casual driver of the board. (d) Rs. 4,000 approximately.

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රජයේ මුද්‍රණාලය: මෑත දී පත් වූ අධිකාරිවරු

அரசாங்க அச்சகம்: சமீபத்தில் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட அத்தியட்சகர்

GOVERNMENT PRESS: SUPERINTENDENTS APPOINTED RECENTLY

44/69

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.
(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) රජයේ මුද්‍රණාලයේ මෑතකදී පත් කරන ලද අධිකාරීවරුන් දෙදෙනාගේ සිංහල භාෂා ප්‍රවීණත්වය කෙසේද? (ආ) එම තනතුරු සඳහා ඉල්ලුම් කරන ලද නිලධාරී මහතුන් අතර මේ දෙදෙනාට වඩා රජ බස් දන් අය නොසිටියේද? (ඉ) දැනට මුද්‍රණාලයේ රාජකාරී කටයුතු සිංහල භාෂාවෙන් නොකෙරෙන බව එතුමා දන්නවා ද?

இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அரசாங்க அச்சகத்தில் சமீபத்தில் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட அத்தியட்சர் இருவரும் சிங்களத்தில் எவ்வளவு தேர்ச்சி பெற்றுள்ளார்கள்? (ஆ) இவ்விருவர்களையும் பார்க்க உத்தியோக மொழியில் மேலான தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற வேறு மனுதாரர்கள் இவ்விடத்திற்கு மனுச் செய்யவில்லையா? (இ) அரசாங்க அச்சக உத்தியோக வேலை இப்பொழுது சிங்களத்தில் நடைபெறுவதில்லையென்பதை அறிவாரா?

asked the Minister of State: (*a*) How proficient in Sinhala are the two superintendents who were recently appointed to the Government Press? (*b*) Were there no applicants for this post who were more proficient in the official language than these two officers? (*c*) Is he aware that at present the Government Press does not conduct official work in Sinhala?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය ඇමති සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේත් ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene—Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence & External Affairs)

(අ) රජයේ මුද්‍රණාලයට ළඟදී පත් කරන ලද අධිකාරීන් දෙදෙනාම ආදි ප්‍රවේශක නිලධාරීන්ය. මේ දෙදෙනාගෙන් එක් කෙනෙකු සිංහල පිළිබඳ ප්‍රවීණතා පරීක්ෂණයේ තුන් වෙනි ශ්‍රේණියෙන් සමත් වී ඇති අතර, අනෙක් නිලධාරියා සිංහල පිළිබඳව ප්‍රවීණතා පරීක්ෂණයකින් සමත් වී නොමැත. (ආ) මෙම තනතුර සඳහා ඉල්ලුම් කරන ලද නිලධාරී මහතුන් අතර මේ දෙදෙනාට වඩා රාජ්‍ය භාෂාවේ ප්‍රවීණත්වය ඇති අය සිටියෝය. එහෙත් ආදි ප්‍රවේශක නිලධාරීහු උසස් කිරීමේදී රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රවීණත්වය අවශ්‍ය වන සුදුසුකමක් නොවීය. (ඉ) නැත.

(அ) அரசாங்க அச்சகத்தில் சமீபத்தில் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட அத்தியட்சர் இருவரும் அரசாங்க சேவையில் முன்னர் சேர்ந்தவர்களாவர். இவர்களுள் ஒருவர் சிங்களத் தேர்ச்சிப் பரீட்சை III ஆம் தரத்திற் சித்தியெய்தியுள்ளார். மற்றவர் சிங்களத் தேர்ச்சிப் பரீட்சையொன்றிலும் தேர்ச்சியடையவில்லை. (ஆ) நியமிக்கப்பெற்ற இவ்விருவர்களிலும் பார்க்க அரசகரும மொழியிற் கூடுதலான தகைமை பெற்ற விண்ணப்பகாரர்களுமிருந்தனர். ஆனால் முன்னர் சேர்ந்த அரசாங்க ஊழியருக்குப் பதவி உயர்வு வழங்குவதற்கு அரசகரும மொழியில் தேர்ச்சி இன்றியமையாத தகைமையொன்றன்று. (இ) இல்லை.

