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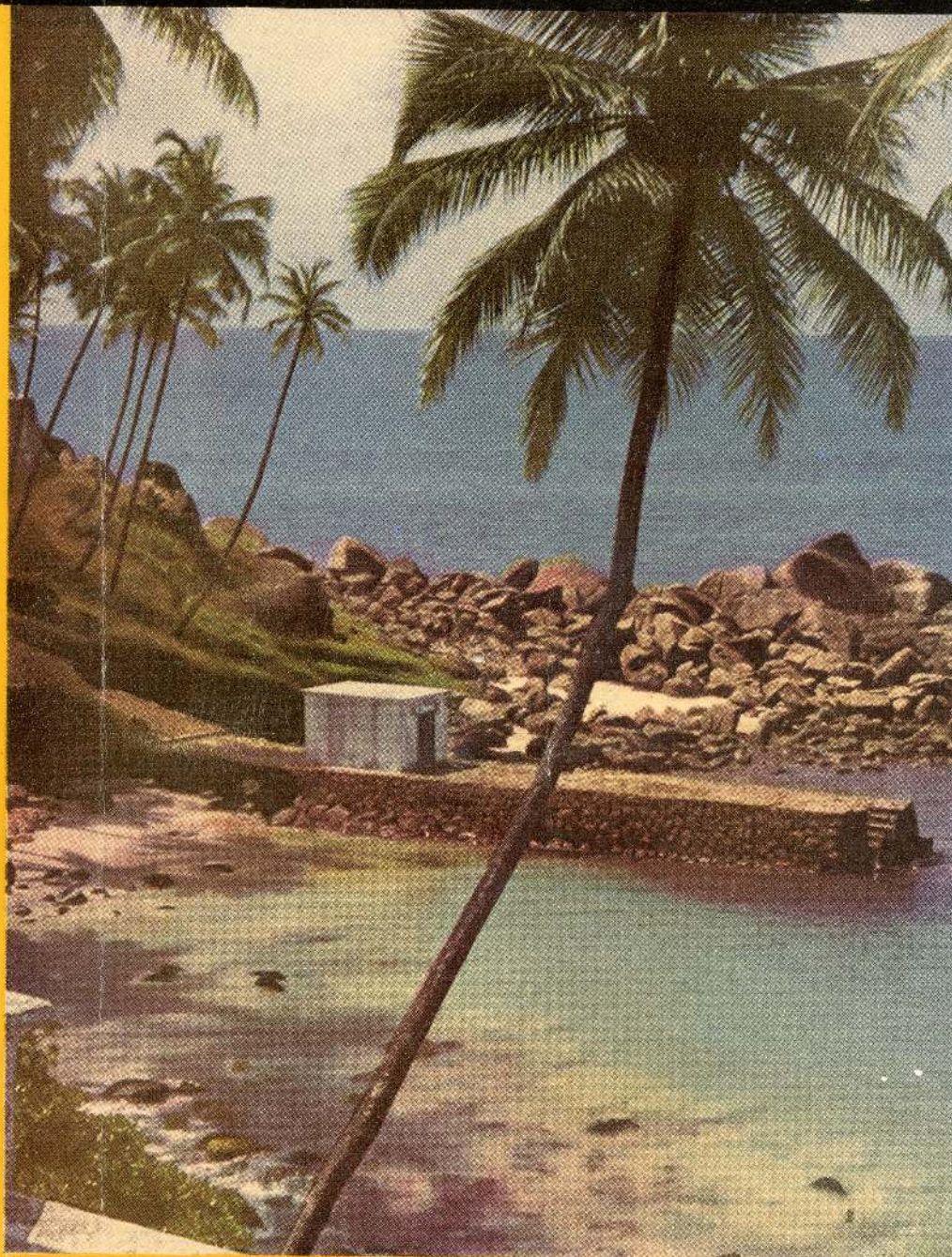
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**NOVEMBER, 1960**



# CEYLON

# Today

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## P. M's Message on UN Day

WE are commemorating today the XIVth Anniversary of the coming into force of the Charter of the United Nations. It is only fit and proper that the peoples of the world should utilise such a day for bringing to mind the principles and purposes of the United Nations and resolve to strengthen their determination to work towards the realisation of these ideals.

The United Nations Organisation has during the 15 years of its existence faced several severe and crucial tests. With the sad history of the League of Nations staring us in our face we are thankful that the United Nations did not succumb to the crises of its growth but is still alive and growing strong. I do not, however, mean to say that it has attained perfection or that its growth and future are to be taken for granted merely because it has managed to survive for 15 years. But what I do want to say is that the United Nations is the primary instrument of peace we have, and we should consciously and deliberately strive to strengthen it. If the United Nations should fail we will all be lost—it is a calamity the consequences of which I would not dare to imagine or depict. The famous and memorable phrase

coined by a diplomat in the late twenties or in the early thirties—that Peace is indivisible—has an infinitely greater ring of truth today than when it was coined. Peace in the circumstances of today has of necessity to have two dimensions—of breadth and of depth. It has to be global and it has to be, to quote a phrase often repeated by my late husband “total”. Mere absence of military conflicts of a world wide character does not mean Peace. We have not had any conflicts on such a scale for the last fifteen years. But yet we have lived, and still continue to live, through a nightmare—a wintry peace—a cold war peace which has chilled our spines. This is not real Peace. Total Peace means the absence of fear and suspicion and the establishment of mutual understanding among all the peoples of the world. Without such a Peace, we will always have the intolerable, oppressive fate of a terrible war hanging over our heads. There is a story about a conversation which Einstein had with a journalist sometime before his death which comes to my mind. Mr. Einstein was asked by a journalist as to what he thought would be the weapons that people would use in the next World War. Mr. Einstein replied that scientific inventions and technology

have been advancing at such a terrific pace that he would not dare to speculate on the type of weapons that would be used in the next world war; but he said that he would speak with much greater certainty about the type of weapons that man would use in the war after the next. Man, he said, would then fight with sticks and stones. I may add that these probably would have to come from the radio-active rubble-heap which is all that would be left of the world after another world war.

### No Choice

The world in which we live today gives us absolutely no choice. If you do not want to destroy all that man has striven to establish through all these long years of his arduous climb from his primitive cave days, in nuclear smoke, we have no alternative but to think of Peace and only Peace, and strive to live in Peace. We have to search, and search desperately too, for some way out of this nightmarish world of fear and suspicion. Modern technology has opened up vistas of immeasurable possibilities of a great new world opening out before us—the whole vast future is waiting to be harvested. It will be a great crime if we were to turn our backs on all these and bring death to people who ask for life.

Even in the narrow context of the ideological conflict that is raging today, please permit me to say that it will be self-defeating for any of the ideological groups we have today, to embark on policies which would lead to the death of the very people whom each of them desires to win over to his respective way of thinking. Our generation has no special right to think that we have arrived at ultimate wisdom any more than the countless earlier generations that have lived their lives and died. Our experiences, our beliefs, our ideals and our institutions, however, passionately we may hold on to them, after all are rooted in the particular needs of the times we live in and much of them may not have any relevance to, or any

particular validity in, the times in which the succeeding generations will live their lives, just as the notions and ideas of the primitive nomads have not much meaning in the times we live in. We have therefore no right to think and talk of holy wars for perpetrating our particular ideas and institutions and in the process hold the entire future of mankind to ransom. No system political, social or economic and no ideology, no system of beliefs could endure long if it does not have the capacity to satisfy the aspirations of humanity. Ideals and beliefs which have inherent strength which have the element of the eternal do not need the backing of nuclear arsenals for their survival. Let the future generations decide what they want or what is good for them. Our supreme duty is to allow them to live and work out their own ideas and systems of moralities just as our ancestors have allowed us to live and work out our own ways of life and thinking. The maintenance of Peace is therefore a supreme obligation which we owe to civilisation and humanity, and all the unborn generations.

