

CEYLON *Today*

**The University History
of Ceylon**

DR. S. PARANAVITANA

Women in Buddhism

WILLIAM PEIRIS

**The Rock Fortress of
Yapahuwa**

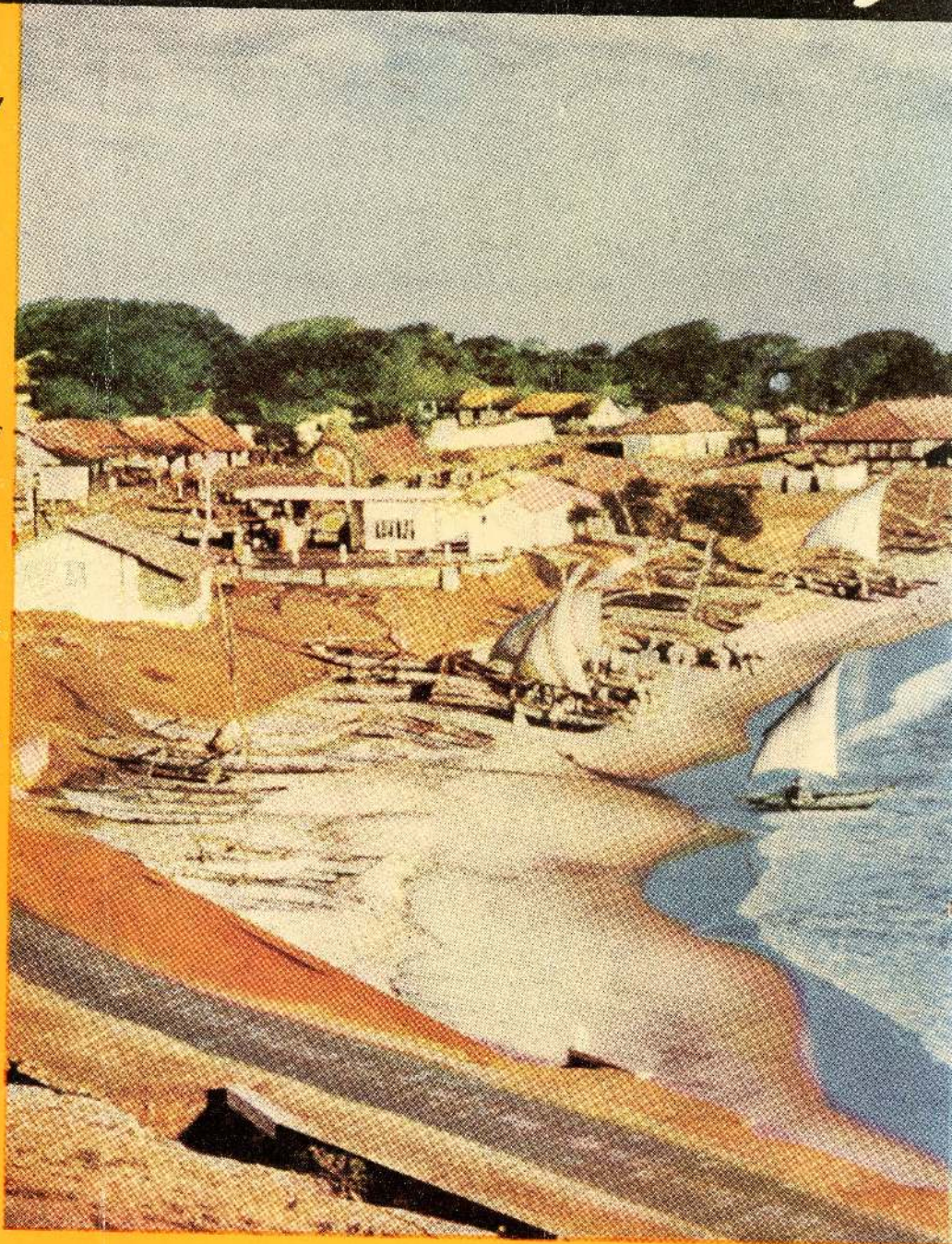
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Scene at Hambantota, Ceylon

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The University History of Ceylon

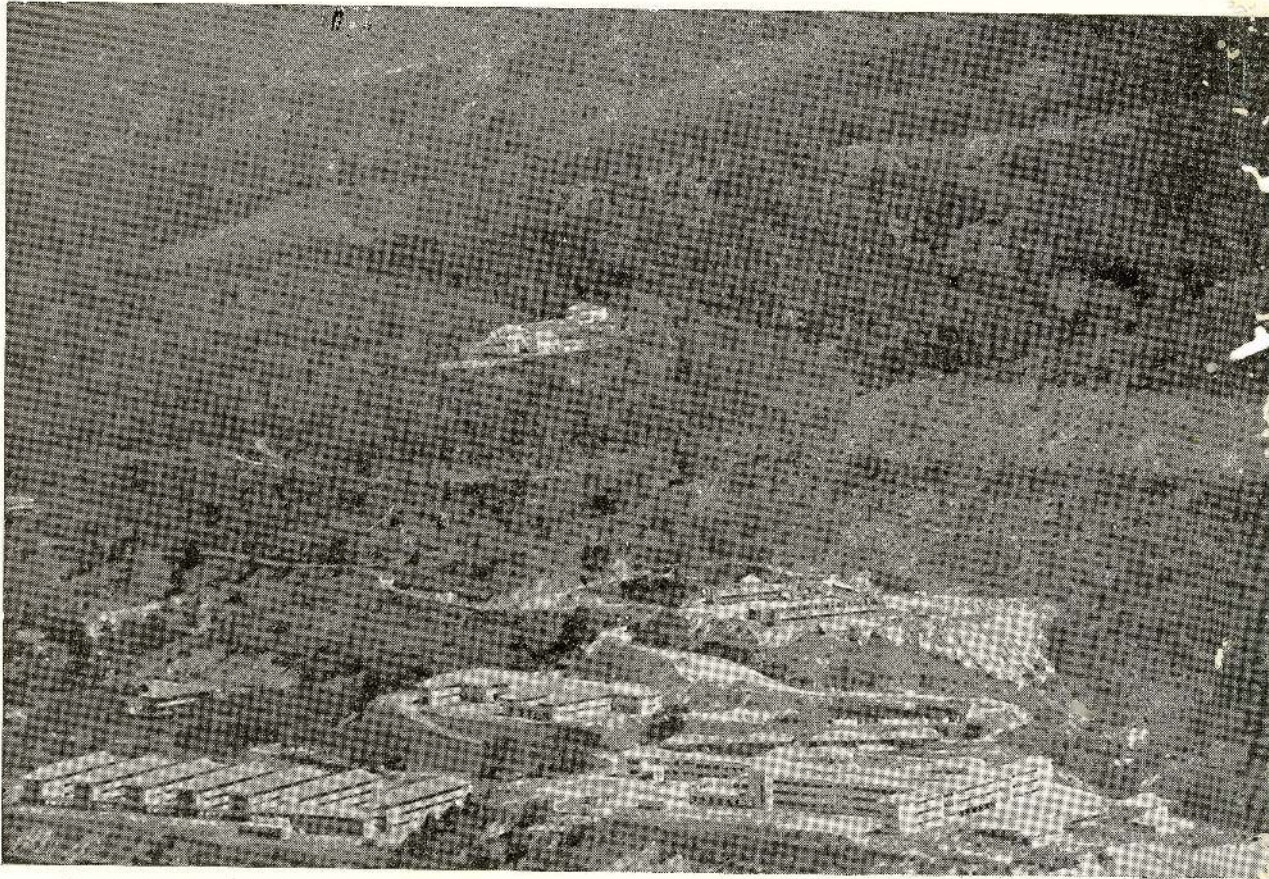
DR. S. PARANAVITANA

MUCH interest has been shown during recent years in the study of the ancient culture of the Island in its various aspects. A necessary equipment for one desiring to investigate any aspect of this culture, be it architecture, sculpture, painting, literature, or any other of its manifestations, is a correct understanding of the course that the history of the Island had taken during the two millenia for which written records are available. Ceylon, of course, is fortunate in possessing chronicles which deal with the history of the Island from about the fourth or fifth century B.C. up to modern times, and the more important of these chronicles are available to the student in critical editions and adequate English translations. The devoted work of the late Professor W. Geiger in editing, translating and critically studying the chronicles of Ceylon has made smooth the path of the student of the Island's history and earned for him the gratitude of all lovers of its ancient culture.

But the chronicles contain only a partial record of the Island's past history, though they furnish us with the necessary framework of dynastic succession and chronology.

The information supplied by them for certain periods is very meagre. Many points on which a modern student of history would require information have been taken for granted by the ancient chronicles and—while on the whole, they are impartial—there are instances of the narrative having the aim of glorifying a personage, a king or minister, not only by exaggerating his achievements but also by leaving out things which might not be to his credit.

Our basic knowledge about the Island's past history obtained from the chronicles has therefore to be supplemented, checked or corrected from that obtained from other sources, among which the ancient inscriptions are the most important. Beginning from about the third century B.C. and coming down to the end of the Sinhalese kingdom, there are in Ceylon a continuous series of inscriptions distributed over the length and breadth of the Island. These inscriptions are of varied character. Some are very brief documents, while others are of considerable length. Some are informal personal records while others are official edicts of kings couched in dignified phraseology. Most of



An aerial view of a section of the University of Ceylon

these documents deal with religious endowments and grants, but there are others of secular content such as rules and regulations with regard to administration of criminal justice, local government, trade, &c. The vast majority of these inscriptions are in the Sinhalese language of the time to which they refer. They are therefore of great value in studying the evolution of that language during a period of two thousand years and show us how the Aryan speech of the immigrants from North India, who settled in this Island some five centuries before Christ, assumed the form of modern Sinhalese.

Ancient Inscriptions

MORE than two thousand of these inscriptions have been collected and others await discovery at ancient sites still buried in the

jungle; some are buried below ground and await the day when the spade of the excavator will bring them to light. The study of these ancient inscriptions has been continued for nearly a century and many have been deciphered, annotated, translated and published. Many more have yet to be similarly dealt with. The decipherment and interpretation of ancient inscriptions is a task which is of the utmost difficulty, requiring in the person who undertakes it a thorough knowledge of the languages of the Island, its history and institutions, a critical judgement and above all utmost concentration and laborious thoroughness in looking into details. Some of the inscriptions which have already been published, therefore, are in need of re-editing. Though there is a vast volume of work yet to be accomplished in this

sphere, which appeals but to a few and in which therefore, workers are very limited in number, that which has already been done has furnished the student of history with much material to digest.

The ancient inscriptions of India, particularly those in the Tamil country, throw a flood of light on the history of Ceylon during certain periods. There have been discovered in Burma, Siam and the Malay Peninsula some records which have a bearing on history and culture of this Island.