(*a*) Both the superintendents who were recently appointed to the Government Press are old entrants. One of these has passed the Sinhala Proficiency Examination Grade III whilst the other has not passed a proficiency examination in Sinhala. (*b*) There were applicants more proficient in Sinhala than these two appointees, but in promoting old

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ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

entrants, proficiency in the official language is not an essential qualification. (c) No.

රජයේ ආයතන පවත්වාගෙන යන ගොඩනැගිලි

அரசாங்க தாபனங்களுள்ள கட்டடங்கள்

BUILDINGS HOUSING GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

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ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) රජයේ කාර්යාල හා වෙනත් රජයේ ආයතන පවත්වා ගෙන යන ගොඩනැගිලි පාලනය වන්නේ කවුරුන් යටතේ ද? (ආ) වෙසක් උත්සවය, පොසොන් උත්සවය වැනි වැදගත් බෞද්ධ ආගමික අවස්ථාවන්හිදී ඒ ඒ ගොඩනැගිලි සැරසීමට අවසර ලබා ගත යුත්තේ කාගෙන් ද?

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்களும் மற்றைய அரசாங்கத் தாபனங்களும் உள்ள கட்டடங்களைப் பரிபாலிப்பவர் யார்? (ஆ) "வெசாக்", "பொசொன்" போன்ற முக்கிய பௌத்த மத விழாக்களின் போது அக் கட்டடங்களைச் சோடிப்பதற்கு யாரிடம் அனுமதி பெறுதல் வேண்டும்?

asked the Minister of Finance: (a) Who is the authority for the buildings where government offices and other government institutions are housed? (b) From whom has permission to be obtained for the decoration of those buildings on important Buddhist religious occasions such as Wesak and Poson?

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

(අ) මේ ගොඩනැගිලි තුල පිහිටුවා ඇති රජයේ කාර්යාලවල හා රජයේ ආයතනවල ප්‍රධානීන්. (ආ) ගොඩනැගිලි භාරව සිටින අයගෙනි. එනම් මේ ගොඩනැගිලි තුල පිහිටුවා ඇති රජයේ කාර්යාලවල හා රජයේ ආයතනවල ප්‍රධානීන් ගෙනි.

(அ) அக்கட்டிடங்களிலுள்ள அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்கள், அரசாங்கத் தாபனங்கள் என்பவற்றின் தலைவர்கள். (ஆ) குறித்த கட்டிடங்களுக்குப் பொறுப்பாகவுள்ளோர்களிடமிருந்து, அதாவது அக்கட்டிடங்களிலுள்ள அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்கள், அரசாங்க தாபனங்கள் என்பனவற்றின் தலைவர்களிடமிருந்து.

(a) The heads of the government offices and government institutions which are housed in those buildings. (b) From those in charge of the buildings, viz., the heads of the government offices and institutions housed in those buildings.

එම්. එම්. ගුණසේකර මහතා, මැලේරියා මර්දන ඕවර්සියර්

திரு. எம். எம். குணசேகர, மலேரியாத் தடுப்பு ஓவசியர்

MR. M. M. GUNASEKERA, OVERSEER, ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN

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පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා. (මිහින්තලේ)

(திரு. பீ. எம். கே. தென்னகூன்—மிஹிந்தலை)

(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon—Mihintale)

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) ඇම්. ඇම්. ගුණසේකර මහතා අනුරාධපුර රැකීරක්ෂා කාර්යාලයේ ලියාපදිංචිවීමෙන් අනතුරුව මැලේරියා මර්දන ඕවර්සියර් කෙනෙකු වශයෙන් පත්වීමක් ලැබ, පුහුණුවද ලැබීමෙන් පසු හොරොව්පතාන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ සිව් මසක කලක් සේවය කිරීමෙන් පසු යලි සේවය අත්හිටුවන ලද බැව් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) තවමත් ඒ මහතාට මසක වැටුප් ගෙවා නොමැති බවත්, මේ පිළිබඳව මිහින්තලා පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරයා එතුමාට පැමිණිලි කිරීමෙන් පසු යුක්තියක් ඉටුකර දෙන බවට ප්‍රතිඥා දුන් නමුත් මෙතෙක් කිසිදු වෙනසක් සිදු නොවූ බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මේ ගැන විමසා ඉහත කී ගුණසේකර මහතා යළි සේවයට ගෙන ගිහ වැටුප් ගෙවීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද? (ඊ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඊට හේතු කවරේද?