Peace is the concern of the whole world, but a great measure of responsibility for its maintenance, the circumstances of today, rests on those who have the power to destroy it. I must say that I fully believe that none of the Big Powers want to have a war. The primary danger that confronts us however is not War by deliberate design, but if I may say so, War by accident; in the over wrought atmosphere of today, some little fortuitous happening, some small technical miscarriage, some hasty impulsive action, can well ignite a world-wide conflagration. That is really the frightening predicament. It is imperative that all our policies and all our actions should be directed and conditioned, towards the dispelling of this impossible atmosphere. We cannot carry on with the time-worn and time discredited attitude that to achieve Peace we should be prepared for War. Peace cannot be cultivated through warlike attitudes and we have to rid

ourselves of this type of thinking if we are to achieve peace. All countries should resolve and agree to settle all their differences—whatever be their magnitude—through peaceful negotiations without threat of or recourse to force. Each country and each group of countries should be allowed, without outside interference, to organise itself in the way it thinks best, and in a manner which accords with the genius of its people. It is indeed gratifying to note that the principles of peaceful co-existence which are based on this approach have received universal acclaim and recognition. What is really more important and necessary is that we should scrupulously refrain from violating in practice what we have been so ready to proclaim in theory.

### **Total Disarmament**

The most important single factor that would help substantially our efforts towards peace is genuine total disarmament under the effective international control. I do admit that the policy of building up armaments have no doubt been the direct outcome of the atmosphere of fear in which the countries of the world—particularly the Big Powers—have lived through; but settlement of the disarmament question would indeed go a great way—a very great way—in laying the foundation for peace. Recently there was a report, I believe published in America, that in the near future something like 20 countries would have the necessary technical knowledge for extracting fissile material. We had also another report that, in another country they have discovered cheaper and speedier method for making them. If these are true, they do not augur well for peace. It has been difficult enough to find agreement when we have had only a small nuclear club; the situation would become impossible if the production of atom bombs were to follow the lines of a commodity boom. The settlement of the disarmament question does not brook any delay. We admit that disarmament should proceed

in such a way as to maintain generally at the various stages the balance of armed power between the two power groups. But I must stress that what we need is genuine, complete and general disarmament under effective international control and not any scheme for merely controlling armaments. We cannot accept either, any subterfuges designed to evade an early settlement of this question. I would urge the big powers—those who possess these terrible weapons—to come together in a genuine effort to work out a solution. But at the same time I should say that the problem of disarmament cannot be entirely left to these powers because it is a matter which concerns the whole world. The United Nations should therefore be—and it has the right to be—actively associated with the efforts to achieve a settlement of this question.

There is another matter which I wish to refer today. Even though the whole world has denounced the continuation of colonial regimes we have still a large number of territories and peoples who are under colonial domination. Colonialism is an outrage against the ideals of the Charter, against any sense of human decency. Besides, it has also greatly poisoned the atmosphere of international relations, and is a potential source of international conflict. It is important therefore that all the peoples who are still under the control of alien masters should be given their right to administer their countries without any further delay.

The United Nations has to undertake great responsibilities in the future. It is, as I said earlier, the only real instrument of peace we have—the meeting ground of the various peoples of the world. But in order that the United Nations would be able to rise to its full moral stature, it is necessary that we should move to correct certain imbalances obtaining now in its structure. The United Nations, no doubt is, in its general composition, gradually becoming more representative of the world. The admission of a large

*(Continued on page 11)*



The Ministers  
arrive at the Palali  
airport

## Ministers Tour North

A three-man ministerial party consisting of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, the Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake and the Minister of Transport, Posts and Works, Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalla paid a three-day visit to the Jaffna Peninsula commencing on October 20th, the day following the Hindu festival of Deepavali. The Ministers were welcomed at the Palali Airport by a representative gathering including the Government Agent, Mr. Sri Kantha, Dr. H. W. Thambiah, Commissioner of Assize, Mr. Alfred Durayappah, M. P. for Jaffna and Mr. M. Sivasithamparam, M. P. for Udupiddy.

Said the Minister of Finance at the airport: "Our party symbol is the Hand and our representatives come here offering the hand of friendship. Most of the Northern and Eastern M. Ps belong to the Federal Party whose symbol is the House. We are sure that the doors of this House will extend to us its hospitality.

The Minister of Industries, speaking in Tamil said that having studied in Jaffna for seven years he considered Jaffna as his second home. Whatever differences might exist among politicians the common people lived as children of the same mother. He was certain that everyone would co-operate in

their endeavours for the betterment of the country as a whole.

The Minister of Transport said that he had always been fighting for amity between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. As Minister of Transport, he would hold the scales evenly. He promised to work for the economic development of the area.

### At Cement Factory

From the airport the Ministers proceeded to the Kankasanturai Cement Factory where they were welcomed by the employees. At a public meeting held in the factory premises Mr. Maithripala Senanayake appealed to the workers of the North to join hands with the workers of the South for the industrial advancement of the country.

In the evening the Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs inaugurated the Jaffna District Savings Week.

Speaking on the occasion the Minister of Finance appealed to the people of the North

to join hands with the people of the South to fight the common enemies of poverty and disease and to help build a richer and better Ceylon.

Mr. Bandaranaike said that federalism was not economically feasible. It would not develop the country but would act as a barrier against growth. He cited examples to prove this argument. He said the North had what the South lacked and the South had what the North lacked and thus the North and the South should get together to develop the country.

### No Communal Problem

The Minister pointed out that there was no communal problem. It was the organised acts of certain criminal forces that had temporarily breached the cordiality that existed between the Sinhalese and the Tamils for generations.

Continuing, Mr. Bandaranaike said that during the 1958 racial riots no Tamils were



The Ministers, profusely garlanded, on arrival at the airport



◀ Mr. Maithripala Senanayake arriving at the main gate of the K. K. S. Cement Factory

Mr. P. G. B. Kalugalla, Minister of Transport and Works, opening the Pannai Causeway in Jaffna  
▼







Mr. Kalugalla  
inspecting the  
Hamenhiel Fort at  
Kays

harassed in his Dompe electorate. He declared that racial problems were forced at times on the people by designing politicians only in order to again votes.

He said that even during the time of the late Premier the S. L. F. P. did nothing to divide the country and he cited examples like the opening of the Kantalai Sugar Factory to prove his argument. The present government too would never do anything to disrupt and divide the country, he added.

Speaking further, the Minister said that many leaders of the Federal Party had openly stated that they believed in his fundamental integrity and honesty and at all times he would uphold that.

The Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, said that the people of Jaffna needed no introduction to savings as it was their own making.



▲ A scene from the Art Show, depicting the story of "Yalpadi"

### Savings Essential

He said that the Government was trying to develop the country economically and as such the savings of the people were very necessary for investment in industrialization.

The Minister said that the Government always wanted to give a better deal to the workers and it was the duty of all workers to support the Government. When the country was economically advanced and developed there would be no problems. Even the language problem would disappear, he added.

On the 21st morning the Minister of Transport formally opened the Bascule bridge on the Pannai causeway. Addressing the gathering which attended the ceremony the Minister said that the new bridge would now connect all the islands in the Jaffna Peninsula.

He further said that during the last elections they had to fight against communalism. They now had a mandate from the Sinhalese to treat the Tamils as their younger brothers.



▶ Mr. Kalugalla laying the foundation stone for the new Railway Station at Jaffna



The Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, addressing the Jaffna District Savings Rally

"We must now build a causeway to connect the two major communities", said the Minister of Finance speaking on the occasion. The Minister said that he was very touched by the kind reception according to them.

His constituency of Dompe was a very backward one with no electric lights or proper communications. Not one child in his constituency had become a graduate. Let not people in the North imagine that their's was the only neglected area.

He extended an invitation to the M. P. for Kayts, Mr. V. A. Kandiah and the M. P. for Jaffna, Mr. Alfred Durayappah to visit his constituency. Any M. P. could come to his constituency and judge for himself whether the bogey of communalism was a fact, he added.