Apart from inscriptions, the investigations of architectural remains, sculpture, paintings and other arts, the systematic study of pottery, beads, coins and other aspects of archæological research throw welcome light on conditions of life in the past. References to Ceylon in the writings of other countries—by classical authors, the Chinese pilgrims and anoralists, the Arab geographers—constitute another source of information which the student of the Island's history has to take into account. Literary works which are not professedly historical occasionally contain references to historical personages and events and these, at times, help to unravel knotty problems. Coming to the Portuguese, Dutch and British periods, in addition to lengthy historical works, there is an abundance of official and private documents of the times preserved in archives and museums and in the possession of private individuals. A good deal of work has been done by competent scholars in editing and translating these documents and in systematically collecting the information in readable accounts.

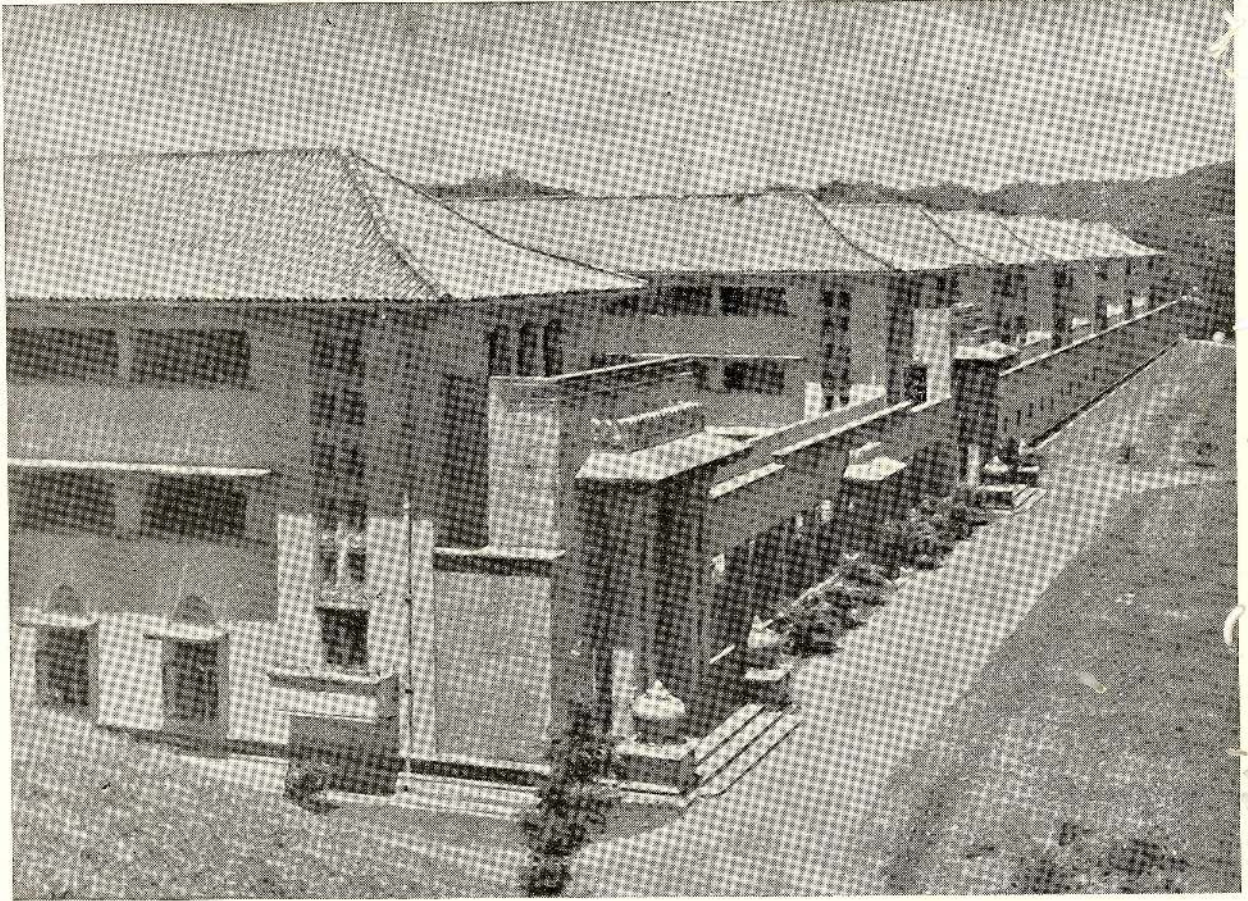
Need for Comprehensive Work

THE vast material bearing on the history of Ceylon is scattered in a number of publications in many languages, some of which are not easily procurable. It is also not possible for one individual to be equally at home in all its varied branches. A comprehensive work which collects together and digests this scattered material and presents it to the interested reader in a systematic manner has

been a keenly felt want for a long time, particularly after Ceylon history became a subject at the University of Ceylon. A definite proposal that the University of Ceylon should undertake this onerous task was made by Sir Ivor Jennings, the then Vice-Chancellor, in 1953, and a scheme for a co-operative history was drawn up by Dr. G. C. Mendis who was at the time directing the teaching of Ceylon history at the University.

Due to various reasons, however, no final decision was taken on this proposal until 1955, when the Senate appointed a sub-committee to inquire and report on it. In pursuance of the recommendation of this sub-committee, a draft plan for a history of Ceylon from the earliest times up to 1947 was prepared in 1956 by Prof. H. C. Ray, who was at that time the head of the Department of History. This was approved by the Senate Committee and specialists in different periods and fields of study were invited to contribute the chapters dealing with their respective fields of specialisation. The History was planned in two Volumes, the first from the earliest times to the arrival of the Portuguese in 1505 and the second from that date up to 1947, covering the Portuguese, Dutch and British periods. The History is divided into a number of books and a noteworthy feature is that most of the books have a brief resume of events in the outside world which influenced the course of political and cultural history in this Island.

Two editorial boards were appointed to deal with the contributions for the two volumes of the History. That for Volume I, with the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Nicholas Attygalle, as Chairman, included the head of the Department of History as Editor-in-Chief, Mr. S. Natesan, Mr. C. W. Nicholas and Prof. S. Paranavitana, the last-named functioning as Editor for the Volume. Some of the contributions were received by the Editor by the end of 1957. Professor H. C. Ray ceased to be Editor-in-Chief when he severed his connections with the University in May, 1958,



A hall of residence

and his place on the editorial board was filled by Mr. W. J. F. LaBrooy. In his work as Editor, Professor Paranavitana received much assistance from Mr. C. W. Nicholas. Printing was undertaken towards the end of 1957 and as the first volume was estimated to comprise nearly 900 pages, it was decided to issue it in two parts, the first part up to the end of the Anuradhapura Period and the second part up to 1505. The first part was published in November, 1959, and the second part in 1960.

The First Volume

BOOK I of Volume I, entitled "The Dawn of History" opens with a chapter on the Geographical and Geographical Backgrounds,

contributed by Professor K. Kularatnam and C. W. Nicholas, respectively. The second chapter includes a section on Flora by Prof. B. L. T. de Silva and one on Fauna by Mr. C. W. Nicholas. In the third chapter, Dr. N. D. Wijesekara writes on the "Peoples" of Ceylon and Prof. D. E. Hettiaratchi on "Languages". In the fourth chapter, Dr. L. S. Perera deals exhaustively with the Sources of Ceylon History; this is followed by a chapter on Prehistory by Dr. N. D. Wijesekara. Next follow chapters on Aryan Settlements by Dr. S. Paranavitana and on the Early Kings of Ceylon by Dr. L. S. Perera.

The Second Book, on the Early Anuradhapura Period, opens with a chapter on Religious Developments in India by Prof. Nalinsksa Datta and, in four chapters written

by Dr. S. Paranavitana, deals with the history of the Island from Devanampiya Tissa to Mahasena. Chapter VI of this Book, contributed by Prof. J. N. Banerjea, is on Developments in Indian Buddhism, and Chapter VII by Mr. S. Natesan has The Sangam Age in the Tamilnad as its subject. The last two chapters of this Book deal with the general civilisation of the period, Mr. C. W. Nicholas writing on Irrigation, and Prof. S. Paranavitana on Agriculture, Trade, Coinage, Political Conditions, Social Conditions, Revenue and Land Tenure, Religion, Architecture and Art.

Book Three opens with a chapter on the Indian Background, Prof. Nilakanta Sastri dealing with the South Indian kingdoms and Professor R. C. Majumdar on the Gupta Empire. Mr. W. A. Jayawardana in Chapter II treats of the political history from Sirimeghavanna to Mogallana I, while Dr. L. S. Perera in Chapters III and IV continues the narrative up to the end of the Anuradhapura Period. In Chapter V, Professor Nilakanta Sastri has reviewed relations with South India. The civilisation of the period is dealt with in Chapters VI and VII, Dr. C. W. Nicholas writing on Irrigation, and Professor Paranavitana on other topics, including Literature.

Book IV, on the Polonnaruva Period, opens with a chapter by Professor Nilakanta Sastri entitled "Ceylon as a Province of the Cola Empire". Mr. C. W. Nicholas in Chapters II to V recounts the history of the Polonnaruva Period up to the end of the reign of Parakramabahu I and Miss Sirima Wickremasinghe (Mrs. Kiribamunne) in Chapter VI continues the history of Polonnaruva until its last days. Chapters VII and VIII are devoted to the civilisation of the Period, Mr. C. W. Nicholas, as for the earlier periods, writing on Irrigation, Professor O. H. de A. Wijesekara on Pali and Sanskrit literature, and Professor Paranavitana on other topics.

In Book V, Professor Paranavitana, in Chapters I to III deals with the history of the

Island from the Dambadeniya period up to the arrival of the Portuguese in 1505. In Chapter IV, Professor Nilakanta Sastri writes on relations of Ceylon with Pandya and Vijayanagara empires, while in Chapter V Mr. S. Natesan summarises what is known of the Northern Kingdom. The subject of Chapter VI, by Mr. S. M. Yusuf, is "Ceylon and the Arab Trade". The Civilisation of the Period is dealt with in three chapters, Professor D. E. Hettiaratchi writing on Literature and Professor S. Paranavitana on other aspects of culture, material as well as spiritual. A full bibliography, a chronological List of Ceylon Kings, Genealogical Tables and an Index of 64 pages (by Mr. W. M. K. Wijetunge) bring the Volume to a close. This Volume contains eleven maps and fifty plates of illustrations.

The Printing

THE printing has been done by the University of Ceylon Press which, with its limited resources and in the midst of other work of a pressing nature, has carried out this complicated job with commendable speed. The actual work of writing and seeing the book through the press has been completed in a little over three years. Considering the time taken for undertakings of this nature elsewhere, this may indeed be called expeditious. In these circumstances, it will not be surprising if certain shortcomings are found in the work. No work of this nature can hope to say the last word in each and every one of the hundreds of topics dealt with therein. Fresh material continues to come to light, and new interpretations of already existing material become possible. Some of the conclusions arrived at in this Volume might therefore need revision in the future. In the present work, however, the authenticity of the facts presented are vouched by numerous references in footnotes attached to the text, and the reader who wishes to pursue any matter further is supplied with the necessary aids in the bibliography. The editors

(Continued on page 9)

Women in Buddhism

WILLIAM PEIRIS

THE fact that a Buddhist lady, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, is the first of her sex to be a Prime Minister in the history of the world makes the subject of women in Buddhism a topical one.