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[ජී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.]

සුකාදාර අමෙච්චරෙක් කේට්ට විලු: (අ) තිරු. එම්. එම්. ගුණසේකර අනුරාදපුරිත් තොළිල්කාණ් නිලෙයත්තිල් පතිවු සෙය්තු කොණ්ට පින්නර්, මලේරියාත් තටුප්පු ඔව සියාරාග නියමික්කප්පෙට්රු, පයිට්සියුම් පෙට්රු හොරවපත්තානෙයිල් 4 මාතඞ්කළ් සේවෙ සෙය්ත පින්නර්, අවරතු සේවෙ තටුක්කප්පට්ටුළ්ළතෙන්පතෙ අවර් අරිවාරා? (ආ) ඉන්නුම් අවරුක්කුක් කිටෙක්ක වේණ්ටිය ඔරු මාතච් චම්පළම් කොටුක්කප්පටවිල්ලෙයෙන්පතෙයුම්, ඉතු පට්රි මිගින්තලෙප් පාරාළුමන්ර අංකත්තවර් අවරුක්කුත් තෙරිවිත්තපොළුතු නියායම් වළඞ්කප්පටුමෙන උරුති කූරියිරුන්තුම්, ඉතුවරෙ එව්විත මාට්රමුම් ඒට්පට විල්ලෙයෙන්පතෙයුම් අවර් අරිවාරා? (ඉ) ඉතු පට්රි විසාරිත්තු තිරු. ගුණසේකරාවෙ මීණ්ටුම් සේවෙයිලමර්ත්ති අවරුක්කුක් කොටුක්කප්පට වේණ්ටිය පාක්කිච් චම්පළත්තෙ වළඞ්ක අවර් ආවන සෙය්වාරා? (ඊ) ඉන්රේල්, අතර්කාන කාරණම් යාතු?

asked the Minister of Health: (*a*) Is he aware that Mr. M. M. Gunasekera, who was registered at the Employment Exchange, Anuradhapura, and was appointed as an overseer in the Anti-Malaria Campaign, and, upon being trained, was engaged in field work at Horoupatane for four months, has been discontinued? (*b*) Is he aware that one month's salary is due to him and that although, when the M. P. for Mihintale complained to him regarding this matter, he promised to see that justice is done, no action has been taken so far? (*c*) Will he inquire into this matter and take action to reinstate Mr. Gunasekera and pay his arrears of salary? (*d*) If not, why?

ගරු ඊ. එල්. සේනානායක

(கௌரவ ஈ. எல். சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. E. L. Senanayake)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) ඔව්. ඔහු බාරයේ තිබුණු බෙහෙත් බඩුවල අඩුවක් දක්නට ලැබී ඒ පිළිබඳ කටයුතු මෙතෙක් නිමවා නැති හෙයින්, පඩි ගෙවීම අත්හිටුවා ඇත. (ඉ) අවශ්‍ය අධ්‍යාපන සුදුසුකම් නොමැති බැවින් ඔහු නැවත සේවය සඳහා බඳවා ගැනීමට නොහැකි ය. (ඈ) හි සඳහන් කාරණය වෙනුවෙන් යම් මුදලක් අයකර ගත යුතු වුවහොත් එයද අයකර ගැනීමෙන් පසුව හිඟ වැටුප් ගෙවීමට කටයුතු කරනවා ඇත. (ඊ) පැන නො නගී.

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) ඔව්. අවරතු පොරුප්පිල් විටප්පට්ට මරුන්තුකළින් තොකෙ කුරෙවාක ඉරුප්පතාකක් කණ්ටුපිටික්කප්පට්ටමෙයාල් අවරුටෙය කොටුප්පනවු නිරුත්ති වෛක්කප්පට්ටුළ්ළතු. ඉතුපට්රි ඉරුති මුටිවු ඉන්නමුම් එටුක්කප්පටවිල්ලෙ. (ඉ) තේවෙප්පටුම් කල්විත් තකෙමෙකළ් අවරිටම් ඉල්ලාතිරුප්පතාල් අවරෙ මීණ්ටුම් වේලෙයිල් අමර්ත්තුවතු සාත්තියමිල්ලෙ. මේර්කුරිත්ත (ආ) තොටර්පාන වරුමතිකළ් එතුමිරුප්පින් අවර්රෛක් කළිත්තපින්නර් නිරුත්තිවෛක්කප්පට්ට චම්පළත්තෙක් කොටුක්ක නටවටික්කෛ එටුක්කප්පටුම්. (ඊ) එළුමාට්ටාතු.

