

VOL 39 NO. 1

COLOMBO

Jan. 7th 1960

## Will the General Election Result in a Stable Government?

**n**OOD government can only be expected if there is a stable government. With the mul-U tiplication of parties brought into being to further the personal aims and aspirations of individuals, there cannot be any stability. The stability of the first U.N P. Government after Independence and the succeeding government of Sir John Kotelawala were really and truly stable governments. But with fluctuation of political ambitions of individuals the existing stability began to wobble. The first Prime Minister saw the danger ahead. That is when S.W. R D. Bandaranaike began "play ing up" and wanted to be Deputy Prime Minister. This evil D. S. Senanayake so ught to eradicate. Then Bandaranaike began to rebel and eventually crossed over. When that happened government stability was "atom bombed" by a campaign of lies and exaggerations superimposed by religious and racial fanaticism coupled with a virulently anti capitalist cry. The outcome of all this was more parties being formed and the government structure broke down. It was unable to withstand the pressure brought to bear from inside and outside.

Here followed three and a half years of wishy washy government or what passed for a government of "the people, for the people and by the people" not one part of which dove-

(Continued on page 11)



people and
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VOL 39 NO. I

COLOMBO

# Foreign Press Comments on Ceylon Affairs

Spectator" the British review, which in common with all other reviews in this country makes an attempt this week to estimate the causes and the consequences of last week's happening in Ceylon, describes the late Mr. Bandaranaike.

It says he left Oxford a great deal less pro-British than when he went there and soon after his return to Ceylon he renounced Christianity in favour of Buddhism.

It wishes that it knew exactly what that renounciation meant.

"When he had still called himself a Christian, he certainly had not believed in the historical doctrines of Christianity."

And the paper doubts very much that when he became a Buddhist he believed in the historical doctrines of Buddhism.

#### Europeanism

It fancies that declaring himself a Buddhist was primarily a mere method of renouncing Christianity because that was the way of renouncing Europeanism.

"The Spectator' then asks the question;

"But should the patriot in a country divided on religion declare himself for the religion of the majority and the traditions of the country or should he rise above denomination and attempt to unite the whole nation in secularist faith and if so what faith?

"For, like so many Oriental Nationalists with a Western training the values in which he believed were almost wholly derived from the West, which he decided. hese were the dilemma which like so many oriental politicians of today, he never succeeded in resolving and the failure to resolve them accounts for the undoubted failure of his political career.

"His Sri Lanka Freedom Party was carried to power by the support of the Buddhist priesthood, who wanted to see a Buddhist Ceylon. But that priesthood had neither, the understanding nor the liking for the Western ideas of Liberty, Democracy and Social Reform in which Bandaranaike was interested.

#### Inevitable

"A conflict was inevitable. But that there was a conflict th t would have soon driven him from power was clear enough and history is almost certain to rank him with those Kerenskys who unloosed forces which they were not able to control.

"It will not give him a very high place among constructive statesmen, but he will remain in the memory of many friends and among the causes for which a man may die, an inability to hate sufficiently those who he once loved is not the most ignoble or the least attractive."

"Time and Tide," in its turn recalls that Mr. Bandaranaike's political career zig zagged so often that it inspired a popular jingle

"I do not love thee

Banda dear

"Because you change from year to year."

Nevertheless, it argues that Ceylon can ill afford such a loss at this juncture

in her development.

Mr. Dahanayake it con-

Mr. Dahanayake, it continues will need the good-will and support of all parcies and races during the coming months.

It seems probable that there will be an election in Ceylon in the near future, it says.

"The New Statesman" laments that the murder of Mr. Bandaranaike confirms Ceylon's unenviable reputation for political violence.

#### Only Such

It writes: "It is certainly the only Buddhist country where an organisation of monks practice a cult of violence and racialism.

Mr. Bandaranaike's assassination seems to be the result of unwillingness to go as far as they wished in the direction of Buddhist fascism.