The path that leads to enlightenment (Bodhi) which Gotama the Buddha has pointed out is an arduous one, and it was at the outset open for men only, but he soon allowed women too to tread it, thus raising their status to that of men.

“Yes, Ananda, they can,” replied the Buddha when his devoted disciple enquired whether or not women could realise the fruits of the four stages of the path to enlightenment.

“If so, Lord, it were well that women should be allowed to go forth from home into homelessness”.

The Buddha consented and established the Order of Bhikkhunis (Sisters). The first woman to be admitted to the Order was Maha Pajapathi Gotami, the Buddha's foster-mother who suckled him from the seventh day of his birth when his mother passed away. Soon after the death of her husband, King Suddhodana, the Buddha's father, she had asked the Buddha for admission into his Order, but had not won his consent. Thereafter she renewed her request to the Buddha through Ananda. In establishing the Order of Bhikkhunis, the Buddha imposed eight rules on Bhikkhunis in addition to the 227 rules of the code of discipline for Bhikkhus (monks). Thus the code of discipline for Bhikkhunis was a more rigorous one than that of the Bhikkhus.

Then, there came to Maha Pajapathi Gotami five hundred wives of young nobles who had already become Bhikkhus in the Buddha's Order. These women formed the

nucleus of the Bhikkhuni Order. Yasodhara, wife of Siddhartha Gotama who became the Buddha, was one of the earliest to join the Bhikkhuni Order. Maha Pajapathi Gotami strove hard under the Buddha's guidance and soon won enlightenment (Arahanthood). Her five hundred companions too, including Yasodhara, won it not long afterwards. Now the Order was well established, women of all classes, from domestic servants to royal maids from all parts of India joining it.

The achievements of these Bhikkhunis fill many pages of the *Vinaya Pitaka* and *Sutta Pitaka* of the Pali Canon. The psalms of 71 of the Theris (Elder Sisters) which they uttered from time to time in moments of exultation or otherwise are arranged together in eleven cantos. They are called *Theri Gathas* (Verses of the Elder Sisters) and are divided into cantos of single verses, two verses, and so on.

Six of these Theris—Dhammadinna, Khema, Uppalavanna, Bhadda, Patacara and Kisagotami—and a wealthy lay-sister, Vishaka, are grouped in the *Apadana* as “the most illustrious” women of early Buddhism.

The Foremost

THE Buddha ranked Dhammadinna as the foremost among the Sisters who could preach the Dhamma. On one occasion she answered every question put to her “as one might cut a lotus stalk with a knife” and referred the questioner to the Buddha who praised her great wisdom, as it is told in Lesser Vedalla Sutta of the Majjhima Nikaya.

Dhammadinna was the wife of a leading citizen of Rajagaha. One day her husband went to hear the Buddha teaching, and realised the fruits of one of the four stages

of the path to enlightenment. When he returned home, Dhammadinna met him as he went up the stairs, but he leant not on her outstretched hand, nor spoke to her at supper. And she asked: "Dear Sir, why did you not take my hand? Have I done anything amiss?" Her husband replied: "'Tis for no fault in you, Dhammadinna, but from henceforth I am not fit to touch a woman or take pleasure in food, for such is the doctrine now borne in upon me. Do you according as you wish, either continuing to dwell here, or taking as much wealth as you need and going back to your family." "Nay, dear Sir, I will make no such goings back. Suffer me to leave the world." The husband replied: "It is well, Dhammadinna". He then sent her to the Order of Bhikkhunis. Admitted to the Order, she soon reached Arahanthood.

Khema became known for her great insight, and was ranked foremost in it by the Buddha.

The consort of king Bimbisara of Magadha, Khema was a great beauty "with skin like gold". Infatuated with her own beauty, she would not go to see the Buddha, fearing he would look upon it as a fault in her. The king bade persons praise the grove in which the Buddha resided to induce her to visit it. One day Khema went to the grove and the king had instructed his men to let the queen see the Buddha even by constraining her. And this they did when the queen was about to leave without meeting the Buddha. As they brought her reluctant, the Buddha, by his mystic potency, conjured up a woman like a celestial nymph, who stood fanning him with a palmyra leaf. And Khema, seeing her, thought: "Verily the Exalted One has around him women as lovely as goddesses. I am not fit even to wait upon such. I am undone by my base and mistaken notions!" Then, as she looked, that woman, through the steadfast will of the Buddha, passed from youth to middle age and old age, till, with broken teeth, grey hair and wrinkled skin, she fell to earth with her palm-leaf. Then Khema thought: "Has such a body come to

be a wreck like that? Then so will my body also!" And the Buddha, knowing her thoughts, said:

"They who are slaves to lust drift down
the stream,
Like to a spider gliding down the web,
He of himself has wrought. But the
released,
Who all their bonds have snapt in twain,
With thoughts elsewhere intent, forsake
the world,
And all delight in sense put far away."

(Translation by Mrs. Rhys Davids)

Khema listened to this carefully, and attained the first stage of the path to enlightenment. With the king's consent, she immediately entered the Order of Bhikkhunis, strove hard and won Arahanthood.

The Buddha assigned to Uppalavanna the foremost place among Sisters who possessed supernormal powers.

Sought in Marriage

THE only daughter of the treasurer of Savatthi, Uppalavanna had a "skin of the colour of the heart of the blue lotus". She was therefore named Uppalavanna. When she came of age, kings and commoners from all parts of India sought her hand in marriage. Thereupon her father thought: "I cannot possibly meet the wishes of all. I will devise a plan". And he said to his daughter: "Dear one, are you able to leave the world?" To her, because she had accumulated great merit in past lives, his words were as "as if oil a hundred times refined had anointed her head". She at once renounced the world, entering the Order of Bhikkhunis. Striving hard she not only acquired the highest supernormal powers but also Arahanthood in a short time.

Bhadda was ranked first by the Buddha among Sisters who were expert in knowledge of their past lives. In a psalm she has uttered, she associates herself in spiritual attainment

with the great Kassapa, successor, as head of the Order, to the Buddha himself.

The daughter of a wealthy brahmin of Sagala, Bhadda was married to Pippali, a young noble of Mahatittha. When he renounced the world and entered the Order, she handed over her great wealth to her kinsfolk and entered the Bhikkuni Order herself, Maha Pajapathi Gotamid ordaining her. For five years she dwelt in a grove, meditating day and night. Establishing insight, she won the highest spiritual attainment.

Patacara's story is a poignant and long one. To give it briefly, she was the daughter of a wealthy man of Savatthi. She eloped with one of her father's servants. After a few years she was going back to Savatthi. On the way her husband and two babies died in tragic circumstances. She went weeping to Savatthi to find that her parents and only brother had died the previous day also in tragic circumstances. Grief maddened her. She wandered around in circles for several days, and at last sought the Buddha's help. He taught her :

" Sons are no shelter, nor father, nor any kinsfolk,
O'ertaken by death, for thee blood-bond is no refuge.
Discerning this truth, the wise man, well ordered by virtue,
Swiftly makes clear the road leading on to Nibbana."

(Translation by Mrs. Rhys Davids)

When he had finished speaking, Patacara was established in the fruit of the first stage of the path to enlightenment. She was at once admitted into the Bhikkhuni Order, and soon won Arahant hood. She was a capable teacher of the Dhamma, and had over five hundred Bhikkhunis under her.

The Mustard Seed

IN assigning rank of merit to Bhikkhunis, the Buddha placed Kisagotami first among the wearers of rough raiment.

Kisagotami was the daughter of a poor man of Savatthi. She bore a son, and when he was old enough to run about and play he died. Taking the corpse upon her hip, she went, crazy with sorrow, from door to door asking medicine for her son. And people laughed at her. But one sagacious person advised her to seek medicine from the Buddha. So she went to the Buddha and sought medicine to cure the dead child. The Buddha asked her to bring a mustard-seed from a house where yet no person had died. So she went from house to house, but could not find a house where no one had died. At last she realised that death was common to all. She laid the corpse in the charnel-ground, and went to the Buddha who asked her whether she had brought the mustard-seed. " Wrought is the work, Lord, of the mustard-seed. Give me ordination," replied Kisa-gotami. The Buddha taught her the Dhamma and she at once entered the Bhikkhuni Order. Not long afterwards, she won Arahant hood.

Vishaka, the chief laywoman supporter of Buddha, figures more in the Pali Canon than any other woman. The Buddha has described her as " learned, able and sensible ". She was only seven years old when she was selected to lead the bevy of young girls who welcomed the Buddha on his visit to their city. The daughter of a wealthy nobleman, she was married to the son of an equally wealthy nobleman. While she was a follower of the Buddha, her husband belonged to another faith. Shortly after her marriage, her father-in-law, Migara, tried to impose his religious views on her and convert her to his faith. She was so annoyed at this attempt that she threatened to go back to her parents. Migara was alarmed and pacified her. Gradually she made him interested in the doctrine of the Buddha, and ultimately with his consent she invited the Buddha and his Order for a meal. Migara listened carefully to the sermon the Buddha preached after the meal and became a lay follower of the Buddha straightaway. Migara was so pleased with Vishaka that he hailed her as his mother. Thereafter she

became known as "Migara's Mother". She is often referred to as such in the Pali Canon. She gifted to the Buddha and his Order a magnificent residence called Pubbarama built at a cost of several millions. Throughout her life she kept the Order supplied with meals daily and clothes and medicine whenever necessary.

Another notable woman in early Buddhism was Ambapali, the most famous actress in her day. She was so named because she was born at the foot of a mango-tree. As a young woman she was so proud and fearless that she used to drive her chariot "up against young Lichehavi princes, pole to pole, yoke to yoke, wheel to wheel, axle to axle". She gave a sumptuous meal to the Buddha and his Order and gifted them a magnificent house and a mango-grove. Ultimately she gave up her career as an actress, entered the Bhikkhuni Order and won Arahamthood.

Arts and Sciences

APART from Bhikkhunis who by their strength of character and perseverance won the highest enlightenment, there were in the Buddha's lifetime women who were highly proficient in the then known arts and sciences. Teaching, nursing, dancing, painting, spinning, weaving, dress-making, horticulture and animal husbandry were some of

the occupations in which they were engaged. It was quite customary for women to work for wages. Women practised rhetoric and elocution as an accomplishment. A woman's ability to versify extempore was considered a mark of learning and culture, and there were many women who were able to do so. There were philosophers and logicians among women. Women debaters toured the land, challenging men debaters. Often the former defeated the latter. Women also took an active part in the public affairs of their villages, towns and country.

The Indian women's tradition was brought to Lanka in the third century B. C. by Samghamitta, Emperor Asoka's daughter. She was an Arahant who possessed supernatural powers. She was accompanied by eleven other Arahant Theris. She established the Bhikkhuni Order in Lanka, hundreds of women entering it. Princess Anula, sister-in-law of Devanampiya Tissa, the ruler of Lanka, who was the first to be admitted to the Order, won Arahamthood. So did many other Bhikkhunis. The Order flourished in Lanka for several centuries, ennobling the lives of women. There were admirable women rulers like Queen Lilavathie. It is therefore no wonder that Lanka has produced the world's first woman Prime Minister.