(*a*) Yes. (*b*) Yes. The payment is held up as a shortage of drugs in his charge has been discovered and this has not been finalized as yet. (*c*) It is not possible to re-employ him as he does not possess the required educational qualifications. Action will be taken to pay the salary withheld, after deducting any dues on account of (*b*) above. (*d*) Does not arise.

ධීවර සංස්ථාව මගින් ජපානයට යවන ලද නිලධාරියා

கடற்றொழில் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திலிருந்து யப்பான் சென்றுள்ள உத்தியோகத்தர்

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ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටියන්තොට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiyantota)

කර්මාන්ත හා ධීවර ඇමතිතුමා ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) පේසාලෙයි ටින් කිරීමේ කර්මාන්තශාලාවෙහි ජපන් සමාගමක් මගින් සිහිටුවන ලද යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණවල ඇති අඩුපාඩු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ධීවර සංස්ථාවේ නිලධාරියකු ජපානයට යවා ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නේද? (ආ) මෙම නිලධාරියා, ජපානයේ සිටියදී, ජපන් සමාගමෙන් පහත දැක්වෙන පරිදි එනම්, (i)

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සමාගම ඔහුගේ හෝටල බිල් ගෙවිය යුතු බවට හා ඔහුට මුදල් දිය යුතු බවට, හා (ii) සමාගම වියදම් අධික රාත්‍රී සමාජශාලා වල ඔහුට සංග්‍රහ කළ යුතු බවට ඉල්ලීම් කර ඇතැයි කියනු ලබන බව එතුමා දන්නේ ද? (ඉ) ජපන් සමාගම, මෙම නිලධාරියා කර ඇති ඉල්ලීම කෙරෙහි ධීවර සංස්ථාවේ සභාපතිගේ අවධානය යොමු කර ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නේ ද? (ඊ) මේ ගැන කිසියම් පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා තිබේ ද? (එ) පරීක්ෂණය පැවැත්වෙන තුරු මෙම නිලධාරියාගේ වැඩ තහනම් කර තිබේ ද? (ඒ) කිසිදු පියවරක් ගෙන නැත්නම් ඒ මන්ද?

requests from the Japanese firm: (i) That the company meets his hotel bills and gives him money; and (ii) that the company entertains him in expensive night clubs? (c) Is he aware that the Japanese firm has drawn the attention of the Chairman of the Fisheries Corporation to the request made by this officer? (d) Has any inquiry been held? (e) Has the officer concerned been interdicted pending inquiry? (f) If no action has been taken, why?

கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) யப்பானிய தொழில் நிலையத்தினால் பேசாலை தகரத்தடைக்குந் தொழிற் சாலையில் நிறுவப்பட்ட பொறித் தொகுதியில் உள்ள குறைபாடுகள் சம்பந்தமாக கடற்றொழில் கூட்டுத் தாபனத்தை உத்தியோகத்தர் ஒருவரை யப்பானுக்கு அனுப்பியுள்ளதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இவ்வுத்தியோகத்தர் யப்பானிலிருந்தபொழுது யப்பானிய தொழில் நிலையத்திடம் பின்வருங் கோரிக்கைகளைச் செய்ததாகச் சார்த்தப்படுவதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (i) தன் விடுதிச் செலவையுந் தொழில் நிலையங் கொடுத்துப் பணமுந்தனக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். (ii) "நைட் கிளப்பு" களில் மிகச் செலவில் தன்னைக் களிப்பூட்டுதல் வேண்டும். (இ) யப்பானிய தொழில் நிலையம் இவ்வுத்தியோகத்தர் செய்த வேண்டுகோளை மீன்பிடி தாபனத் தலைவரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொணர்ந்திருப்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) விசாரணை ஏதும் நடத்தப் பட்டதா? (உ) விசாரணை நடந்து முடியும் வரை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இவ்வுத்தியோகத்தரை இடைக்கால வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதா? (ஊ) நடவடிக்கை ஏதும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை எனில் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Industries and Fisheries: (a) Is he aware that an officer of the Fisheries Corporation has been sent to Japan in connection with defects in the machinery installed at the Pesalai Canning Factory by a Japanese firm? (b) Is he aware that when in Japan this officer is alleged to have made the following