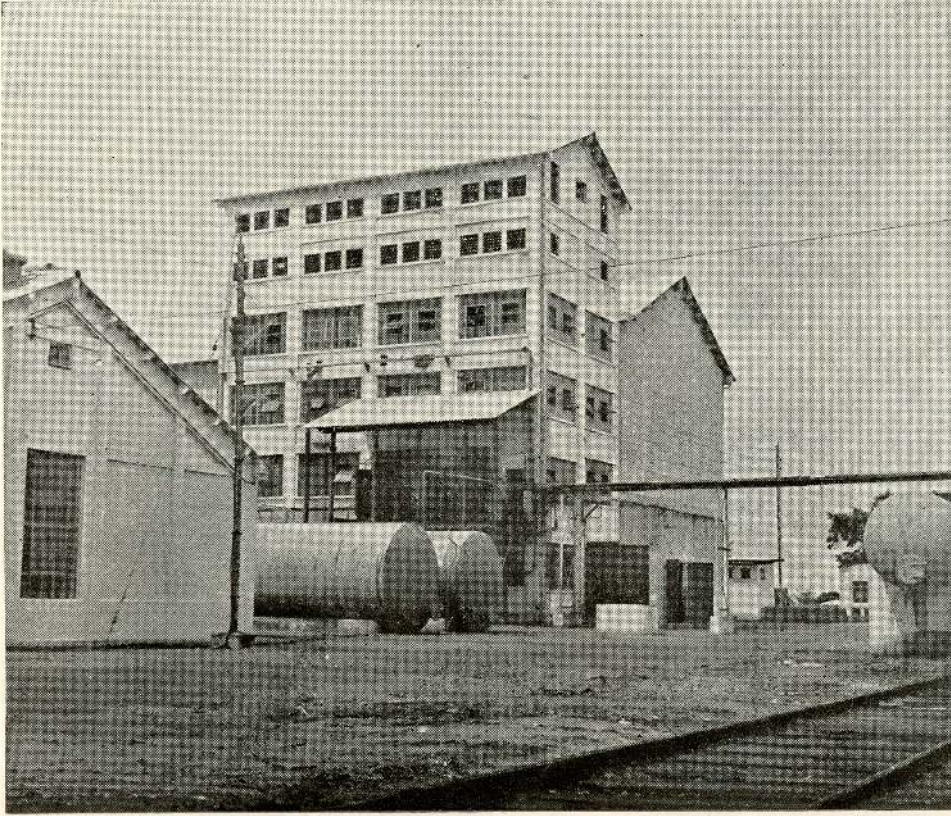
### Arts Festival

Later in the day Mr. Maithripala Senanayake opened the Arts Festival at Jaffna College held under the auspices of the Jaffna District Pradesh Mandalam. The Minister said that the Sinhalese and Tamil cultures had hardly any difference and the two should progress for the good of the country.

On the final day of the Minister's stay in Jaffna, Mr. Kalugalla laid the foundation stone for a new railway station.

The new station which is to be built at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs will be equipped with the latest amenities for passengers.

The Minister of Transport speaking on the occasion said that with the completion of an up-to-date station in Jaffna a long-felt need would be met. He said that wherever they



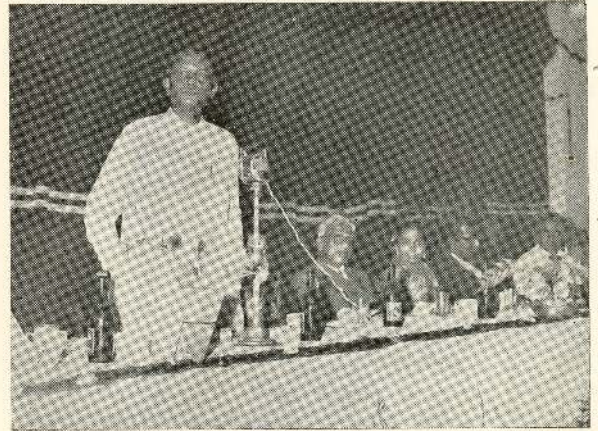
Section of the  
Paranthan Factory

Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, an Old Boy of the College, speaking at the O. B. A. Dinner of St. John's College, Jaffna. The Chief Guest was the Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike. The Minister of Transport, Posts and Works, Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalla was also present

went in the North the rural population had come out in large numbers to greet them and had requested that the various shortcomings in their areas be rectified. He found that the imaginary hatred for the Sinhalese did not exist in the minds of the rural masses of the Jaffna area. What was uppermost in their minds was the betterment of their economic positions and the Government would give all assistance to the rural population of the North to better their lot.

Mr. Kalugalla said that even Federal Party M. P's have practically conceded that the Government was very fair to the Tamils and he added that the Government would at all times be fair to the Tamils and promote inter-communal harmony.

The Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, speaking in Tamil said that he counted 33 years of friendship with the North and he



was happy to be associated with any move that was aimed at bettering the economic needs of his brethren from the North. He said that as a former Minister of Transport he was happy to have got Cabinet approval for a large sum of money to build the new station.

In conclusion he wished that the very little difference that existed between the two major communities be forgotten for the greater glory of a united welfare state of Lanka.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, said that the Government was happy to spend such a large sum of money on a new station because the foundation laid today was not only for a new station but for a firmer cementing of the ties of oneness existing between the two major communities.

He said that with the improvement of the modes of communication the two communities would be linked up better and would understand each other better.

Continuing Mr. Bandaranaike said that the Government would be administratively fair to all communities.

He exhorted that more and more leaders of the North should visit the South and thus promote harmony between the two communities.

In conclusion the Minister thanked the people of the North for the kind hospitality showered on them during their brief stay in Jaffna by the ordinary people of the area.

### P. M's MESSAGE ON UN DAY

*(Continued from page 3)*

number of African countries to membership this year is a great and significant event in the history of the United Nations and we are all proud and glad of it. But, still there are drawbacks which we have to take note of. The People's Republic of China is still outside the fold. Try as hard we might, we fail to understand the reasons for keeping this great country out. China's exclusion can only damage the United Nations and our efforts towards peace. We cannot have a disarmament scheme without China's participation. We must rectify this grievous anomaly and let us not delay about it.

There is also another level at which the United Nations should broaden out. The countries of Asia and Africa are grossly under-represented in the various principal organs of the U. N. like the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretariat. The United Nations should become genuinely representative, not only as far as its general membership is concerned, but also in its internal structure. The rectification of these anomalies should be undertaken without delay if we are to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to face up to the great tasks that await it.



The Castle Street Maternity Hospital

## The Island of Health Educators

*ACCORDING to the writer, health education activities of surprising scope and variety are carried out in Ceylon. Dr. H. H. Dix, WHO S. E. Asia Regional Office, gives a brief review of some of them and the results they have achieved. The article is reproduced from the W. H. O. booklet "Rural Health Digest."*

The island has been divided into 15 districts, each with a full-time health educator in charge. These health educators are sanitary inspectors with special training in

health education either in Ceylon or (for about 50 per cent. of them) abroad both in the U. S. and U. K. In addition to the districts, health educators are working in the corporations and in special campaigns.

Besides the training programmes in health education for sanitary inspectors and midwives, a similar programme for hospital staff is being prepared and a health education training programme for medical officers is in the planning stage.

Present activities in the field centre on :—

- (1) Environmental sanitation with special emphasis on latrine construction and provision of safe water from sanitary wells. Remarkable successes in both fields have been demonstrated, based on government financial assistance (Rs. 40 for each latrine)
- (2) In-service training for hospital staff in personal hygiene, cleanliness, food handling, etc.
- (3) Health education with employees of the tea and rubber estates. There is a growing demand for such education due to the resulting reduction of absenteeism for health reasons.
- (4) Health education of Buddhist priests.
- (5) Co-operation with rural and village development authorities in training institutions and in the field.
- (6) Preparation of teaching guides in co-operation with the professions for nurses, midwives, sanitary inspectors.
- (7) Provision of materials, visual aids, etc., by a special material production unit. Regular health newsletters are also being published.
- (8) Setting up and working with School Health Councils (there are about 200 of these).

The annual budget for health education is Rs. 20,000 out of which Rs. 15,000 were allotted this year to the material production unit. The following is a brief survey of some aspects of the widespread health education activities in the island.

### Colombo and Hospitals

In Colombo, the public health service of the corporation employs 40 doctors, 40 sanitary inspectors, 50 nurses, 60 public health midwives. The health educator was trained in

London. Orientation courses in health education have been given to nearly all auxiliary personnel.

The State-financed Colombo group of hospitals has its own health educator. Health education is being carried out in one ward and one clinic on an experimental basis and regular in-service training of staff—with special attention to cooks and persons handling food—is being conducted in all hospitals.

Information is being collected on problems by questioning the many relatives visiting patients and an information centre/enquiry office is planned.

Patients are briefed by the health educator and staff in socio-medical aspects relating to their stay in the hospital. A courtesy drive for staff who have contact with patients has been organized. Both activities are felt to have resulted in improvement of the services of the hospital.

Following good experience with a survey into food handling in hospital kitchens, based on a specially prepared questionnaire, similar charts are being designed for provision stores, bakeries, dairies, etc. Some of them are already in use.