"The arrest of a few monks, The Statesman predicts, will not solve the problem either of Ceylon or of this decadence in Sinhalese Buddhism.

"The new Prime Minister, Mr. Dahanayake, takes over an economy which is shaky, an administration which is good deal corrupt and a Parliament with a tiny majority.

#### Assumption

"In the present wave of political emotion Mr. Dahanayake may assume that the people will rally to his support. He may succeed in halting the threatened disintegration of his party now, or, alternatively, he may find sup-



Mr. W. Dahanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon.

port in the United National Party with a right wing coalition.

A Colombo correspondent writing in 'The Columnist' says it took and an assassin's bullet to dramatise the instability of Ceylonese politics today.

The middle class Sinhalese Buddhist inteligentsia which backed Mr. Bandaranaike was not strong enough ao defeat the well entrenched U.N.P. and without a genuine socialist movement in the country to depend on, he was compelled to ally himself with Marxist groupings.

This alliance just could not work. The internal contradictions were too fundamental, the idealogical diversity too large and the personal antagonisms too sharp.

#### Liberalism

"Militant communal religious opinion pushed him further than his well-bred Libera-lism could stand, and the powerful though small Marxist group in his coalition government set too fast a pace on the economic front.

"The Bandaranaike Government produced many radical measures. The agrarian reforms of the Paddy Lands Act, the nationalisation of transport and the port of Colombo, a far reaching National Provident Fund scheme, the enthronement of Sinhalese in the place of English as Ceylon's official language and several badly needed constitutional reforms.

"But though Mr. Bandaranaike continued to strengthen his economic and trade ties with Communist countries he had been moving away from the left politically since he broke with Marxist coalition partners in May."

#### Individualist

The correspondent goes on to say that the new Prime Minister is an individualist—"the traditional Baby kisser with a few gimmicks of his own."

"Idealogies really do not bother him. At the moment, he would make any alliance which would help him keep a job that he has got as a result of the chance combination of events. Mr. Bandaranaike's first deputy, Mr. C. P. de Silva was in a London hospital when the Premier was shot." "Time" the American news magazine adding its voice to those of its British contemporaries also quotes the jingle "I do not love thee Banda dear" in proof of his political instability, but acknowledges his capacity to steer himself through the "trick tides" of Asian politics.

#### Astonishing

It says he had a talent for political survival which was astonishing and though he once actually fell short of a parliamentary majority he managed to hold on to power by judicious distribution of parliamentary secretaryships and minor portfolios.

'Time' concludes that Mr. Bandaranaike's own vacillation and tendency to flirt with political and religious extremists was largely responsible for the grave riots last year.

He had summarily dismissed them as 'one of those little outbreaks."

It was far less serious an outbreak, it says than that which finally brought him down.

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#### Union against total nationalisation

THE National Union of Clerks, in a letter to the Prime Minister on nationalisation, states that "total nationalisation is unsuitable and it leads to dictatorship without which total nationalisation cannot succeed."

The union states that there should be ample room for the development of private effort.

The letter states that unemployment is increasing daily and is now an "imminent danger" due to a definite policy not being laid down by the Government regarding nationalisation."

"No existing company takes on new business or attempts to expand. On the other hand, they have begun to contract. A number of companies have already amalgamated resulting in smaller staffs being employed whilst the rest are retrenched."

#### 'Asia Needs No Charity'

R R. S. S. GUNEWARDENE, Ceylon's Ambassador to the US, said at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennysylvania, on the occa-

sion of parents' week-end recently, that circumstances had forced on the world the concept of collective responsibility, and no nation had a greater responsibility than the US with its prosperity and resources.

The Asian countries asked for little. Two square meals a day, a shelter over their heads, a shirt on their backs and work to do, was what millions of Asia wanted desperately to-

day.

What many in the West did not realise was that all the foreign aid poured into Asia represented only a small fraction of the huge sums these countries themselves were spending from their own resources for making a better life for their peoples.