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන (කර්මාන්ත හා ධීවර ඇමති)

(கௌரவ டீ. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன—கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சர்)

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

(අ) නැත. (ආ) නොමැත. මෙම නිලධාරියා විස්තර සඳහන් නොමැති "නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවූ ගෙවීම්" ඉල්ලා ඇති බවට චෝදනාවක් ලැබී ඇත. (ඉ) එසේය. ප්‍රාදේශීය නියෝජිතයා මාගියෙනි. (ඊ) ජපානයේ සිටින ලංකාවේ තානාපති තුමාට මෙම චෝදනාව ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර රපෝර්තු කරන මෙන් ඉල්ලා ලදී. (එ) නොමැත. (ඒ) පරීක්ෂණය අවසන් කළ පසු මේ ගැන කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ.

(அ) இல்லை. (ஆ) இல்லை. இவ் உத்தியோகத்தர் குறிப்பிடப்படாத "முறையற்ற செலவீனங்களை" கேட்பதாக ஓர் குற்றச்சாட்டு சுமத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. (இ) ஆம். உள்ளூர் பிரதிநிதி மூலம். (ஈ) சம்பந்தப்பட்ட குற்றச் சாட்டை விசாரித்து அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கும் படி இலங்கைத் தூதுவர் கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ளார். (உ) இல்லை. (ஊ) விசாரணை பூர்த்தியடைந்ததும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்.

(a) No. (b) No. An allegation was made that this officer was claiming unspecified "legitimate payments". (c) Yes, through the local agent. (d) The Ambassador for Ceylon has been requested to investigate and report on the allegation made. (e) No. (f) Action will be taken on completion of inquiry.

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ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ලංකාදීප පුවත් පත එකතු කළ උතුරේ සුළි සුළං ආධාර මුදල්

"ලංකාදීප" සේත්ත වඩපකුදි පුයල් නිවාරණ නිදි

MONEY COLLECTED BY "LANKADIPA" FOR CYCLONE VICTIMS IN THE NORTH

50/69

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලානිදි එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) උතුරේ සුළි සුළඟින් අනාථ වූවන් සඳහා ලංකාදීප පුවත් පත මඟින් එකතු කරන ලද මුදල පිළිබඳ ව 1969 අප්‍රේල් 29 වන දින මෙම මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේදී අසන ලද ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන්, චෑක් පතක් වංචා කළැ යි මහානාම දිසානායක මහතාට විරුද්ධව අපරාධ පරීක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් කොළඹ ඒකාබද්ධ මහෙස්ත්‍රාත් උසාවියේ නඩු පවරා ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මාතර රෝහලේ බෞද්ධ සංගමයේ සාමාජිකයින්ගෙන් උතුරේ සුළි සුළඟින් විපතට පත් වූවන් සඳහා එකතු කරන ලද මුදල් වශයෙන් සී. ඒ. හරිස්චන්ද්‍ර මහතා විසින් ලියන ලද රු. 4100 ක චෑක් පතක්, "ඩේලි මිරර්" අරමුදලට බැර කළ යුතු යැයි ඉල්ලමින් 65.1.13 වන දින ලංකාදීප පුවත් පතේ කර්තෘට භාර දෙන ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙබඳු විපත් සිදු වූ අවස්ථාවලදී පොදු මහජනයා ගෙන් රැස් කර ගන්නා මුදල් ඉහත සඳහන් පරිදි වංචා කිරීමට ඉඩ නොතැබෙනු පිණිස ප්‍රමාණවත් පියවර එතුමා ගන්නවාද?