Detailed syllabi for kitchen hygiene and lectures for cooks have been prepared in co-operation with sanitary and health inspectors. Courses of 27 lectures are given and promotion and certain benefits are based on certificates obtained in these courses.

### T. B. Campaign

The health educator of the T. B. Campaign works under the technical guidance of the health education officer at the State level both in community education and in chest hospitals, with emphasis on patient education. The health educators in the Divisions provide for assistance in the field.

There are about 1,000 T. B. workers and 4 health educators in the Mass Miniature



Interior view of one  
of the Colombo  
Hospitals

Assessment Team and seven propaganda officers doing BCG propaganda. Eighteen public health inspectors have been trained in the centre for two weeks in health education in T. B. work.

There is an in-service training programme for all staff of the attached institutions and a class on health for office workers during office hours.

The health educator in the Rural Health Development Unit, Kalutara, has worked

eight years in health education in a community development programme. Training classes for Buddhist priests are organized and a community council has been established to co-ordinate development work.

This council works in all fields, including problems of health: it is interested in kitchen gardens, an anti-rabies drive, a blood donation campaign, etc. There are training classes for kitchen staff in hospitals and food handlers—even classes for children in creches.



For about a year Buddhist priests have been active in health education work, with encouraging results. Requests from individual priests for training are coming in and are being met.

Health education work is also being done in the Kalutara hospital and training classes are organized in all seven hospitals of the Division.

In Kalutara health education is incorporated in the basic and postgraduate training of sanitary inspectors and in the post-graduate training for medical officers of health (6 hours in a 6-week course against 72 hours in the basic training course of 9 months duration for sanitary inspectors, 12 hours in the public health nurses course).

In the teacher-training college the medical officer and the health educator have 54 hours each. The syllabus for this teacher training in health and health education has been drawn up by the national joint school health committee.

At Pussella, in the Ratnapura Division, the Rural Development Centre runs two-weeks courses for participants selected and drawn from private organizations. Men come in groups of 30 and there is a one-month course for women. Sinhala is the medium of teaching.

Lectures are given in the mornings. In the afternoon practical work is done (needle-work, cottage industries, house gardening for women: compost pits, health sanitation work, kitchen gardening, etc., for men.) Seventy-five per cent. of the lectures are about health.

The teaching staff for this is drawn from the public health service in the neighbourhood and organized together with the divisional health educator.

### Group Discussions

Dynamics of group discussion are being taught. The trainees organise themselves into three groups. One, responsible for

catering, receives money and a van and provides the food for the course. The second is responsible for sanitation within the institution and the third for social service. The Government pays Rs. 1.50 per diem and the students run the whole establishment themselves.

At one school visited in the Ratnapura Division, there is a school health council and students of the upper classes have formed a social service league. Another group is called a "little mothers class" and received about 25 hours of lectures from supervisory public health midwives. The social service league did a survey of a neighbouring village which later provided them with the opportunity for practical work.

A student is appointed as secretary, records are kept and reports are given monthly to the Education Officer, Ratnapura. (Similar groups are organized in quite a number of schools). During the All Ceylon Health Week this group prepared an exhibit based on the survey findings and then started to work with villagers to solve some of the problems.

Health education projects are carried on, especially in rubber and tea estates. On one estate in the Badulla Division the programme was stopped to find out whether health activities started by the employees would be discontinued. They were not. In fact there is more demand for classes from the people, as well as from management, than can be easily met.

One estate reported that as a result of four years of a health education programmes, health statistics show a very favourable picture compared with previous years and those of other estates.

In two farm schools where agricultural training is given for one year, health education gets a total of 160 hours. Students go back to villages to act as agricultural leaders and advisers. They form young farmers club and the health educator continues to work with them.

There is a training programme for village headmen. They meet once a month and the health educator teaches community organisation principles and explains health and its importance.

Also in the Badulla Division, a training programme at the Pirivena (training institution of Buddhist priests) offers lessons on public health principles and principles of community development (correlating health into this). The place of religion in society and the responsibility of religious leaders for the welfare of their flock is stressed.

A study of community problems is undertaken, mental health in childhood discussed as well as communicable diseases and their prevention, nutrition, some physiology and hygiene, environmental sanitation, first aid, the working of the health department, that of WHO, study of vital statistics and practical work, such as first aid, preparing a balanced diet, clean up campaigns, community surveys, and preparation of health education materials. There are written assignments on public utility works in the area.

This work with priests bears fruit. For instance, at the annual festival at Makiyan-gane, where thousands gather for 5 days, sanitary provisions are made, guidelines are provided on health for pilgrims, posters displayed and film programmes and talks by public address system given at night.

### In Kandy

In Kandy, where the health educator shares his office with the full-time school health officer, in-service training of kitchen staff in hospitals was found again, as well as an information service to serve the 4-500 visitors who come to see their relatives in hospital.

A health education programme is carried out in the schools. There is a parent-teacher organization and the medical

members of the district group head similar groups in the areas where they work.

The health education officer supplements class room teaching in health and hygiene by five lectures a week in different schools. A total of 15 to 20 hours for each group is given.

Education of food handlers has had a good response. An evening class in a restaurant is held. The local association of merchants asked for certificates to be issued after the course.

Six MCH clinics are assisted in health education. Lists of community needs are compiled with the help of health inspectors and the people, and serve as basis for education programmes. A programme for public health instruction and health education is provided for the hospital school of nursing.

In another district, in which a colonisation scheme, bringing in new settlers, is being run, there is a fundamental education project, co-operating with health education pilot projects. Estate health education classes, "little mothers" classes, in-service training for departmental staff and kitchen hygiene courses are being offered.

Public health inspectors are assisted in the rural sanitation scheme. Provision of latrines, compost pits, boiled cooled water, improvement of housing, introduction of kitchen gardens are some of the highlights of the programme.

Health education courses are offered in a training institution for agricultural workers. Voluntary organisations request and get help from the health educator, who also speaks at a monthly teachers' conference.

Activities reported above are by no means exceptional in the public health service of Ceylon. Health educators are working on the same lines in other parts of the country, too, and there is a well-developed programme in school health education.

# Incentives for Entry of Foreign Capital

THE Minister of Finance, Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike, announced in the House of Representatives on September 15th the conditions under which foreign capital would be permitted to invest in industry in Ceylon.

He said: "One of the highlights of policy set out in the Sri Lanka Freedom Party manifesto was the controlled introduction of foreign capital to give an impetus to the progress of our economic development. In the Throne Speech the Government has already declared that a statement will shortly be made setting out conditions under which foreign capital investment would be welcome. I should like to take this opportunity to make an authoritative declaration on behalf of the Government to define the scope and purpose of our objective."

Continuing the Minister said: "It is the view of our Government that participation of foreign capital would be welcome under the following conditions:

## Conditions

(1) That it will generally be for productive purposes particularly in new fields of industrial activity or in fields where the private sector has not already established itself in this country.

(2) That it should generally be permitted in collaboration with local enterprise, such collaboration being dispensed with only if local enterprise is not forthcoming or if the

enterprise undertakes the manufacture of products for export under trade names of wide usage.

(3) It should lead to progressive domestic manufacture of goods substituting ultimately for imports to the highest practicable degree.

(4) It should provide for the training of management and skills locally.

(5) It should generally not enter the fields reserved for the expansion of the public sector which include at present iron and steel, cement, chemicals, fertilisers, textiles, tyres and tubes, sugar and its by-products, mineral sands, salt, ceramics, plywood, leather footwear, paper, roofing tiles and ayurvedic drugs.

Foreign capital that will conform to these requirements will be welcome in Ceylon. Such capital will enjoy all the tax, tariff and other benefits accruing to local capital and will in addition be given the following assurances:

(1) repatriation of dividends and eventual repatriation of assets will be freely permitted;

(2) bringing in of necessary technical and managerial personnel will be freely permitted;

(3) such personnel will be permitted to transmit part of their earnings abroad;

(4) the Government agrees in principle to make provision for the avoidance of double taxation by means of government to government agreements."



An elephant at work

## Save the Elephant!

LLOYD FERNANDO

THE capturing of elephants in Ceylon dates back to before the Christian Era and the first European account of this sport is that of Pliny who took down the information supplied by the Sinhala Ambassadors to Claudius. Elephants, even then, were strictly protected and the penalty for killing one was whipping, confiscation of property or banishment.