They were grateful for the help given. But

they did not ask for charity.

Referring to the threat of Communism in Asia, he said Asia with its emphasis on spiritual values, its structures of village life which were democratic long before the word "democracy" was coined would not willingly follow a way of life that was an utter negation of all it held dear.



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### The Government and Mr. Dahanayake

AFIER three and half years of what must be characterised as misrule and flagrant misadministration, and culminating in the assassination of the Prime Minister, the M.E.P.—
S.L.F.P. government or what was left of it, ended ignominiously by being dissolved on the face of unexampled discontentment prevailing in the country. There being no provision in the Constitution for a Deputy or Acting Prime Minister, the extraordinary situation that arose by the assassination of the Prime Minister, saw the appointment by the Governor General of Mr. W. Dahanayake as Prime Minister.

Mr. Dahanayake was certainly not the best choice as a successor to the late Mr. Bandaranaike. To begin with he was not even a member of the Ruling Party. Being a senior, or the most senior member in Parliament, and the further fact that he was opposed to the extreme left bloc comprising of Philiph Gunawardena & Co. appear to have placed him in good stead to be called upon to head the government for the unexpended term of the Parliament. To his credit, however let it be said that he did not want to accept the office. He did not aspire to be Prime Minister. But owing to the expressed and unanimous requests of his colleagues and the pressure brought to bear on him by his friends he consented on the distinct understanding that he relied on and expected the full co-operation and loyalty of those who desired he should be Premier. Here he was doomed to disappoint. ment

× ×

It was obvious that those who insisted on his accepting office did so because they did not want anybody else to be Prime Minister. That would not have suited their purpose. The subsequent attitude and conduct of his "friends" proved beyond any manner of doubt that their "love or loyalty" was spurious. To put it plainly, it was nothing short of rank poltroonery Therefore, finding himself greatly disillusioned. Mr. Dahanayake had no other course open to him but to recommend to His Excellency the Governor General to dissolve Parliament. He saw intrigue, corrupt methods, plotting and planning as well as political chicanery being had recourse to by the very persons who "welcomed" him as Prime Minister, That, after

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all, was Ceylon politics where politicians are ready to stab one in the back or cut one's throat!

The long and short of the matter is that Mr. Dahanayake who promised, on assuming office, to "stun the public," and which he well and truly did, found himself isolated and the rabel Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries swearing vengeance at him. Here the public, who watched the game of "catch as catch can" with no little amazement, made up their minds to bide their time and show their resentment and disgust at the political humbug and rank dishonesty displayed by a pack of charlatans masquerading as public men. Now the verdict of history will be that Mr. Dahanayake was more sinned against than sinning!

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#### Philip Gunawardene

#### The Anti-Religious Dogmatist

ECCE HOMO!—No doubt such an exclama.

tion as this is quite befitting him when he is unmasked. The complete defeat of Philip Gunawardena's party in not being able to secure a single seat with the 18 candidates put forward by him, is an obvious indication of his personal or his party's influence and popularity among the voters of the City Elections. But nothing daunted he assumes the role of a lead. er and takes upon himself to thank the Police whom he had always reviled, for the excellent arrangements in connection with the Municipal Elections. The Police certainly deserves to be thanked for the great vigilance they displayed especially in not allowing Philip's hoodlums to try the pranks they were wont to show in the Colombo Port.

But that is not, what we are concerned with so much as the despicable language this cloven footed politician and disturber of peace, used when the full results of the city polls were made known. He called all those who voted for the U.N.P. as "pimps prostitutes, thuppies" ganja dealers" etc Now this is scarcely the language of one who claims to be a leader much less a gentleman - if he thinks he is that. My own 'thuppie shoemaker' would not condescend to come down to such a low level as to use language which Philip Gunawardena the political rapscallion used. Good gracious, if by some misfortune this country were to be ruled by people of the type of Philip Gunawardena and his ilk, we might say farewell to all that we hold as decent, just and proper in politics and religion.