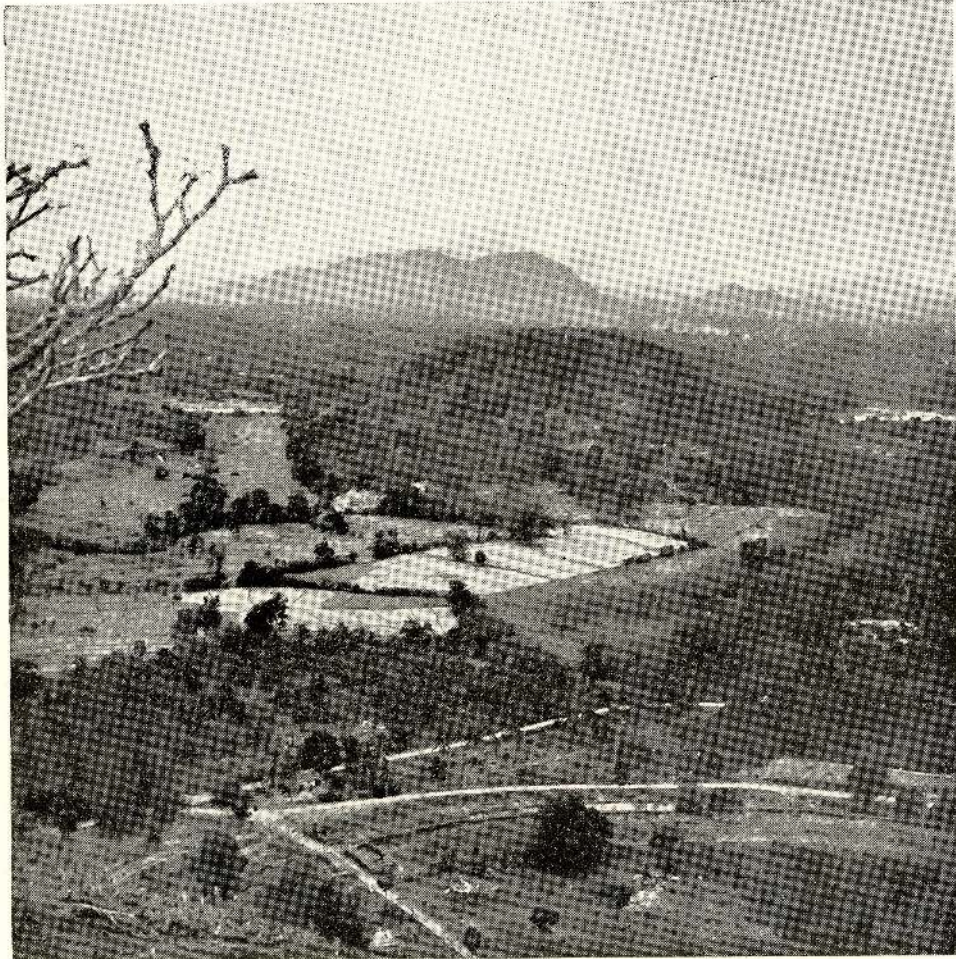
THE UNIVERSITY HISTORY OF CEYLON

(Continued from page 5)

therefore feel confident that this Volume may serve as the basis for further progress in the study of the Island's past history in the years to come.

For the benefit of the reader who has neither the inclination nor the time to study the history of the Island in as detailed a manner as the subject is presented in the volume under reference, a concise history has been compiled by Mr. C. W. Nicholas and Professor S. Paranavitana. This is mainly

based on the material in the present volume, but some chapters have been re-written for the greater part, and some new material has been utilised. The first volume of this Concise History, estimated to comprise about 350 pages, is now in the press and it is expected to be out within the next six months. It is hoped that this work will be found useful by the average educated person as well as by students in the higher forms of secondary schools.



A panoramic view from the top

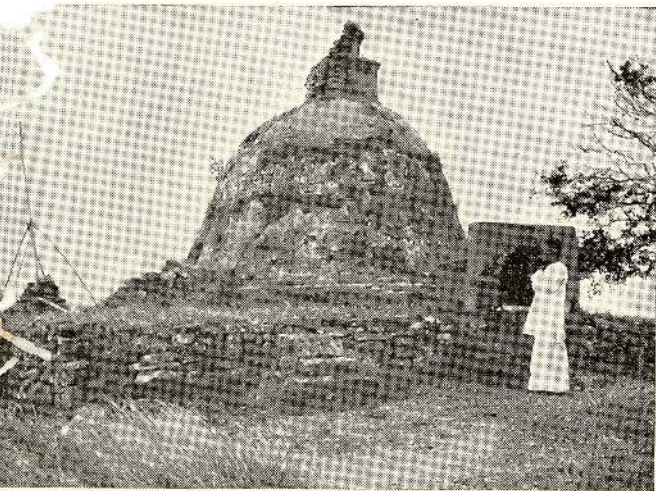
The Rock Fortress of Yapahuwa

NOEYAL PEIRIS

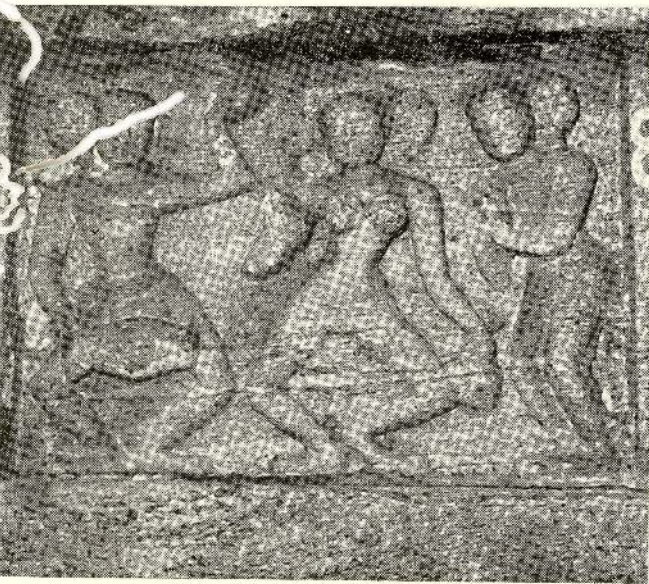
THERE are many ancient fortresses in Ceylon. They were constructed to safeguard Kings and Palaces from the enemy. One of these fortresses—Yapahuwa—was built to safeguard the Tooth Relic of the Lord Buddha and his begging Bowl, both of which the Buddhists held in great veneration. There have been several invasions from India, Burma and Malaya, to take away such Holy Relics from Ceylon, and many battles have

been fought to safeguard these Buddhist treasures, as far back as 993, when Rajaraja I occupied Anuradhapura, and destroyed many of the buildings used as religious places.

After the fall of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa became the capital, and the Holy Relic was kept there. During that time King Bhuvanaika Bahu I thought of building another place of safety for the Holy Relic.



The stupa on top of the rock



Sculptured dancers

He went with his Ministers, Epa and Mapa, and found a place with a huge rock, and started building a fortress called Yapa, in the 12th century.

• He assembled 20,000 stone workers, 100 overseers, 3,000 painters with 250 assistants, and 4,000 persons to transport all the rock

and stones for building operations; and commenced the building of a Palace and the Maligawas at Yapahuwa. The workers started their great works of art and sculpture by designing all manner of figures. Some were carvings of Lions, Tigers, Swans while others were carved statues of various Gods. Some were engravings of the sign of the Moon and Sun, while others were cut figures of the Bhairawayas or the guardians of the treasures of the Earth. There were also carvings of figures of dancers and drummers, and many other decorative designs such as leaves and flowers. The doors and the lintels were made out of stone for all the palaces, according to traditional designs.

The painters were busy with the frescoes and Jataka Stories depicting the various aspects of Buddhist life. These paintings are now called the Sithra style of Temple paintings. They are seen in many of the Temples even to this day.

All these skilled and unskilled workmen built four Palaces, having nine storeys above, and 9 storeys below ground level, with 500 store rooms. A 120 ft. godown was also built to store grain, and with watchers were employed to protect it. The workmen built 1,000 gold and 1,000 silver arches, with 1,000 flags on each side, and they thus completed the City of Yapahuwa. All the uneven ground was smeared with black sand, and with white sand with some *Ladapasmal*, to make the place pure in accordance with custom. Many *Punkalas*, with coconut and *Maharuk* flowers, were kept and the place was richly decorated with traditional designs and they made the City ready for the great opening ceremony.

One thousand Bhikkhus were invited for a *Mahadane*, or a religious feast, and the nation was ordered to take Pansil. With all the religious and traditional customs, this great City of Yapahuwa was declared open. King Bhuvanaika Bahu I arrayed himself in kingly attire called for his chief elephant Erawathanan, and with 489 other elephants and 489 horses, his ministers and his retinue,

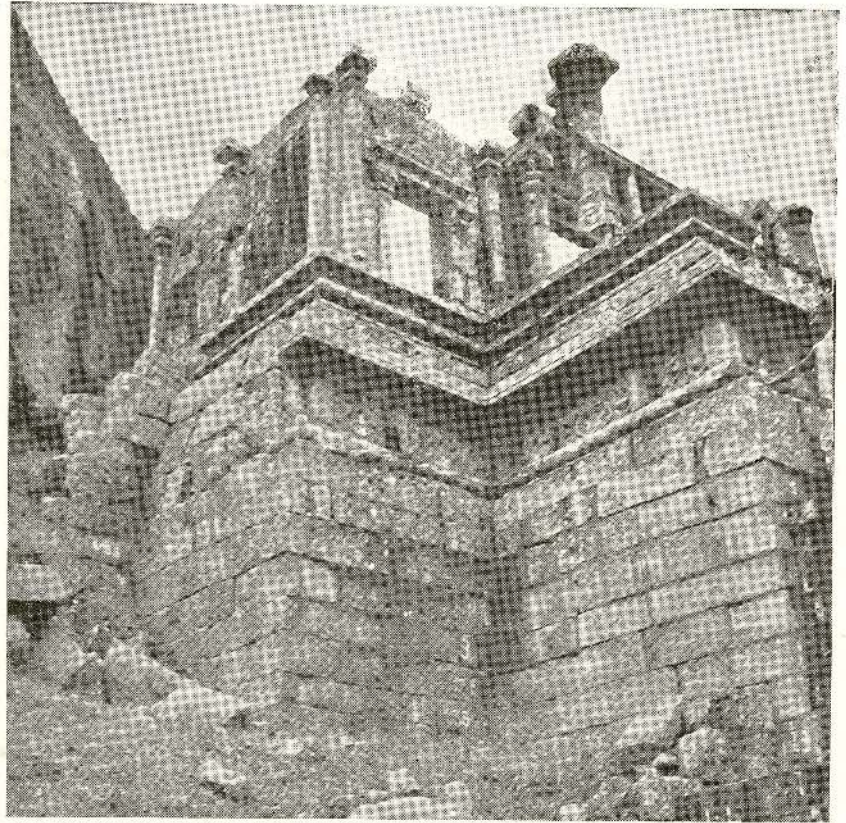


▲ Makara Thorana. Thorana found at temple gates or entrances to Holy places



◀ Another view of the ruins

Part of the Old Palace. ▶



▼ The flight of steps leading to the Rock



with the dancers and drummers of the land, attendants and bearers of sesath, spears, flags and other paraphernalia, organised a great Perahera or Procession; which went to Polonnaruwa to bring the Holy Tooth Relic of Lord Buddha, his Begging Bowl, and many other valuable relics for safety, from the invading enemies and placed them in the newly built Dalada Maligawa or the Temple of the Tooth Relic. All these valuables were placed on the seventh storey and people began worshipping the Holy Relics.