There will always be a special place in many hearts for the elephant. One of the most interesting facts is that the two kinds of living elephants (African, *Loxodonta africana*, and Asiatic or Indian, *Elephas maximus*) are the only survivors of a huge order of animals with over three hundred different branches, which, during the past

sixty million years, has been spread over almost the whole of the earth. The elephant has played a significant part in the history of religion, war, art, mythology, and even music; it produces, in the ivory of its tusks, a valuable article of commerce, and for more than three thousand years it has ranked with the horse, the dog and the camel as a faithful servant of man.

### Creatures of Affection

Elephants are creatures of affection and perhaps none of the so-called lower animals enriches the purely mechanical processes of reproduction with a nicer sensibility. This seems to be particularly true of the Asiatic species which has been the subject of most of the observations made. Lieut-Colonel J. H. Williams has described in "Elephant Bill" how two elephants become attracted, court and finally mate, with an evident fondness for each other that is far removed from the blind biological lust normally ascribed to the beasts. Richard Carrington says that he learnt in India during the war how elephants

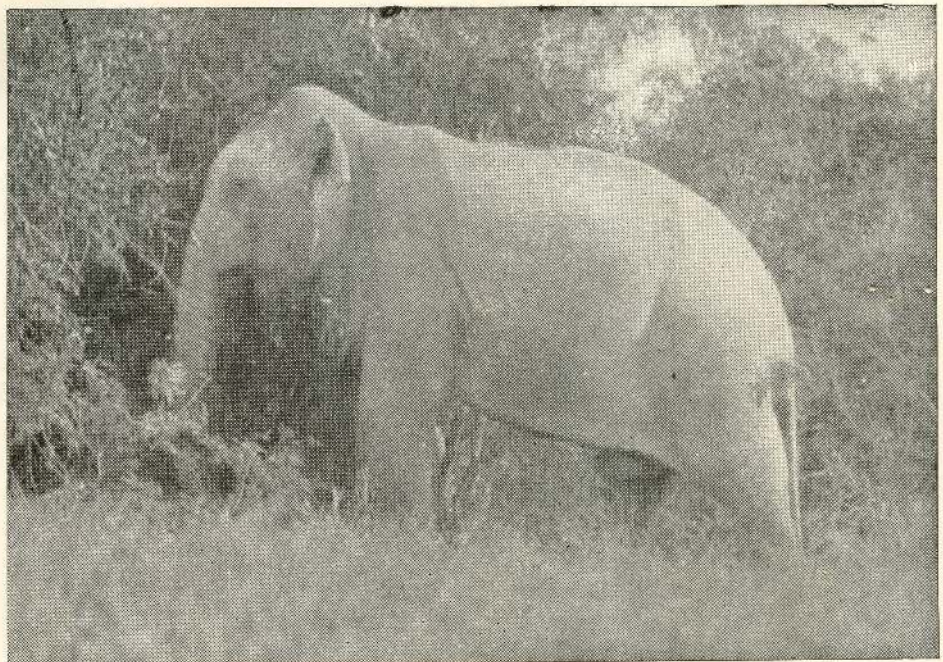
often showed an affection and solicitude for their mates that could well be held up as an example to members of our own species!

Individual male and female elephants often show a special affinity for one another, even before the outset of the mating season arouses a mutual desire for sexual communion. The courting couple shows a keen interest in one another by keeping regular company.

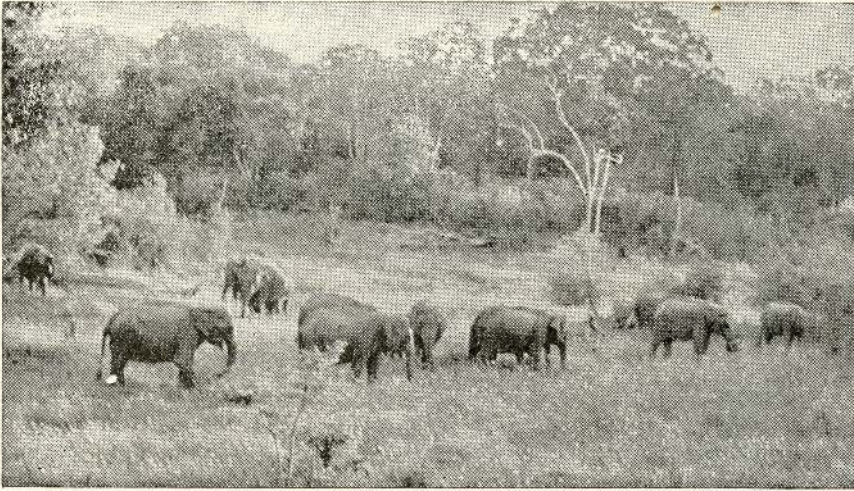
Elephants will demonstrate their mutual regard for each other by certain physical signs. They will fondle one another with their trunks, stand face to face and pinch each other gently with their mouths, or butt each other playfully in the ribs. Several examples of maternal devotion have been recorded. Williams in "Elephant Bill" writes how a working elephant trapped in a flooded river with her three-month old calf risked death to save the offspring she loved.

### Parental Care

The cows gently fondle their young affectionately with their trunks, wash them



An elephant feeding among the scrubby bushes at the Ruhuna National Park



Wild elephants roaming  
along one of the jungle-girt  
plains of the Ruhuna  
National Park

and keep watch on them to see that they do not stray into danger. They also discipline the young and spank them severely sometimes ; but such severity is genuinely due to maternal affection and this behaviour on the part of the cows extends to calves other than the mother's own. When a calf is orphaned, it always finds another cow in the herd who accepts it as her foster-child.

When a herd of elephants is on the move the cows usually go first, their calves trotting behind them. It is amazing to see how they adapt their stride to enable the young ones to keep up. This is a most charming sight indeed ! If a sudden alarm causes the herd to take flight, the bulls hurry on ahead but the cows will always stay by their calves, however imminent the danger is.

#### **Bulkiest Animal—Least Noise**

An elephant continues to grow for 35 or 40 years and, if in good condition may live to 120 years. Wild elephants feed for at least sixteen hours out of every twenty-four and thus eat far more than elephants in captivity. In spite of their size elephants are never clumsy. If a herd is alarmed the calves disappear under their mothers.

During a stampede it is most surprising that they are not trampled and injured. Known cases of a calf being injured in the most violent of stampedes are so few as to be negligible. The largest and bulkiest elephant moves through the jungle with astonishingly little noise ; the elephant is a master in the art of concealment.

Elephants live on friendly terms with most of the other creatures of the wild. Tigers frequently attack Asiatic elephant calves, and lions have also been known to attack the African species, but otherwise elephants have little to fear from the larger flesh-eating animals. Snakes are not a serious menace, as their venom is not strong enough to kill such a large animal.

The elephant is the largest and strongest of terrestrial animals but it is strange to say, it is completely herbivorous. The food of the animal is obtained in the surroundings in which it lives. It generally consists of grass, wild creepers, leaves, young shoots, fruits and barks of some trees and aquatic vegetation. Plants belonging to the family of the plantain tree form a delicacy. Its feeding time in the wild state is generally early morning or late evening and is known to eat about 600 to 700 pounds of green food per day.

The elephant has a highly developed sense of smell but its eye-sight and hearing are poor. The animal is rarely still. It stands for hours swinging first on one leg and then another, rubbing its feet together, flapping its ears and moving the trunk and tail. It sleeps either standing or lying down during the midnight hours. The animal dislikes the direct heat of the sun and also heavy rain. When exposed to the sun, it throws sand or dust on its body and enjoys itself in this pastime. It loves water and spends hours in bathing and squirting the liquid over itself.

### So Useful and So Popular

To us in Asia, the elephant has been one of the most useful of animals from time immemorial in the construction of roads, the clearing of jungles, the building of temples and in countless other jobs, which, even in this age of machinery can be performed only by such a strong animal. It is the only wild animal that is capable of such a remarkable degree of domestication; its docility and obedience when thoroughly trained exceed that of any other animal. Its life, whether in captivity or freedom, suggests that it is indefatigable, as it can work without a stop for long periods and can walk for days in the jungle stopping only occasionally for a mouthful of food.

By reason of its size, strength and unusual appearance, the elephant has been a source of profound astonishment and curiosity to man ever since he evolved the power of reflective thought. Apart from its practical use, the elephant has always been an animal in much demand for purposes of show and entertainment.