Today any adventurer feels that he or she can have a share of the country's government. Men and women without real education decency or dignity shout aloud to the ignorant mass of voters promising them everything under the sun if they or their nominees are returned! We have had enough of these clovenfooted demagogues who disgrace public life. It is, indeed, a national catastrophe If the people elect men like Philip Gunawardena or such as he to power. They will in no time complete our moral and religious degeneration.

A Communist is not only non-religious, he is also anti-religious. And Philip Guna-

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wardens seems to be all this and more. He is anti-racial, and anti-communal. The duty before every voter therefore is to purge the country's administration of these insidious and disrupting elements that have emerged from comparative obscurity and lept into the limelight during the last decade riding on the necks and on the credulity of the ignorant masses.

That the voters, taking the one from the results of the Municipal Election will send Philip and his satellites to their jungle at the March election is to be sincerely hoped for. Accordingly I exclaim BEHOLD THE MAN!

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### £500,000 United Kingdom Loal to Ceylon

IN September, 1958, the United Kingdom Government offered the Ceylon Government a sterling credit of £2,500,000 in accordance with the policy of Commonwealth Assistance Loans announced at Montreal in that month.

The Ceylon Government have now accepted this offer and will use the loan, which will be made available through the Export Credit Guarantee Department, for the purchase in the United Kingdom of equipment for the telephone reconstruction programme.

The load will carry interest at the rates at which the United Kingdom Government can itself borrow plus a management charge of one-quarter of one per cent.

#### NEW EXCHANGES

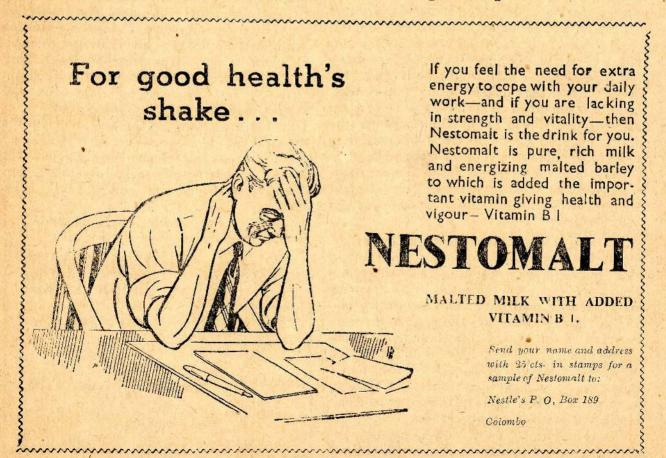
A telecommunications team, consisting of five experts from the United Kingdom G.

P.O., visited Ceylon under the Colombo Plan in March, 1957, to carry out an examination of Ceylon's entire telephone system. They were engaged on this task until April, 1958.

In their report to the Ceylon authorities they recommended the provision of four new exchanges in Colombo (at Colombo Central, Havelock Town, Maradana and Nugegoda), 17 new changes in other parts of Ceylon and new trunk cables between Colombo and Galle, Colombo and Negombo and Colombo and Kandy.

The estimated cost of the whole scheme is in the neighbourhood of £3,500,000, of which £2,500,00 represents the cost of the equipment to be purchased overseas and £1,000,000 the cost of local labour and services expendable in Ceylon.

The present loan is intended to cover the cost of the equipment. It is a continuation, therefore, of the assistance given by the United Kingdom 18 months ago and illustrates how technical advice provided free under the Colombo Plan can be followed up and can rise to lasting advantages.



### Small Minds with Destructive ligas

N spite of opposition from the Public, in spite of opposition from the Manufacturers, in spite of opposition from the Prsss. one individual thinks he can go it alone and muster enough of Government support to impose a Quota System on the Banian Industry when such a system imposed on the Match Manufacturing Industry has led to the disgraceful quality of matches now in the Market.