This Dalada Perahera is continued up to this day in the same way and poojas or offerings are made daily three times a day, in honour of the Holy Relic. The custom in those days was to give the morning *Buddha-pooja* with 100 seers of rice, 100 vegetables and 100 sweets; the *Davaladane* or the noon meal with 500 seers of rice, 500 vegetables

and 500 sweets ; and the evening *Geelanpasa pooja* with eight different kinds of fruit juices. After the poojas, 100,000 flowers and 100,000 lamps of several kinds of oil, were offered in honour of the Holy Relic to the accompaniment of Temple Music called the Hewisi, and the people chanting the Holy Teachings and shouting the words Sadhu, Sadhu, Sadhu.

The City of Yapahuwa was planned with many streets, roads and avenues to get to the five villages on either side of the Maligawa, where the people lived. The income was utilised for the upkeep of the Temple. Many tanks and bunds were built for the



▲ Front view of the rock

▲ The rock near the Temple which was split open, according to a legend, by medicinal oil

benefit of the people, who lived by cultivating crops. These people who were given lands, had to work in their fields, and at time of war, they were employed to fight the invading enemies. There was a large population around the fortress.

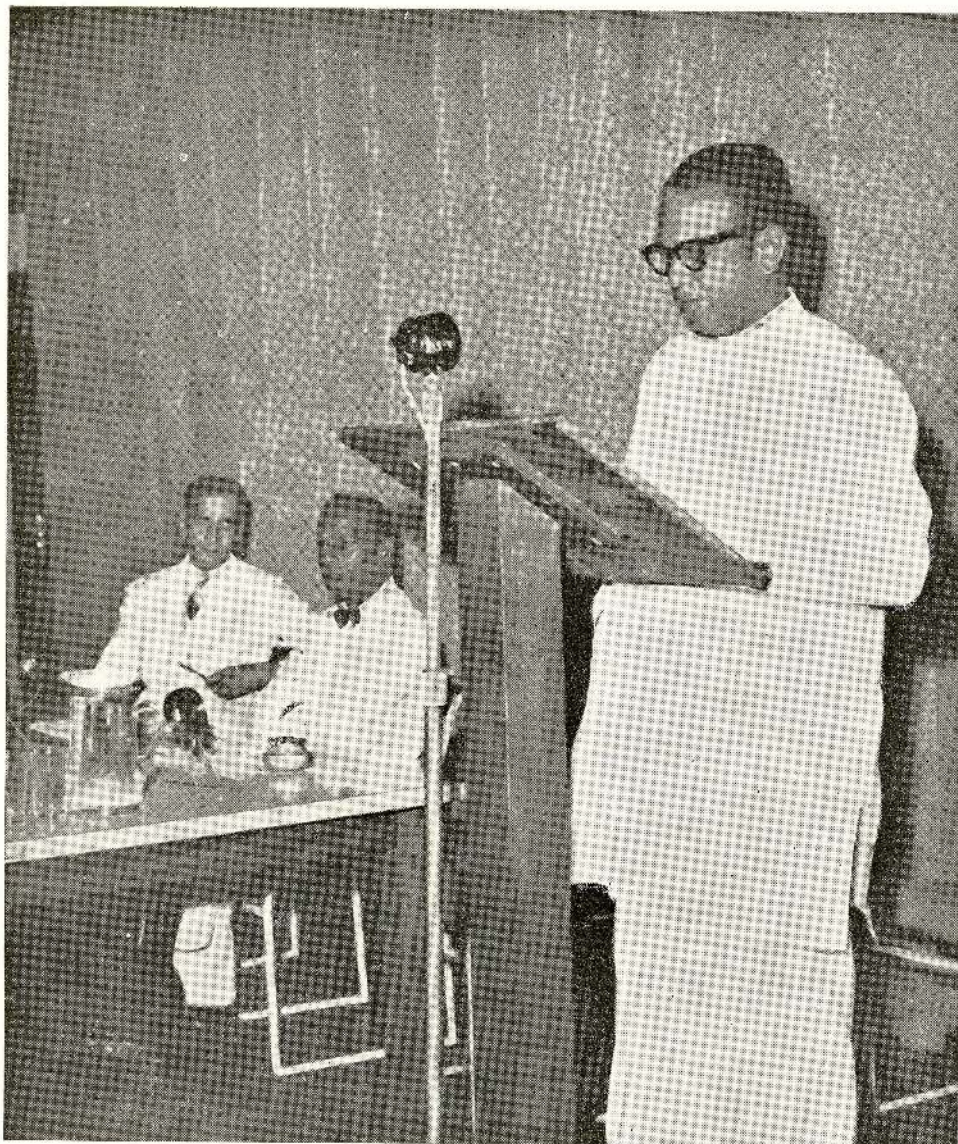
Famous Buddha Statue

AFTER completing the fortress, the King received the famous Buddha Statue made out of a special rock at Sessaruwa, and constructed 80 Vihares for the benefit of the people, so that they could go to them, without journeying all the way to the Temple of the Tooth, as it was very far. The King made the arrangements, kept people to attend to the various duties and wrote the lands in the name of the Temple so that everything would go on smoothly as planned. On a Thursday, a fullmoon, in the Wesak month, at Visanekatha, King Bhuvanaika Bahu I passed away, after accomplishing all

he could do, to protect the Holy Relic from the invader.

The famous rock fortress of Yapahuwa is situated a few miles from the Railway Station of Maho, about 90 miles from Colombo. There is a well-kept resthouse at Maho, and one can motor up to the Temple of Yapahuwa. The height of the Rock is 767 feet from the ground, it has five and a half acres of land on top of the rock, with seven fresh water ponds. There is a Dagoba which was destroyed by the invaders. It is the only structure now to be seen on the top. There was a tunnel made for the King to escape to safety in time of trouble. At the bottom there were 365 caves, made for the Yogi Bhikkhus. A Vishnu Temple or Dewale is situated on the East of the Main hall, and there is a Buddha Statue carved out of iron rock. These were carved at the time the Yapahuwa Palace was built.

These details are from an old Ola manuscript found by the Ven. Ihalagama Sangharakkitha Thero.



The Minister of
Industries, Home
and Cultural
Affairs,
Mr. Maitripala
Senanayake,
speaking at the
Marketing Seminar

A Seminar on Marketing

A seminar on Marketing, organised by the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research was held in Colombo on August 31 and September 1, 1960. The "Marketing in a Developing Economy" was the main theme of the seminar.

A professor from the Harvard University, heads of a large number of Government

Departments who have interests in marketing activities, and representatives of a number of commercial firms, participated in the discussion.

Mr. G. V. P. Samarasinghe, General Manager of the C. W. E., spoke on "The Problems of Marketing Cottage Industry

Products". He was followed by Mr. S. N. B. Wijekoon, Chairman, Ceylon Ceramics Corporation, who spoke on "Industrial and Food Products Marketing". "The Role of Government in the Development of the Export Market" was the subject chosen for discussion at this seminar by Mr. V. L. Wirasinha, Director of Commerce.

The seminar was opened on the second day by Professor Harry L. Hansen who spoke on "The Importance of Industrial Design in Today's Marketing". Professor Hansen also spoke on "Meeting the Challenge of Tomorrow's Markets". "Packing and Advertising for Profit" and "Sales Management and Salesmanship" were the two subjects selected respectively by Mr. A. J. G. Wilson, Advertising Manager, Lever Bros. (Ceylon) Ltd. and Mr. Eardley de Silva, Director, Richard Peiris & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, who opened the seminar, outlined the Ceylon Government's Policy on industries. He said :

"As this is my first visit to this Institute, I am particularly happy to be here on this occasion, when a Seminar is being held on the important subject of Marketing. It is gratifying to learn from the Chairman that this Institute is directing its attention to certain live problems of industry such as productivity and marketing that are important for the industrial development of this country. It gives me considerable hope and confidence to find a large number of the Ceylon public as represented in this audience interested in our economic progress and social welfare. The improvement in our productivity is a laudable objective and I trust that the Productivity Association will make a significant contribution towards this aim.

"Your Chairman referred to two world movements and particularly the resurgence of the so-called poor countries to freedom and political self-determination. There is today a great movement in Asia and in Africa against a background of poverty and hunger, to seek new solutions to the problem of

raising living standards through determined and accelerated development. Not satisfied with the forms of political independence alone, economic independence is also being widely sought. Ceylon herself achieved political independence in 1948—the masses of the country achieved their social independence in 1956 and we are now engaged in the even more difficult task of achieving economic independence.

Industrial development

"CEYLON, in common with other poor countries in this region has concentrated on primary product agriculture and most of such industry as exists consists mainly of the processing of our primary products for export. More than 50 per cent of our working population work on land. Agricultural economy as such is not to be decried but this is associated here with low agricultural productivity. The level of output per acre is extremely low—there is scarcity of land, inefficient techniques of production, inefficient land use patterns. Knowledge of plant nutrition remains rudimentary and use of chemical fertilisers in peasant cultivation is very limited. Our agricultural productivity has to be increased; at the same time, industrial development which complements agriculture should commence with extension to general manufacturing of consumer goods at a rapid pace.

"I do firmly believe that development process can only be established on an indigenous base within our own society. The desire for economic betterment and the initiative in carrying out the programme must arise within this country—it cannot be implanted from outside. Forces outside can stimulate and facilitate internal forces, they can complement sustained development; they cannot serve as a substitute for an indigenous base.

"The importance of an indigenous base will be appreciated if it is recognised that

there is a vast difference between initiating development and maintaining development. Some projects might be initiated with foreign aid but this will not ensure the maintenance of development. Development can be strangled if incomes are increased through external aid without sufficient internal effort and motivation. If the process is to become cumulative and permanent, the development forces must be fundamentally based within our country. Foreign investors are generally interested in developing natural resources for their own reasons; it is therefore the people of this country who can and must develop our own industrial sector for our own betterment.

“To achieve economic growth it is necessary to utilise skill and capital to increase and improve the production of goods.

“The accumulation of real capital is a major requirement of economic development. I will not discuss here how this can be done, but assuming such capital is available, there should exist the capacity to utilise it very efficiently. Lack of technology and shortage of skilled personnel are two of the limitations to efficient use of capital and it is the prime responsibility of this Institute through its technological and managerial advisory and training services to help the country to overcome these difficulties.