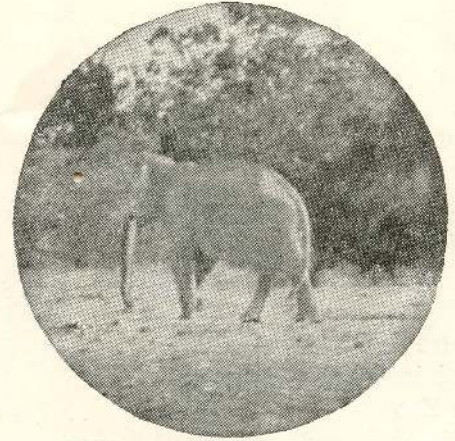
Since the Stone Age times elephants have been a popular subject with primitive artists in Africa and the East. They are depicted both in engravings on rock faces and the walls of caves and as wood carvings.

The elephant has been equally popular with artists in civilized communities, and has been depicted in every medium. In ancient

times one particularly common use of its image was on coins and medals, for it was regarded as a symbol of power and longevity.

### Religious Significance

Elephant sculptures and figurines are particularly popular in the East; some have a religious significance while others are simply decorative in intent. The great Hindu God of wisdom and prudence, Ganesa, is always depicted with an elephant's head, perhaps to indicate his sagacity. This appears to be the main use of the elephant in eastern religious art. Elephants also appear on temples and public buildings of all periods.



An elephant at the Ruhuna National Park

To a person in India, Ceylon or Burma the elephant always brings to mind festivals and processions.

Elephants have played a part in literature, in music, and even in ballet. They have figured largely in the works of poets, essayists and novelists of later generations.

### Save the Elephant !

According to the Administration Report of the Warden, Department of Wild Life, for 1959, the mortality of elephants in Ceylon is

highest from shooting in defence of crops, and some of the elephants reported as having died from natural causes, the report says, may have been due to wounds received while raiding chena crops.

The administration report goes further to say that what is now left of the once famous Bingiriya herd is a miserable fifteen animals.

Statistics of elephants found dead and shot in defence of crops during the period 1951-1958, according to the Report are as follows :

	<i>Elephants found dead</i>	<i>Elephants shot in defence of Crops</i>
1951 ..	121	54
1952 ..	74	39
1953 ..	82	56
1954 ..	81	51
1955 ..	84	48
1956 ..	79	24
1957 ..	74	21
1958 ..	51	17

Statistics of elephants that were affected last year were :—

	<i>No. of Elephants</i>
Capture on special licences ..	1
Found isolated and transported to the Zoo ..	—
Illicitly captured and handed over to the Zoo ..	—
Proclaimed as dangerous and destroyed ..	—
Killed in alleged defence of crops ..	13
Killed in alleged self defence ..	—
Killed by wanton shooting ..	10
Killed by accident or misadventure ..	2
Found dead apparently of natural causes ..	6

	<i>No. of Elephants</i>
Found dead (cause of death uncertain) ..	26
Total ..	58

It is heartening to note that the number of elephants shot in alleged defence of crops has fallen from 17 in 1958 to 13 last year. The Department of Wild Life is wholly responsible for this good work. The staff in the course of their duties visited villages where cultivation has been threatened or damaged by wild elephants ; advice was given to them how best damage can be prevented without recourse to shooting. Very often the staff had actually remained in those areas and carried out driving operations for several days.

The staff in addition to their normal work had performed a special duty that concerned the future of the wild elephant ; they had traced, by actual visits, traversing heavy jungle and undergoing much hardship, elephant trails so that corridors may be set aside for their movement from one forest to another without any interference, and this interference has been the root cause of the damage to crops.

Let's hope that after so many years of indifference man will be soon ready to make amends to the elephant for at least some of the cruel and stupid acts of the past. It's time we realised that the elephant has not been placed there to be squandered for personal gain ; it is part of our heritage which we have a moral responsibility to protect. If we don't, then, perhaps by the end of this century or so the truly wild elephant will have ceased to exist.



## A UN Seat for China

*THE following is the text of the speech made by Ceylon's Permanent Representative, Sir Claude Corea, at the U. N. General Assembly on October 6th. He was speaking on the adoption of the Agenda and was supporting a proposal to inscribe on the Agenda the question of seating the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.*

"I propose to confine myself strictly to the issue before us, and the position of my delegation on the question now under discussion, namely, whether we should inscribe on the Agenda the question of seating the People's Republic of China in this Assembly as representative of China, is the same position adopted by my Government ever since my country became a Member of the United Nations. It has remained the consistent and unchanged attitude of my Government. I do not claim that consistency is always a virtue but the facts in this case support our consistent position. That attitude has been stated by my delegation at previous meetings of the General Assembly and was stated by me, clearly and fully, in the General Committee a few days ago when I submitted several reasons in support of our contention that it was the right of the People's Republic of China to represent the people of China in the United Nations. Let me restate some of those reasons briefly.

"First, my Government has recognized the People's Republic of China as the Government of China and has exchanged diplomatic representation with that Government. It seems to us therefore logical and proper that we should support the representation of that Government in this Assembly. It is difficult for us to understand how we could recognize the People's Republic of China as the lawful Government of China and at the same time refuse to accept the representatives of that same Government in the United Nations. This is an inconsistency which we cannot well appreciate.

"Secondly, the People's Republic of China is the only Government which has established authority and control over the whole population of, at least, the mainland of China. We can hardly forget the fact that there are 650 million people in China—a quarter of the world's population. Can we properly refuse to give them representation through their Government? Moreover, it is important that our organization should, in fact, be a fully representative body. How can we claim for this Organization universality of representation if we keep the 650 million people of the Chinese People's Republic out of the United Nations? If we continue to do so, we shall be acting unrealistically and even unjustly, and our position will be wholly untenable.

"Thirdly, surely they are not serious who argue that the People's Republic of China should be kept out because it is a Communist regime. Such an argument has only to be advanced to be rejected because the United Nations does not take into account ideological differences, and that is obviously the reason for the presence here, as Members of the United Nations, of a large number of Communist States.

"Fourthly, it is the view of my delegation that it serves the cause of peace and is an advantage to other Member States to have Communist China within rather than outside the United Nations. As a Member of our Organization, the People's Republic will have to accept certain important obligations regarding the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, and China will be bound therefore to regulate its conduct in accordance with the practices and principles of the United Nations. Any country brought into the United Nations fold and into close association with Member States drawn from all parts of the world, holding different political views, cannot escape the mellowing influence of such contact.

“The Chinese people are a great people who have an old civilization. It will not be difficult for them to establish close and friendly relations with other peoples of the world community represented here.

“We believe therefore that nothing but good could come out such a situation. If they are out they have no obligations except only those which they choose to incur. They are not bound by the principles of the Charter. They have no obligations towards this Organization and they can do whatever they please without any restraint. Moreover, their exclusion will leave, as undoubtedly it does, a sense of bitterness and frustration which will antagonize them against the world community and thus endanger world peace.

#### Vital problem

“Fifthly, to keep the People’s Republic of China out, will, in our opinion, be foolish in the context of general and complete disarmament. The General Assembly accepted general and complete disarmament as its policy at the fourteenth session. This year the most important discussion will undoubtedly be on the question of disarmament. This is a very vital problem. It is the hope of the world and the earnest effort of this Assembly to find a way to achieve a disarmament agreement despite existing differences and discouragements. If our efforts succeed—or, should I say, when our efforts succeed—and if at that time the People’s Republic is still not a member of our Organization, what guarantee is there that the People’s Republic will go along with us in the implementation of the disarmament agreement which we might have achieved with a great deal of trouble and after a great deal of discussion? And on this point let there be no doubt.

“I should like to quote from a statement made by the Foreign Minister of the People’s Republic of China, Mr. Ch’en Yi, in January of this year. He said :

“Any international disarmament agreement which is arrived at without the formal participation of the Chinese People’s Republic or signature of its delegates, cannot, of course, have any binding force on China.” This is a clear statement and unambiguous.

“If it is sought later, after a disarmament agreement has been achieved through the efforts of the United Nations or through the efforts of the great Powers, to get the Government of the People’s Republic to change that position, which was stated by the Foreign Minister, then those who seek to bring about that change in the position of the Chinese People’s Republic will have to pay a price; and that may indeed be a heavy one, and certainly that price will include the recognition of the People’s Republic right to be seated as the representative of China. Thus, we gain no advantage by keeping the People’s Republic out. On the other hand, we only add to our difficulties by adopting such a short-sighted policy.