Selfish Private and Political interests seem to be involved in this underhand move to restrict the production of one Factory whose goods are so much in demand due to their quality, better durability and better salesmanship that every attempt subtle and open is being made to halt the progress of this factory. Shameful isn't it?

It was this same type of motive that brought the Quota System into the Match Making Industry when one local firm with foreign capital started producing a superior low priced match box the same individual that is leading the present campaign for a Quota System in Banians, moved heaven and earth and got a Quota System imposed on the Match Industry To his credit we have the disgraceful substitute for a match box, we now pay for and the pity of it is that time has taught him no lesson from this experience.

Coupled together with this diabolic move on his part comes the news of inner political wangling in the Industries Department many

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officials of whom realize that their time in the Department is short lived if the opposing political party is called upon to form the new Government. Desperate last minute sabotage attempts to ruin the nation's economy by imposing restrictions on industrial progress, halting the expansion of progressive factories and confusing the interpretations of the Industrial Products Act are being carried out by Departmental Officials, tools of politicians and harassed by big-wigs trying to feather their nests in the political wilderness they are soon destined to visit.

The Public are not ignorant of this type of manoeuvering on the part of these saboteurs of industry who masquerade under the guise of Commerce intellectuals and Business Magnates but who in reality have their own selfish motives at play which are certainly not in the interests of the country.

Restrictive political industralisation is the new banner under which these moves are being folstered by Match Magnates, retiring administrative heads and discredited leaders.Let us watch out for them.

### Uniair Uuota Praetice

ITH the impending imposition of a Quota System to be introduced in the Hosiery Industry, Banian Manufacturers are worried about consumer reactions, as the introduction of a Quota System will automatically bring In its wake an increase in price. Consumers will naturally react to this additional burden imposed on them and Banian Manufacturers are anxious to indicate that the Quota System as a whole and any price increases will be the direct result of intervention by the Government and that they are not to be blamed.

The introduction of the Quota System in the Hosiery Industry is not as simple a matter as it might appear to be for there are many problems which have to be thrashed out between the Manufacturers if there is to be any justice and fair play in the allotment of Quota (Continued on page 10

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#### Unfair Quota Practice

(Continued from page 9)

For instance should a Factory established for the manufacture of High Grade and Superior Quality Banians be permitted to participate in the Quota division of low grade Banians? Would not such participation be detrimental to the manufacturers who only concentrate on low grade and medium grade production? This is an important point that will have to be clarified if the small Banian Manufacturer is not to be victimised. It may be all right to say live and let live, but when a new company is estab. lished primarily for the manufacture of Superior Grade and Quality Banians and enjoys Tax Benefits which older and smaller Manufacturers are denied then it is certainly going too far for it to unashamedly ask for a Quota in the manufacture of low and medium grade Banians which effect those manufacturers who are already finding it so hard to survive as a result of exempt Tax Manufacturing Companies attempting to utilize the tax benefits they receive in order to enter a field they have no right to participate in

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It would be quite in order for them to Register their claim when the allotment of Quotas for Superior Grade Banians, are made for automatically the low and medium grade manufacturers who have not and cannot enter this field will be debarred form participation in this Quota. The danger in their participation in this Quota field without the ability or equipment to produce Superior Grade Banians is that it might lead to the selling of such Quotas to manufacturers who can make superior products and this will create a whole host of problems in this field.

It is therefore the duty of Banian Manufacturers to decide on this fundamental point, if the Quota System is to be effectively and fairly employed.

Then there is the manufacturer who only imports his Fabric and makes up his Banian in the Sewing Section of his Factory. Should such a manufacturer be entitled to any Quota whatsoever, when he has shown no initiative or interest to build up his Industry and thereby has a distinct advantage over those manufacturers who have to maintain a Knitting Department in their Factory.