Modern techniques

“SPEAKING of the Institute and our technological needs, I would like to make some comments on the type of techniques of value to our country. Ceylon has an abundance of labour, a scarcity of usable land and a scarcity of capital. Most of the technological research in industrialised countries is directed towards capital intensive and labour saving techniques of production which are out of line with our own economy. Modern technology which is capital intensive also requires skills which are scarce in Ceylon.

The effective life of modern equipment, with consequent higher standards of maintenance and higher skills of operation is likely to be lower in our country where such maintenance has to be developed through adequate repair facilities and skills learned through years of experience. In addition, modern technology tends to be designed for large scale production units, whereas the small market in Ceylon dictates small scale operations. If the technology of highly industrialised countries is transferred without modification, the result may be repeated break downs in equipment, waste of capital and high unit cost of production. The solution lies in choosing the sturdiest of available equipment, the smallest type of plant consistent with efficiency and the simpler processes of techniques which make the best use of the most plentiful factors of production.

“It is also preferable to introduce techniques that require less time to learn than those that require longer time. To use simpler machinery, easily operated and maintained is preferable to up-to-date automation machines with all the innovation that research can produce. With labour being the most abundant resource, it is preferable to use more labour with less capital and adjust your technology to machinery so that production can still be economical and competitive. I hope these comments will serve as an indication of what is expected of our technologists of this Institute. In passing, I would also like to draw their attention to the problems of rationalising and modernising the techniques of indigenous craft production.

Government's role

“TODAY it is not a question of whether we should have economic development—but one of the degree and rate of such development. Development in Ceylon in the past has been grossly inadequate—and today we are committed to accelerate this development.

“Most students of economics will agree that more vigorous governmental action is necessary to accelerate the pace of development in Ceylon. Development cannot now be spontaneous as it was in the Western countries in the nineteenth century—it has now to be planned if it is to have a balanced growth.

“In the country’s general scheme of industrialisation, the role of the State will be important, not merely in relation to its own activity in setting up industrial undertakings but also in relation to the manner, rate and direction of development in other sectors. The hope for economic development depends very much on the Government being able to plan and direct, to invest and to produce. Since our ultimate objective is the establishment of a Socialist State, we shall proceed to build up and strengthen the public sector of industrial development which will concentrate largely on certain basic industries and the provision of basic utilities.

“Alongside of this growth, the need for rapid and widespread growth will demand simultaneous activity in other sectors. We shall therefore give every opportunity and incentive to the private sector of industry to develop and to expand in the large field it has to itself. The Government has already shown the extent to which it is prepared to go in support of local industrial enterprises by way of tax reliefs, capital investment and

protective measures ; we shall not hesitate to go even further in meeting their needs and overcoming their problems. We therefore expect and trust that the private sector will go all out to co-operate with the Government in the urgent task of increasing national production. But a word of warning too. The Government will not be able to wait indefinitely for the private sector to take up schemes considered necessary at any particular time for the national economy. It may be necessary at such times for the State to step in, even unwillingly.

Bureau of Standards

“CONSUMER protection by the preservation of standards is another aspect of industrial growth that has not received sufficient attention up to now. We propose to set up a Bureau of Standards to maintain and enforce industrial standards. In the long run, this will be of benefit not only to the consumer but to the producer as well.

“I may have gone far indeed from the subject of marketing but there can be no marketing without producing. At the same time, no production is worth anything if it cannot be sold. It is true to say “You have not produced if you have not sold”. Marketing is therefore a key operation and I am particularly happy that this subject has been chosen for your deliberations.”

Discovery of Palm Leaf Manuscript

THE Ceylon Historical Manuscripts Commission announces that what may perhaps be described as the oldest Sinhalese palm leaf manuscript so far discovered has been found in a Buddhist monastery of Saiskya in Tibet. The discovery has been made by Professor Rahula Sankrityayana of the Vidyalkara University, Paliyagoda, Ceylon, who visited Tibet on four different occasions during the period 1929-1938 to procure Tibetan manuscripts for the use of research workers in India. A photographic copy of the unexpected find had been immediately made by Professor Sankrityayana to whom all lovers of Sinhalese literature owe a great debt of gratitude for bringing this invaluable document to the notice of scholars in Ceylon. This copy of the manuscript has now been deposited in the Library of the Vidyalkara University.

The manuscript contains the text of a Sinhalese prose work called *Karma-vibhagaya* which has been assigned to the twelfth or thirteenth century. On palaeographical grounds the manuscript can be assigned to the thirteenth century and may therefore be even the original copy made by its unknown

author. There is only one other manuscript so far discovered which can be definitely assigned, to this period. This is a copy of a work called "Cullavagga" belonging to the Pali canon, and was purchased by the Colombo Museum some time ago from the heirs of the late Mr. H. C. P. Bell, formerly Archæological Commissioner of Ceylon, in whose collection of antiquities the manuscript was found.

As far as can be gathered from the photographic copy made by Professor Sankrityayana, the manuscript appears to be in a good state of preservation, though parts of one or two leaves have been completely destroyed. The codex consists of 85 leaves. A comparison with a later manuscript copy of the same work has shown that the document found in Tibet is a more accurate and reliable version of the text than is preserved in manuscripts of a later date. This manuscript, if made available to scholars, would therefore be of great value not only as the source of a reliable text but also as a document containing valuable data for a study of the development of the Sinhalese script, specially as it is found in ola manuscripts.



The Ceylon delegate, Dr. W. A. Karunaratna at the Thirteenth Session of the Regional Committee for S. E. Asia of W. H. O. held at Bandung from Aug. 22 to 30. On his right is Brigadier-General Dr. Sastria, Minister of Health of Indonesia

Ceylon at Regional Health Conference

THE Thirteenth Session of the Regional Committee for South-East Asia of W. H. O. was held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 22nd to 30th August. The following is an edited text of a speech made to the Conference by the leader of the Ceylon Delegation, Dr. W. A. Karunaratna :—

As rightly commented on by the Regional Director, even in our country though mortality rates have come down, morbidity has now shown a similar decline. Malnutrition and faulty sanitation continue to be the leading problems in our country. A study was conducted recently to list the first ten causes of deaths over a ten year period and one interesting feature revealed by it was that

accidents which did not earlier appear within the ten leading causes of deaths, shot up to fifth place in 1950 and has since figured prominently moving up into being the fourth major cause of death since 1953. This is causing anxiety, and steps are now being taken to reduce the mortality from this cause.

It is imperative that all countries in South-East Asia should formulate effective schemes for increasing national food production as good nutrition is fundamental in improving the health of the people. In Ceylon even today we depend to a very great extent on imports for essential food requirements. Statistics based on our local food

purchases and imports of foodstuffs indicate that we import nearly 67 per cent of our requirement of rice ; 35 per cent of other cereals ; 98.9 per cent of dhal and pulses ; all our requirements of wheat flour ; 98 per cent of dairy products ; 78 per cent of eggs and 53 per cent of fish and fish products. However, I wish to mention that large scale irrigation and colonisation schemes have been planned and within the next few years we hope to be self-sufficient at least in rice.

My delegation is particularly struck by the statement that although Governments and Municipal Authorities pay homage to the idea of improving local sanitation when it comes to making adequate budget provision for clean water supply, sewerage, drainage and garbage disposal, they put up a few more hospitals instead. This describes very forcibly the unfortunate bias towards hospital construction in preference to prevention schemes. This bias unfortunately finds ready acceptance by those in authority. This is mainly due to the fact that countries in the East have been "disease-minded" as poverty and disease has always been with them. This misplaced emphasis on hospital building has made it difficult to find money for large scale water supply and sewerage schemes, because hospitals have not only to be built but they have to be maintained—an undertaking which involves large sums of recurrent expenditure. There is now a fresh awakening and there is in my country a strong feeling that water supply should receive priority.

Malaria Eradication

THE Five-Year Eradication Programme of Malaria launched in November 1958 has been estimated to cost U. S. \$ 5½ million. The International Co-operation Administration of the United States Government has generously contributed U. S. \$ 2 million towards this expenditure. The W. H. O. has kindly agreed to give technical advice and financial aid in a sum of U. S. \$ 40,000. My Government is grateful indeed to the W. H. O. and

the I. C. A. for their generous gestures towards the attempt to eradicate Malaria from the country.

Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, every dwelling in the endemic area is regularly sprayed with residual insecticides, while spraying remains interrupted in the epidemic area from where Malaria has been eradicated. A relentless search is made, both by active and passive surveillance procedures, to detect every infection carrier, treat and follow, by monthly blood examination, until the infection has been eliminated.

Two to three million cases of Malaria were registered each year during normal times up to 1946 before the National Malaria Control Programme was launched. The malaria cases were reduced to 5,911 by 1957. In 1958, the year when the Malaria Eradication Programme was inaugurated, 1,037 parasitaemic cases were detected out of 63,866 fever cases examined. In 1959, the search for residual infection carriers was intensified. Blood smears taken from 305,740 fever cases were examined and 1,457 parasitaemic cases were detected.

For the first six months of 1960, 172,964 fever cases were examined and 323 parasitaemic cases were detected, as against 706 cases detected during the corresponding period of last year out of 114,437 fever cases examined.

This shows a reduction of 45.1 per cent positive cases for the first six months of the year.

The rapidly declining trend of positive cases with diminishing transmission is an indication of the successful progress of the Malaria Eradication Programme. Every effort will be made to accelerate the decline in Malaria until eradication has been reached as quickly as possible.

Typhoid Fever

SINCE the creation of the Epidemiological Unit this aspect of control of communicable diseases received priority. Several outbreaks

of Typhoid Fever were investigated by the W. H. O. Epidemiologist and his National Counterpart, and based on their findings, a scheme for the control of Typhoid Fever as a first stage of the Eradication Programme was launched in 1959. The findings indicated that there are about 20,000 cases of Typhoid Fever occurring in the country annually.

In the past T. A. B. inoculations were given to the immediate contacts of Typhoid carriers, and some schools. This work was intensified and practically all schools were taken up for T. A. B. inoculation in the country. In order to do this, senior Public Health Inspectors were also given a training. The vaccine used in Ceylon is the T. A. B. vaccine, heat-killed and Tricresol preserved, which is turned out locally at the Medical Research Institute. The strain of S. Typhi used is Typhi 2 strain and strains of Para A and Para B are obtained from the National Collection of Test Cultures, Colindale, England. At present, two inoculations are given at weekly intervals and "boosters" are recommended yearly or two inoculations given again every two years.

So far the only well-conducted field trial was the one conducted under the W. H. O. in Yugoslavia. In this trial it was found that heat-killed, phenolised vaccine had reduced the incidence of the disease by more than two-thirds. The alcoholised vaccine gave little or no protection. It was also seen that the phenolised vaccine was very effective in reducing the incidence in children of the age group 5—14 years. Two injections at 3—4 weeks interval was said to give a degree of protection for a period of 4 years and there was no indication that the protection was increased by a booster given after one year of the primary immunisation.