“The importance of bringing the People’s Republic of China into an international disarmament agreement was recognized by Secretary of State Herter when he said recently that it is wholly possible that, at some stage, the Chinese Communists will be brought into disarmament discussions. If they are not considered good enough to take their place in the United Nations, would they be good enough to sit around the disarmament table? If, however, that is the intention—and it is not only a laudable intention but it is a necessary prerequisite for a disarmament agreement—why not bring them in now, through the United Nations because we know that disarmament talks have to take place soon, either here or outside? It would be too optimistic to believe that after they are kept out of the United Nations they would come meekly at our bidding after an agreement for disarmament has been negotiated without consulting them, and it is difficult to believe that at that stage they will sign such an agreement. We cannot overlook the fact that they are very

necessary, that is, the People's Republic of China, to make any disarmament agreement workable, whether it deals with conventional armaments or nuclear armaments or both. The People's Republic has the second largest army in the world in numbers and, if the unilateral reduction of the Soviet army is carried out, as has been stated by the Soviet Government, and we have no reason to doubt that this will not be done, then Communist China will have the largest army numerically in the world, and it is said to be well-trained and well-equipped. So from the conventional disarmament point of view it is necessary to keep that factor in our minds.

### Soon a Nuclear Power

"It is also the general belief that Communist China will soon become a nuclear Power. In a recent scientific study made in this country it was stated that twenty countries could, within a short period, become nuclear Powers and, among these China was included. The question then arises, would any country, particularly the great Powers, agree to sign a disarmament agreement unless they are sure that the People's Republic of China will go along? In the circumstances I have referred to, namely, as a powerful country with both nuclear and conventional armaments, will the great Powers be prepared to sign an agreement and implement that agreement unless the People's Republic of China is ready to go along? In these circumstances, it will be necessary to bring them in, at some stage, to participate in those discussions. Would it not be better, I ask again, to do so now, when no price need be paid, as we would be doing the right thing in the normal way by this Assembly, by the United Nations admitting the People's Republic of China to its membership? How can we expect any of the great Powers to implement an agreement for general and complete disarmament if China is not a party to it? If they do, that is, if the great Powers implement a disarmament agreement for complete and total

disarmament, which is the policy of the United Nations, then the whole world would be unarmed and disarmed and the People's Republic of China alone will remain armed to the teeth with powerful nuclear and conventional weapons. This is certainly ludicrous.

"It has been stated that the United Nations has condemned the People's Republic of China as an aggressor. That, no doubt, is a fact, but that was so many years ago. Would it be right, or even wise, after so many years, to ignore the course of subsequent events, the serious world tension that now exists, the urgent need for disarmament, and the desire for bringing about a new order of things with a view to creating a favourable atmosphere for peaceful co-existence and the maintenance of good-neighbourly relations?

"We are all aware that erstwhile enemies who have been involved in bitter war soon realize that, even if they cannot altogether forget the enormity of the crimes against humanity committed by some countries during war, nevertheless these countries have to be brought back into the international community for the sake of preserving world peace. This is in accordance with the highest teachings of Christianity and Buddhism. In point of fact, the People's Republic of China took a most important step towards peace when it withdrew its so-called volunteer army from Korea and thus proved its desire for peace. We must, therefore, take a new look at the situation, motivated not only by the doctrines of Christian charity and Buddhist *maitrya* but also by the urgent need to help bring about a restoration of goodwill among nations.

### Objective approach

"Finally, I wish to state that the views I have expressed are the result of a sincere, unprejudiced and objective approach to the problem, without fear or favour, affection or

(Continued on page 28)

## Buddhist Pilgrims' Rest at New Delhi

THE Ceylon Buddhist Pilgrims' Rest in New Delhi was formally declared open on November 3rd by the Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru. The Rest, built at the Ceylon Government's expense on land donated by the Indian Government, is designed to accommodate 300 pilgrims.

Among those present at the ceremony was Ceylon's Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, who was representing the Ceylon Prime Minister at the ceremony.

Premier Nehru in his speech highlighted the unique cultural bond between India and Ceylon. He said that throughout Indian history, while its political phases changed, a vast number of pilgrims who roamed over country from the Himalayas down to the far south maintained its great cultural unity. Ceylon was a part of this area of culture.

Innumerable bonds brought India and Ceylon near to each other but the strongest bond of all, Mr. Nehru said, was the message of the Buddha.

The Indian Premier said that his Government proposed to build another Buddhist Pilgrims' Rest on the banks of the nearby Jumna River.

The following is the text of the speech made by the Ceylon Minister at the ceremony :

"Our High Commissioner Sir Richard Aluvihare has just described to you in brief the circumstances that led to the building of this Pilgrims' Rest which will be declared open in a few months from now. As you all know, a large number of pilgrims who come to India from Ceylon pass through Delhi which is one of the main junctions either on their way to Calcutta or on the return, and there is no suitable place where they can stay in Delhi for a couple of days.

In Delhi these pilgrims have either to stay in the railway carriages in the station itself or to get crowded into the little open space available at the Birla Mandir Temple in Delhi. This Pilgrims' Rest the construction of which is now over will therefore serve a valuable purpose. But we would not have been able to construct this Rest if not for you and your Government promptly and generously making available this plot of land on which the Rest has now been constructed. I should, therefore, at the very outset, thank you, Sir, for the personal interest you have shown in the construction of this Rest for the use of the large number of pilgrims who come here. I must also mention how immensely interested our late Prime Minister, the Honourable S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was in getting this Rest completed early. He was in complete agreement with the proposal to put up this Rest and in fact he directed the then Minister of Cultural Affairs to attend to all relevant matters. Our present Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike would have been delighted to have been present here today but unfortunately other urgent duties of State have prevented her from leaving the Island and hence my presence here on her behalf.

"This plot of land which is right opposite the railway station is of considerable value but was made available to us at almost no cost. This very generous gesture on the part of your Government is as referred to earlier by our High Commissioner, yet another event in the noble tradition established by the Emperors of India. Just as we from Ceylon consider it our duty to look after the comforts of our pilgrims you and your Government have done everything within your reach to make these pilgrims comfortable while they are on their tours. The majority of the population in my country as you all are aware are Buddhists and it is

their cherished desire to visit the sacred places such as BUDDHA GAYA and SANCHI in India and pay their respects before they reach their dotage. In fact the Buddhists of Ceylon think only of "Jumbudipa" when they think of a pilgrimage abroad. This is the result of the greatest gift we have received from your country—the gift of the "Buddha-Dhamma" which was conveyed to us centuries ago by Arahant Mahinda, the noble son of the great Emperor Asoka. Our way of life and our culture have been moulded on the firm foundation of this doctrine which though jealously guarded in my country had its birth in yours.

### Friendship grows

"Since the very early connections that we have had with your country, our friendship has grown from strength to strength. Culturally our ties are very firm and we do not feel ourselves strangers in your midst. Our High Commissioner referred quite appropriately to a historic incident when King Samudra Gupta donated a site at Buddha Gaya to one of our Kings, Srimegawanne to establish a Sanghawasa in the 4th Century A.D. This is just one instance of the generosity shown by Indian rulers to their foreign brethren. If I may be permitted to recall to you an incident which is even earlier, I have to refer to the generosity of an Iksvaku princess of the 2nd Century A.D. who built a temple in Nagarjunikonda specially for the Ceylonese monks. Iksvaku is supposed to be the mythical progenitor of the famous Solar dynasty of Ayodhya. Even the Buddha is called a scion of the same race. This Iksvaku princess Shantisri having built this temple and dedicated it to the Ceylonese monks inspired an upasika Bodhisri by name, one of her own contemporaries, to found a similar temple also for the monks from Ceylon. These instances go to show that the rulers of India have always been generous and kind and this generosity has been felt in their country and outside. Your greatest Emperor Asoka set these noble

traditions and if I may refer to Rock Edict II of this great Emperor, special mention is made there that 'on the roads wells were caused to be dug and trees were caused to be implanted for the use of cattle and men'. Asoka thereby provided drinking water and shade to pilgrims and travellers. By donating this piece of land you and your Government have therefore upheld the noble traditions you most ably represent.