We also have the question of Machinery on Order by certain Manufacturers which will turn out intricate and more interesting weaves of Banians which are not in the Market at present. Should such machinery lie idle just because of the Quota System and should the Consumer be denied of better and more improved products because of the Quota System. Above all should the manufacturer who shows initiative and takes financial risk in bringing down such machinery be penalised for his trouble by the restriction placed on him by the Quota

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#### Will the General Election Result in a Stable Government?

For Brighter Light! Longer life! EVEREADY TRADE-MARK

[Continued from cover page]

tailed into the other. Therefore with nothing but chaos resulting the Government machine refused to work smoothly. Naturally there was no stability, not even a semblance of it and the only way out of the difficulty was for the Dis solution of the Parliament. As a British newspaper put it correctly "Ceylon required an assassin's bullet to emphasise the need for Government stability." Hence we are now confronted with the important question whether the General Election will help to bring back a stable government?

In considering this question let us carefully examine the circumstances as we find them and contemplate as to what the nett result of the Election is going to be. May be it is unsafe to count the chickens before they are hatched. Perhaps it is more unsafe to anticipate or forecast how the three million registered voters will decide at the polls. With the Party System in a state of morbidity and not functioning as it was expected to function, it is only in speculation that one can indulge. But if figures of the previous election and those of the recent past are worked on perhaps we can arrive at a fair decision as to what the hustings will reveal.

Ceylon has had a little more than twenty five years experience of elections since the Franchise was given to the people Though education of the masses has not kept pace with the times, the average voter is well posted up with the type of responsibility he will be called upon to fulfil and left alone without being interfered with or unduly harassed or deliberately mislead, the chances are that the elector will be guided by his or her horse sense. But if demagogues, place and power seekers or intermeddlers are permitted to dope the voter with fairy tales and lies, then there is every reason for him or her to be either misdirected or com. pletely mislead. This happened in April 1956 when the M.E.P. government came in by means of an island-wide campaign of falsehoods in which the Buddhist clergy played the leading

On the present occasion however with that disturbing element, the political Bhikkhu, somewhat at a disadvantage or discount, so to say, owing to recent happenings and therefore unlikely to risk being ridiculed or rebuffed, he will think twice before he plays the role he played at the last General Election. In view of such a possibility a saner and perhaps a sounder decision of the electors seems very likely.

(Continued on page 14



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#### Result of MEP / SLFP Rule

1. INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DROPS

MHE volume of industrial production in Ceylon last year was the lowest since 1955. The index which shows the change in the volume of industrial production from year to year (computed by the Department of Industries and published in the latest issue of the Statistical Abstract) was 101.0 in 1958, having fallen by 4.3 points over the index for 1957 (105.3) which in turn was lower than the index for 1956 (100. 5.) The index reached an all time high of 108. 4 in 1955 after which year it has shown a continuous fall.

Among the Industries in which output has been lower last year are salt, graphite, tanned hides and skins, safety matches, cotton yarn, plywood, areated waters, cigarettes, and tea chests.

The output of salt which was 80.4 thousand tons in 1957 declined to 17.0 thousand tons in 1958.

Graphite production at 5,662 tons shows a decline of over 2,500 tons as compared with the previous year.

The number of tanned hides and skins produced fell by over 50 per cent to 177,320 in 1958

Safety match manufacture at 1,236 205 gross in 1958 fell short of the previous year by around 155,420 gross.

The manufacture of 3 ply plywood at 6. 877,675 sq. ft. shows a fall of approximately 714,000 sq. feet over the same period.

In the case of aerated water, there were 3,329146 dozens produced during the year. which was over 253,000 dozens short of output in 1957.

Cigarette manufacture at 1,588,218 thousands dropped by approximately 2 per cent.

Tea chest production also showed a decline of about 65,322 over the 1957 total of 225,797 chests.

#### 2. Tea Quality Drops

MHE quality of Ceylon tea is suffering as a result of most of the large tea estates not having re equipped their factories with new machinery during the past three years, owing to doubts about the future of the tea industry caused by nationalisation proposals. Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.