On the basis of 20,000 cases a year there should be about 1,000 carriers each year in the country. Very little is known about this, and it was only in 1959 that Typhoid carrier investigations have been carried out in the country. This is at the moment being done

in selected areas with the facilities available. Provincial Laboratories are being established in the country and once those laboratories function, typhoid carrier investigation will be done on an extended and more intensive scale.

Enteric Bacteria

THOUGH it is possible to detect carriers by bacteriological methods, it must be proved that the bacteria excreted by the carrier are the same as those found in the patients. This is possible at present owing to the discovery of bacteriophage by Graige & Yen, later developed by Felix. Typhoid strains could be typed and by this method the spread of infection could be traced to carriers and connected cases identified in relation to the source. This is of great assistance to Epidemiologists in countries where only a few cases of Typhoid fever are reported and carriers are known. In countries like Ceylon, phage typing will give an idea of the typhoid strains that are prevalent in the country so that when carriers are known, and cases are few, the source could be traced.

The water supply in the country is now satisfactory, notably in rural areas. Till a satisfactory water supply is provided, people are being encouraged to use boiled-cooled water for drinking purposes. This is one of the main activities in the Rural Sanitation Programme of Public Health Inspectors.

Tuberculosis Control

AN Anti-Tuberculosis Institute was established as early as 1911. However, no concerted effort was made to control the incidence and spread of Tuberculosis till 1951. It was only in 1951 that Tuberculosis was considered as Ceylon's Public Health Problem No. 1, up to which period the measures adopted were chiefly curative.

Only recently a National Tuberculosis Survey was conducted with W. H. O. assistance. This random sample survey gave an



Another picture taken at the Conference

estimated prevalence rate of one per cent and a national estimate of 63,000 unhealed cases of Tuberculosis. The disease mainly exists amongst the older age group and is more frequently chronic in character. The reservoir of infection is in such groups.

Chest Clinics constitute the main base from which the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign is operating. There are nine Chest Clinics in the island and it is proposed to establish two more clinics to make a total of eleven. Specialists who are qualified in both preventive and curative work are in charge of these institutions.

In addition to the examination at the Chest Clinics arrangements have been made to examine people in the locality in which they live. This is conducted on a mass scale through the use of Mobile Radiography units. There are three such units functioning. Since 1951 the units are capable of dealing with about 100,000 a year, and it is

necessary to increase the number of units, so as to expedite the examination of the whole island. It is hoped to have a Mobile Radiography units attached to each of the eleven Chest Clinics.

The B. C. G. Campaign was started with the assistance of the International Tuberculosis Campaign in 1949 on a modest scale. The scheme was intensified in 1954 with the assistance of both the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Over 4,000,000 have been Mantoux tested so far and about 1,700,000 vaccinated. In 1959 this work, which was previously centralised in Colombo, was decentralised and the teams are attached to the individual Chest Clinics.

The W.H.O., B. C. G. Assessment Team carried out an assessment of the work that had been done from January, 1959. A three year programme based on their findings has now been drawn up. The Medical Officers

in charge of Chest Clinics will be responsible for the preparation of the programme for their respective areas. The main objective of the plan is to tuberculin-test and vaccinate with B. C. G. all school children in the island within a period of three years beginning from 1959. The Medical Records Officer will keep close scrutiny of the work done under this plan. He will submit monthly reports to the Superintendent, Tuberculosis Campaign, commenting on the work done by each team. He will also submit a detailed report quarterly giving an analysis of the work done under the plan and commenting on the progress made.

The National B. C. G. Assessment Team will assess the work done by the B. C. G. Team regularly. The main items of assessment will be the efficiency of storage of vaccines, potency of vaccines used and techniques of reading and vaccination.

Freeze Dried Vaccine

SINCE the inception of the B. C. G. Campaign in Ceylon as far back as in 1949 the liquid B. C. G. vaccine has been in use. Our requirements of the vaccine were met for a long time by the States Serum Institute, Copenhagen, and it was only of late that we started obtaining our supplies from the Guindy B. C. G. Laboratory in Madras. In previous years re-tests were carried out on a small scale, but such re-tests were carried out only within the Colombo Municipality and the results were found to be satisfactory. No re-tests however had been carried out in the remote parts of the Island to obtain an impression on the potency of the vaccine used. A B. C. G. Assessment Team appointed by the World Health Organisation arrived in Ceylon in January, 1959. Amongst other investigations they also incidentally investigated the efficiency of the vaccination carried out by the Mass Campaign Teams in Ceylon. In their final report S. E. A./TB/23 of 4th December, 1959, they report as follows :—"In the course of the Assessment quite a number

of persons with old B. C. G. lesions were Tuberculin tested and recorded by the Assessment Team, the majority probably vaccinated in the years 1954 to 1957. The allergy level of 554 persons with old B. C. G. lesions showed a mean tuberculin induration "M. T. I." of only 7.6 mm. It was also clearly observed that only 1/3 of the persons vaccinated in the earlier B. C. G. Campaigns reacted with more than 9 mm., i.e., only 1/3 could still be regarded as converted to positive.

The most plausible explanation for the unsatisfactory vaccination results so far revealed in respect of the previous B. C. G. Mass Vaccination is the improper handling and the storage of the B. C. G. vaccine in the field. A certain waning of allergy with time, however, cannot be excluded, but this is probably of minor importance compared with the initial deficiency of post-vaccination allergy.

From the above report it is obvious that the potency of the vaccine used by the Mass Campaign Teams in Ceylon had been poor. This loss of potency has been largely due to the exposure of the vaccine to heat and sunlight. The teams had to work in remote parts of the Island where no facilities were available for the refrigeration of the vaccine with consequent loss of potency. In the light of this experience it is important to find ways and means of protecting the vaccine and preserving its potency at all times and in all places. There are bound to be practical difficulties in achieving this.

To obviate all these hazards the use of freeze dried B. C. G. vaccine may be favourably considered. Freeze dried vaccine (Glaxo) is approximately 25 times more expensive than an equal quantity of liquid vaccine. In view of this, its use may be limited only to the rural areas while we continue to use liquid vaccine in areas where proper refrigeration and storage is feasible.

A small quantity of the Glaxo freeze dried vaccine was tried out in Ceylon by the

Assessment Team. Fifty-seven persons were vaccinated and the re-tests showed a 100 per cent conversion. Dr. Hitze concludes his report as follows:—"In view of the demonstrated potency of freeze dried vaccine and its relatively low sensitivity to storage duration, investigations on the suitability of freeze dried B. C. G. vaccine preparation should be continued, especially in tropical countries like Ceylon, where, by means of a controlled B. C. G. Assessment Project it has been possible to demonstrate the decisive influence of storage conditions as a whole, on the final results achieved by the B. C. G. Mass Vaccination Programme."

As a further step in the control of Tuberculosis, steps were taken from the latter part of 1959 to integrate the preventive aspects of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign with the work done by the Public Health Division. Public Health Inspectors will play a great part in future in the control of this disease. They will be given the necessary training.

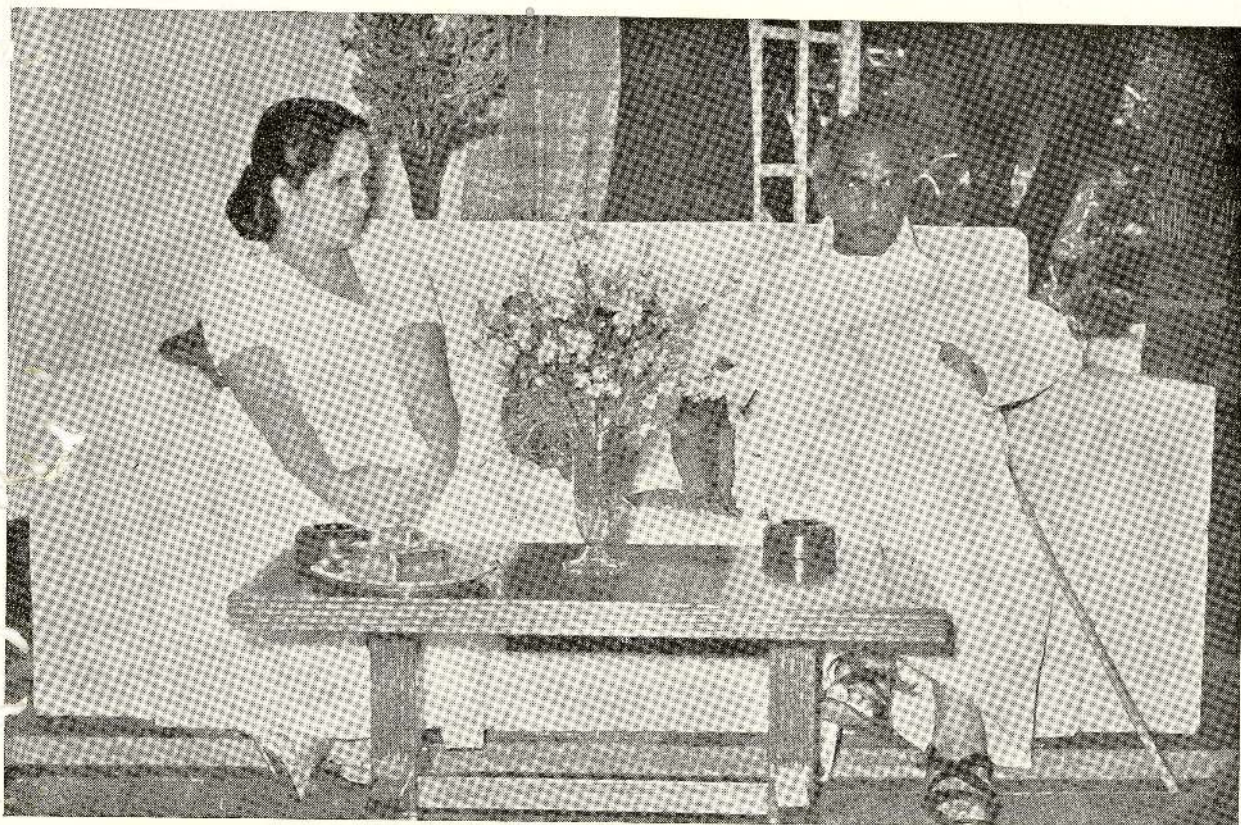
Rehabilitation

RECENTLY rehabilitation of cured Tuberculosis patients was undertaken and a Rehabilitation Centre was established. 172 such recovered patients were admitted to the Training School.

There is a National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis which is doing very good work, and is helping the T. B. Campaign of the Government.

We have also received very generous help from the Colombo Plan Organisation and the World Health Organisation and we wish to express our sincere thanks. The Government of Australia has also given us gifts to the value of Rs. 2,000,000.

The work done so far has brought down the mortality rate of Tuberculosis in the country. In 1951 the death rate per million of the population was 493. In 1957 the death rate was 205 per million of the population.



The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, called on the Prime Minister during his visit to Ceylon recently. Mr. Menon addressed the Ceylon Institute of World Affairs.