### Abiding interest

"Further, I cannot avoid referring to the interest that you and your Government has taken in improving and maintaining places of Buddhist worship in recent times. Buddha Jayanti was celebrated in your country a few years ago. In this connection your Government evinced an abiding interest in spending large sums of money and conserving sacred spots and in providing facilities to pilgrims. The Government and the people of Ceylon are very thankful to you and to the Government of India for these most generous gestures.

"This building will be handed over in a short while to the Maha Bodhi Society of Ceylon to run the Rest. The Maha Bodhi Society, as you are all aware, is a well established and recognised Society engaged itself in the promotion of Buddhist religious activities and we have no doubt that this Society will fulfil in its entirety the objects for which this Rest was put up.

"On behalf of our Prime Minister, the Government and the people of Ceylon, I must sincerely thank you, Sir, and the Indian Government for the gift of this site without which this Pilgrims' Rest would never have been put up. This generous gesture will go a long way to cement further the cordial relations our two countries have always been enjoying. I should also thank Mr. M. R. Sachdev, Secretary to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, and his officers for the valuable help in the construction of this Rest.

We are also grateful to the Architects, Messrs. Anand Apte and Jhabvala for the valuable services rendered by them. I must also thank Sir Edwin and Lady Wijeratne who took the initiative in this project and the present High Commissioner, Sir Richard Aluvihare, for the interest that he has taken since he came here in getting every thing done as best as possible. At the same time I have to thank all the guests for their presence here this morning. Finally, I must

express our deep gratitude to you, Sir, for accepting our humble invitation to declare open this building. Not only we in Ceylon but the whole of the Asian region looks up to you for guidance in matters spiritual, cultural and otherwise and you have always by example and by precept guided the destinies of your country and the region on the correct path. I have great pleasure now in calling upon you, Honoured Sir, to declare open this Pilgrims' Rest."

## A UN SEAT FOR CHINA

*(Continued from page 25)*

ill-will. Our policy is based on an honest and straight-forward acceptance of what we know and feel to be right. We take this position so that we may help to bring about a fair and reasonable situation which will lead to a lessening of tension and increase the prospects of world peace. We are convinced that it is wrong to evade any longer a decision on this important question. It has been put off far too often and for too long a time.

"It is true that there are opposing points of view about this matter, that it is a highly controversial item. Surely we cannot keep

it out of the Agenda for that reason. The same argument could be applied to the items on Tibet and Hungary, and yet they are on our Agenda. If we wait till all controversy has ceased before an item is inscribed, then the General Assembly will certainly have very little work to do.

"Let us, therefore, place the item on the Agenda, discuss it on its merits and permit the Assembly to reach a decision, whatever that decision might be. For these reasons, my delegation supports the amendments proposed by the representatives of Guinea and Nepal."



The Minister for Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, with members of the Soviet team of experts who have reported on the proposed Iron and Steel Factory

## Foreign Affairs

CEYLON was represented at the Nigerian Independence Celebrations, which took place from 26th September to 3rd October, 1960, by the Minister of Justice, Senator the Hon. Sam P. C. Fernando, who was accompanied by his wife.

The Minister, who returned to the Island on 20th October, after visiting Ghana and U. K. also stated that the Nigerian Independence celebrations were held on a lavish scale and the splendour of each of the events spread over ten days, was fantastic.

He said that the state guests included a number of Prime Ministers and Heads of

States. There were 60 nations represented at the celebrations.

He added : " There is no doubt that Nigeria will lead political thought in the future. The Premier is a cultured man. In Nigeria lies the hope of the democratic world. "

Referring to his visit to Ghana, the Minister said that he had the privilege of meeting President Nkrumah, who had just arrived from the U. N. and who was most emphatic about his faith in the U. N.

Speaking about his visit to U. K., the Minister stated that the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Ceylon High Commissioner had arranged a full programme for



The Minister of Justice, Senator Sam P. C. Fernando, at the reception given in his honour by the High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Mr. Gunasena de Soyza. Also seen in the picture are the Minister's wife and two daughters

him in London. He was glad he was able to see the actual procedure prevailing in England in regard to civil and criminal appeals.

He had discussed various legal problems with the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of Rolls, Lord Evershed. They expressed satisfaction that steps were being taken by the Ceylon Ministry of Justice to remove various technicalities which worked hardships on litigants, practitioners and judges.

He was accorded a seat on the Bench with Lord Parker, the Lord Chief Justice, in the Court of Criminal Appeal and with Lord Evershed, Master of Rolls, in the Civil Court of Appeal.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Kilmuir, gave him and his wife a luncheon party at the House of Lords.

#### **U. S.-Ceylon Foodstuff Agreement Signed**

An Agreement was signed on September 30 between U. S. and Ceylon Government under which Ceylon agreed to purchase up to Rs. 24.2 million of wheat flour from the United States with most of the rupees to be returned to Ceylon in loans or grants for economic development and the remainder to be spent in Ceylon for other purposes.

The Agreement was signed by the Minister of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping, the Honourable T. B. Illangaratne, and Mr. Bernard Guffer, American Ambassador. Loading



of the wheat flour into ships at American ports is expected to start at an early date.

More than Rs. 13.3 million of the Rs. 24.2 million to be accumulated from the sale of the flour will be made available by the United States to the Government of Ceylon for development projects. Of this Rs. 13.3 million, Rs. 7.2 million will be provided in the form of a long-term loan and Rs. 6.1 million will be given as a grant.

About Rs. 6 million will be available to promote Ceylon and American investments in the private sector. The remainder will be used by the United States in Ceylon for purchase of supplies and other purposes.

This is the fourth purchase of food commodities from American by Ceylon in the

last three years. Under prior purchases, Rs. 22.6 million in loans and Rs. 25.2 million in grants have been made available to the Ceylon Government for development projects. In addition, nearly Rs. 25 million have been made available for loans to private investors in the country.

### Iron and Steel Factory

A team of Russian experts who carried out a preliminary survey into the setting of a Iron and Steel Factory at Homagama submitted their report on October 26 to the Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Maitripala Senanayake. The report is in 5 volumes.

The Justice Minister at the reception given by the Ceylon High Commissioner in Ghana



The factory is to be constructed in 3 stages.

- (i) the establishment of a Steel Rolling Plant where rolled steel in rounds and flats and sections will be produced to meet all the island's requirements for the present ;
- (ii) the establishment of a smelting furnace which will be used for utilizing iron and steel scrap in the country to produce lilllets for rolling in this mill ;
- (iii) The establishment of a blast furnace where indigenous iron ore will be fully exploited and converted into pig iron to provide the raw material requirements of the rolling mill.

An agreement on Economical and Technical Co-operation between Government of Ceylon and the U. S. S. R. was signed in February, 1958 envisages surveys, investigations and preparation of a project report for an intergrated Iron and Steel Factory and supply of equipment of a rolling mill plant with an annual output of 35,000 tons and some construction materials, Technical Assistance in construction and training of Ceylonese Staff in U. S. S. R.

In pursuance of this agreement the Techno Export and the Ministry of Finance have concluded a contract for the preparation of the complete project export.

The rolling mill equipment is to be delivered by the U. S. S. R. and the equipment for the 2nd and 3rd stages to be subject to further negotiations.

The site for the construction of this factory was Oruwela Estate in Homagama was

selected with the assistance of the Soviet experts.

The capacity of equipment and as well as other equipment data are determined on basis of U. S. S. R. norms for designing with consideration of Ceylon's conditions.

### **Yugoslav M. P's Visit**

A delegation of five Members of Parliament from Yugoslavia arrived at Katunayake Airport on October 19 on a visit to Ceylon. They were welcomed by the Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, Dr. N. M. Perera, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva and several other Members of Parliament. The five visiting Members of Parliament are : Mr. Veljko Vlahovic, President of Commission for Foreign Relations of the the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia ; Dr. Ales Bebler, President of the Parliamentary Commission for International Affairs ; Dr. Djurica Jojkic, Mayor of Belgrade ; Mr. Maks Baoc, Member of the Parliamentary Commission for International Affairs ; and Mr. Emerik Blum, Member of Parliament.

### **Indonesian Ambassador Presents Credentials**

His Excellency Mr. Asa Bafagih, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Indonesia in Ceylon, presented his Letter of Credence to His Excellency the Governor-General on Tuesday, October 18th, 1960, at Queen's House. Earlier he called at Temple Trees to pay his first official call on the Honourable Prime Minister.

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