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### The Ceylon Brewery

NUWARA ELIYA

This statement has been made by the Commissioner of Tea Exports in a letter to the Government.

The Commissioner has stated that under constant threats of nationalisation, most of the large estates had failed to maintain efficiently and re equip their factories, with the result that the quality of made tea was not as high as it would have been if obsolete machinery had been renewed.

This is evident from the fact that the sale of tea machinery in Ceylon droped considerably during the past few years, and has now virtually come to a standstill, states the Commissioner.

As a result of this situation, the Commissioner believes that in the coming years more and more low priced and common teas may be produced in Ceylon.

### OVER DOING IT

#### Party Broadcast and the Recent Tragedy

SEYLON seems to have reached a very sad stage indeed in her political evolution. Her politicians appear to be prepared to go to any length to seize an opportunity that presents itself, even though it be sacred or sanctified, to exploit it politically to their own benefit and advantage. Precisely it was such circumstances more or less that led up to a situation that made a visiting celebrity to describe local politics in the phrase 'IT STINKS' For this reason we welcome Prime Minister Dahanayake placing an embargo against any reference in Election Broadcasts by political parties to the recent tragedy connected with the death of Mr. S.W.R.D.Bandaranaike.

The assausination of the late P.M. was an unfortunate event. There is hardly anybody in the country who is not prepared to condemn the atrocious act of the political fanatic who, taking advantage of a privilege accorded him, and unsuspected, producing a revolver serect. ed in his person, proceeded to shoot at the P. M with intention to kill him. The incident was indeed a national catastrophe. Everything necessary, desirable and befitting the deceased's position, was promptly carried out-Neither time, labourn r money was stinted by Government or the people to manifest public sympathy over the event and to show such manifestations in a dutiful and reverential manner.

All that is to the good. But we much regret to observe that certain things done after the late P. M.'s funeral, appear to have been converted both by the ruling party to which he belon sed and others to take political advantage of the event. This impression is inescapable. Here we must say without mincing words that what is being done today in memory of the late Prime Minister is what we regard as over doing it. In fact from the zvery hour affect the death of the late P.M.

the tragedy politicians have been busy vieing with each other to make capital out of the event to gain a little cheap noteriety.

To commemorate the memory of a great man or the work he had done in his life time, is by all means permissable and justified if such attempts are for the public benefit. But many things done in his name or sought to be done, appear to us as nothing but mock heroics motivated by personal or selfish designs.

At the time of going to press we welcome the imposition of curbs on Party Broadcasts in connection with the General Election. No good purpose will be served by allowing anybedy to keep harping on the old theme of assassination or to make any reference to it.

The man is dead and burried. Those suspected of having been responsible for his death are being brought to account under the law. There the matter must be allowed to rest until the verdict of the Court of Law is known. To allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to reiterate what had happened or should be done is quite another matter that must be sternly dis-allowed. Besides the assassination case is sub judice and the law prohibits any reference to the matter now under inquiry.

May be the subject of assassination provides considerable 'Election Value' for politicians, especially to election candidates on the subject of assassination. To permit them free play in expressing their views or comments is positively harmful to a clean and untrammelled election. The late P.M's death is not an issue before the country in the election. We therefore see no valid reason why anything should be permitted to be said or referred to in any Party broadcast while the country is engaged over more vital problems that effect the people than the death of the late P.M.

#### Will the General Election Result in a Stable Government?

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MORE ECONOMICAL-LASTS LONGER MINI-MAX

(Continued from page 11)

Out of the twenty three parties contesting the elections, it can be said that nine parties will play the major role in determining the composition of the new Parliament. They are the UNP, SLFP, LPP, MEP, LSSP, CP, SMP, FP and the TC.

All Independents who are contesting will, if successful, adhere to one or more of these nine Parties either by joining them or co operating with them if any one or two parties get a sufficiency of seats

Of the remaining seven parties only two have contested the elections on an island-wide basis. These are the two Lefcist Parties, the LSSP and the CP.