Foreign Affairs

THE Minister of Finance and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike, in the course of his address at the annual meeting of the Ceylon Institute of World Affairs on Sept. 5, said that as a result of the policy of dynamic neutralism, which the late Premier followed in regard to foreign affairs and to which the present Government was committed, Ceylon was able to make her contribution to the peace and harmony of the world. The Government had played a very important part in the Congo crisis, and it was Ceylon's resolution on this matter, which was accepted by the

U. N. Security Council in seeking to solve the problem. That resolution was drafted in Ceylon's Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and they were glad that they had been able to make a contribution to world peace.

He remarked that the late Mr. Bandaranaike's foreign policy marked a basic shift from that pursued by previous Governments. The most significant change was the opening of diplomatic relations with the Communist countries. He was proud to state that those contacts had gained distinctive advantages for Ceylon, particularly in the economic sphere.



◀ The Ceylon Premier, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, photographed with a goodwill mission from India which called on her recently—



◀ The Russian Ambassador, Mr. V. Yakovlev, speaking at a farewell dinner held in his honour shortly before his departure from Ceylon



The Russian Ambassador, Mr. V. Yakovlev, opening an Exhibition of Soviet Paintings at the Art Gallery, Colombo

He said that it was good that there was a body like the Ceylon Institute of World Affairs. The Institute had a special role to play in educating the people in international relations.

The Finance Minister earlier read a message from the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, who was unable to be present at the meeting. She wished the Institute all success and referred to the interest taken by the late premier in the formation of the Institute.

The President of the Institute, Mr. Wilmot A. Perera, said that they were greatly handicapped for want of accommodation. He recalled that the late Mr. Bandaranaike had promised to give them all assistance. He appealed to the Finance Minister to help them to find accommodation.

Relations with Arab Countries

THE Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, in a press statement issued on August 19, stated that her Government proposed to take certain remedial measures with

a view to strengthening the country's relations with the Arab countries.

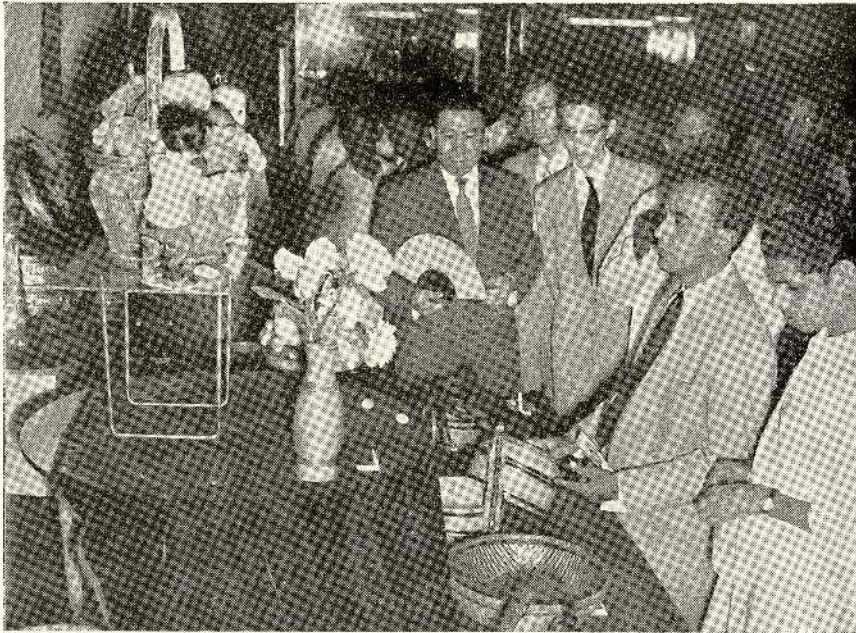
The following is the text of her statement:—"My Government has for some time had under review the accreditation of our Ambassador in Rome to Israel and the circumstances under which this decision was taken by the Caretaker Government of Mr. Dahanayake. My Government feels that the accreditation was carried through without adequate regard to the special difficulties of the situation in the Middle East or proper consideration of the possible effects the action would have on our relations with Arab countries, with whom we have close bonds of friendship.

"My Government recalls that when the question of sending a diplomatic representative to Israel came up during the lifetime of the late Prime Minister, he decided to refrain from doing so in recognition of the complexities of the situation in the Middle East.

The Prime Minister of Iraq greeting the head of the Ceylon Delegation to the 2nd Anniversary Celebrations of the Iraqi Republic, at a Reception given by General Kassem, Prime Minister of Iraq, to visiting delegates.

Left to right : Mr. Hashim Jawad, Foreign Minister of Iraq, General Kassem, Prime Minister of Iraq, and Major-General Anton Muttukumaru, High Commissioner for Ceylon in Pakistan, who headed the Ceylon delegation. The other Ceylon delegate was Mr. V. L. Wirasinha, Director of Commerce



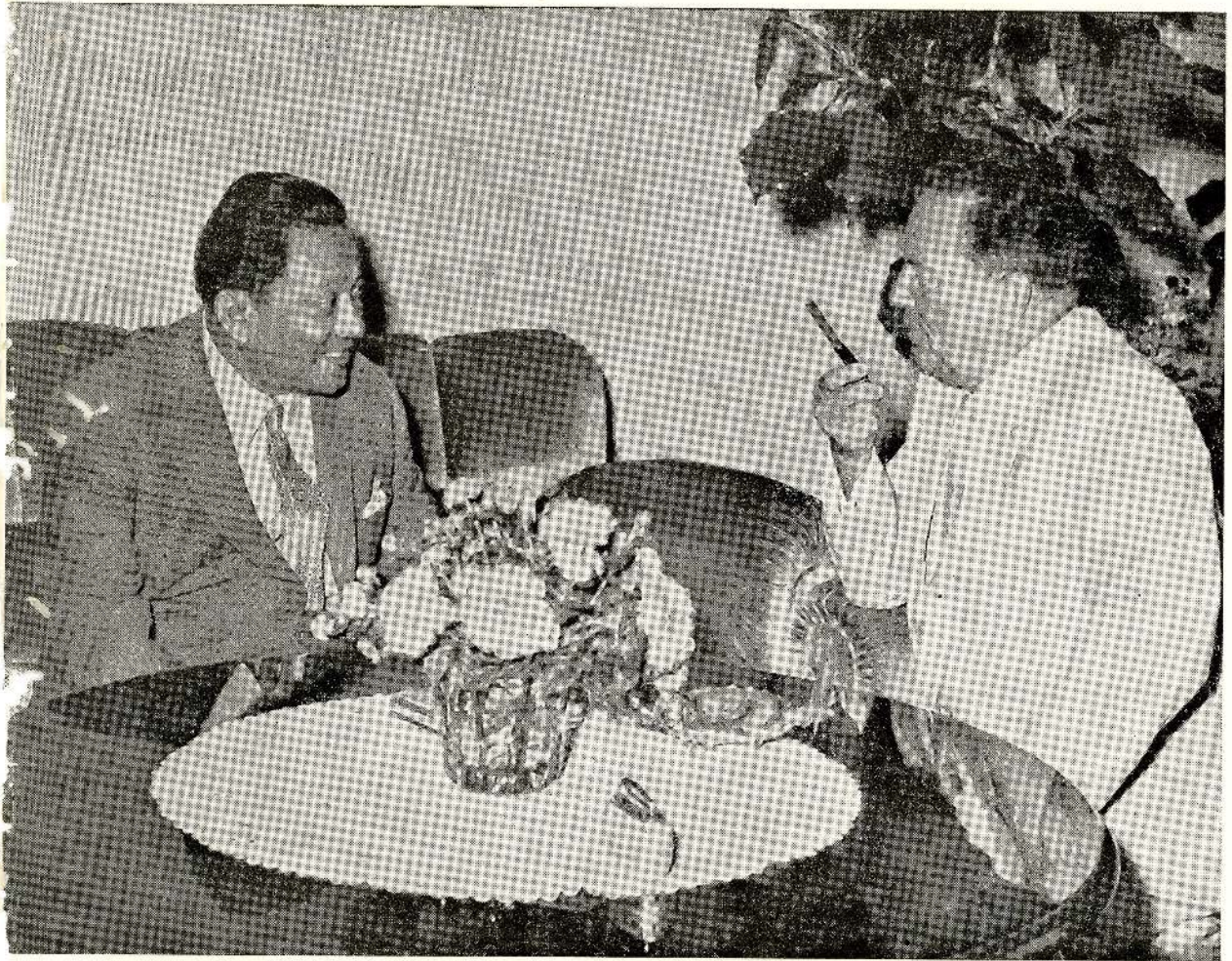


◀ A Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held at the Art Gallery, Colombo, recently. The Minister of Transport and Works, Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalle, is standing second from right

A section of the Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in Colombo recently

▼





Photograph taken in Brioni on July 29th at a meeting between Marshal Tito, President of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and Mr. A. B. Perera, Ambassador of Ceylon in Yugoslavia, where matters of mutual interest to both countries were discussed.

“ It is the view of my Government that the action of the Caretaker Government of Mr. Dahanayake reversed these basic policies. My Government now proposes to take certain urgent remedial measures with a view to strengthening and fostering our relations with the Arab countries.”

Canada's New High Commissioner

HIS Excellency Mr. James George, the High Commissioner for Canada in Ceylon, presented his Letter of Introduction to the Honourable Prime Minister when he paid his

first official call on her recently at “ Temple Trees”. His first formal call on His Excellency the Governor-General was made on the following morning at Queen's House.

CARE gifts vans

THE Minister of Health, Senator A. P. Jayasuriya, accepted on August 26, on behalf of the Ceylon Government, two mobile health units presented by the CARE Organisation. The gift was presented on behalf of CARE by the CARE Chief in Ceylon.

Speaking on the occasion, Senator Jayasuriya observed that worm infections and intestinal diseases were the most dangerous diseases facing the rural population today. He said that those two mobile units would operate in the towns of Kandy and Galle. He recalled a similar gift made by the CARE last year, which was used for the benefit of the flood refugees in the North Central Province.

Indonesia's New Ambassador

THE Government of the Republic of Indonesia has, with the concurrence of the Government of Ceylon, decided to appoint Mr. Asa Bafaqih, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia in Ceylon, in succession to Mr. R. M. Soerianata Djoemena.

USSR's New Ambassador

THE Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has, with the concurrence

of the Government of Ceylon, decided to appoint Mr. N. Y. Tarakanov, as their Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Ceylon in succession to His Excellency Mr. V. G. Yakovlev.

His Excellency Mr. N. Y. Tarakanov was born in 1913. He graduated from the Moscow Pedagogical Institute and also received special diplomatic straining.

He took part in the battle of Stalingrad during the Second World War, and was wounded. He held a number of positions of responsibility in the Soviets (Councils) of Working People's Deputies in Moscow City in 1942-1951.

He entered Diplomatic Service in 1951 and was Counsellor of the U. S. S. R. Embassy in Czechoslovakia from 1951-1955. He was an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R. from 1956-1958. Since 1958 he has been the Consul General of the U. S. S. R. in Bombay (India).

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