නිතියමෙච්චරෙක් කේට්ට විනු: (අ) වඩ පකුදියිල් පුයලිනුල් පාතික්කප්පට්ටවර්කලුක්කු නිවාරණමලිප්පතර්කාක "ලංකාදීප" විනුල් සේර්ක්කප්පට්ට නිදි සම්පන්දමාග 1969, ඒප්‍රල් 29 ඉල් සපෙයිල් කේට්කප්පට්ට කේල්වියින් තොටර්පිල්, ඉරකසිය පොලිසාරාල් නීතිමන්ත්‍රත්තිල් තිරු. මකානාම දිසානායක විර්කෙතිරාකක් කාසෝලි යොන්ත්‍රෙ මෝසඩි සෙය්තතාග වළක්කුත් තොටරප්පට්ටිරුප්පතෙ අවර් අරිවාරා? *(ආ)* වඩ පකුදියිල් පුයලිනුල් පාතික්කප්පට්ටවර්කලුක්කෙන, මාත්තරෙ ආස්පත්තිරි පෞත්ත සංකත්තින් අංකත්තවර්කලිටමිරුන්තු සේර්ක්කප්පට්ට තොකෙයාන රූපා 4,100 ඉර්කාන, කාසෝලියොන්ත්‍රෙ, 13.1.69 ඉල් "ලංකාදීප" ආසිරියරුක්කු ටෙයිලි මිරර් නිදික්කුප් පණත්තෙ වරවු වෛක්කුම්පඩි කේට්කප්පට්ටු තිරු. සි. ඒ. හරිච් සන්දිරා වළංගිනුරෙන්පතෙ අරිවාරා? *(ඉ)* මක්කලුක්කුප් පෙරුම් කෂ්ටඞ්කලෙට්පඩුම් පොළුතු පණ උතවිකළ් සෙය්යුමාරු වේණ්ඩු කෝල් විඩුක්කප්පට්ටු, ඉව්විත මෝසඩිකළ් නටෙපෙරුවතෙත් තටුක්කප් පෝතිය නටවඩික් කෛකළ් එටුප්පාරා?

asked the Minister of Finance: (*a*) Further to the question asked in the House on the 29th April 1969 regarding money collected by the "Lankadipa" on behalf of cyclone victims in the North, is he aware that action has been filed by the C. I. D. in the Joint Magistrate's Court, Colombo, against Mr. Mahanama Dissanayake for misappropriating a cheque? (*b*) Is he ware that a cheque for Rs. 4,100 drawn by Mr. C. A. Harichandra as money collected from among the members of the Matara Hospital Buddhist Society for the cyclone victims of the North had been handed over to the Editor, "Lankadipa," on 13.1.65 with the request that this money be credited to the "Daily Mirror" fund? (*c*) Will he take adequate steps to prevent frauds of this nature where the public have been asked to contribute funds when major calamities occur?

ගරු වන්නිනායක
(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

(අ) නැත. (ආ) නැත. (ඉ) පුවත්පත් වලින් කරනු ලබන අයැදීම් අනුව යම් යම් පුද්ගලයන් විසින් අන්‍යයන්ට පරිත්‍යාග යන් කරන අවස්ථාවන්හිදී සිදුවන මෙවැනි වංචා වැළැක්වීමට හැකි කමක් මට නැත.

(අ) இல்லை. *(ஆ)* இல்லை. *(இ)* செய்தித் தாள்களில் விடுக்கப்படும் வேண்டுகோள்களுக் கிணங்க, தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் மற்றவர்களுக்கு அளிக்கும் நன்கொடைகளில் இவ்வகையான மோசடிகள் நடைபெறுவதை நான் தடுக்கக் கூடியநிலையிலில்லை.

(*a*) No. (*b*) No. (*c*) I am not in a position to prevent frauds of this nature where private persons make donations to others in response to appeals in the press.

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දයක මුදල් : මුදල් ගෙවන දිනෙන් පසුව ඇරඹෙන මාසයේ සිට මාස 12ක් සඳහා රු. 32.00. අශෝධිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35.00යි. මාස 6කට ගාස්තුවෙන් අඩකි. පිටපතක් ශත 30යි. තැපෑලෙන් ශත 45යි. මුදල්, කොළඹ ගාලු මුවදෙර, මහලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරි වෙත කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

சந்தா : பணம் கொடுத்த தேதியை யடுத்துவரும் மாதம் தொடக்கம் 12 மாதத்துக்கு ரூபா 32.00 (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 35.00). 6 மாதத்துக்கு அரைக்கட்டணம். தனிப்பிரதி சதம் 30, தபால் மூலம் 45 சதம், முற்பணமாக அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டு அலுவலக அத்தியட்சரிடம் (த. பெ. 500, அரசாங்கக் கருமகம், கொழும்பு 1) செலுத்தலாம்.

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