It is not possible to envisage a situation where the LSSP would emerge as a largest sin gle party in spite of the 101 candidates on the slate and the CP should consider itself lucky if it is able to secure a dozen seats in view of the sharp conflicts on the Left

Then we have the MEP which is contesting 86 seats only in the Sinhalese areas.

The MEP - DSP Manifesto is a mixture of left wing economic policies and Sinhalese nationalistic, cultural and religious slogans.

It is not clear how far the MEP can carry the party manifesto to the people and thereafter induce them to go to the polls. If the MEP can muster the necessary organisation, it should be able to muster a very large number of seats. In fact, if the MEP emerges as the largest single Party it would not surprise many observers of the political scene. There is however a hitch here. Mr Philip Gunewardene's record 's not too encouraging. He relys on the Paddy Lands Bill. But here, too he will find opposition among these for whose benefit it was brought in.

#### Rightwing Parties

Of the Rightwing Parties, the general impression among the English-ducated is that the UNP would sweep the polls with a comfortable over all majority. The least optimistic among them believe that in any case the UNP would be the largest sing e party with a big lead over all other parties.

party of some consequence. The LPP of Daha-

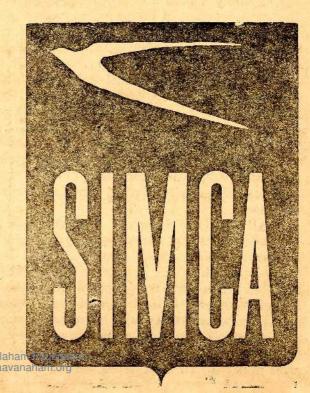
nayake is likely to be a strong contender for Rightwing honours. For one thing, the LPP's manifesto puts forward a straightforward rightwing programme, unlike the UNP manifesto which is burdened with demagogic frills about democratic socialism, profit-sharing and the like (and this has frightened certain sections of the Right who have taken the manifesto seriously)

Furthermore, the LPP has picked on some able candidates from the rightwing point of view With the result the LPP is today a strong contender with the UNP for the top place among the Rightwing parties

Political gossip has it that the Governor General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, has a soft corner for the LPP and in the next few weeks some big sections of the vested interests might drop the UNP and turn to the LPP.

It is note-worthy that the Catholics, who were solidly behind the UNP, seem to have plumped for the LPP in a big way.

On an overall basis, the basic Rightwing vote in the country is likely to be very sharply divided among the three parties UNP, LPP and the SLFP. The division is very sharp and it is greater than what it is on the left.



#### THIS is what People Say

That the 'Imbulgoda Weeraya'is now between the Devil and the deep blue sea!

That he has been isolated and his so called followers are leaving him like rats deserting a sinking ship

That he has not only lost his strength, or what was regarded as strength, but he has lost his teeth and his bark is now feeble

That "Sinhala" Marikkar has to thank himself for the cell he has got into. The Abdeen Building acquistion over which he was so interested was turned down and his great expectations have gone west!

That Henry Abeywickreme, the boon companion of "Sinhala Marikkar" suffered a similiar fate. He could have got those Polish Rollers through had he acted with a little circumspection and had not been in a hurry. So Dahanayake gave him the coup-de-grace

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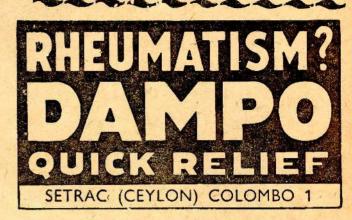
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That poor Jim Munasinghe also suffered by being in bad company and he was just a little too cocky and hasty.

That Sir Razik Fareed as Minister for Transport and Works is about the limit

That it is a case of the 'Devil among the Tailors' or Saul among the prophets!-if such a term fits into Sir Razik's new assignment.

That all good things come to those who wait, even though the new honour thrust on these two good boys," is only temporary. But there is some pulling power in the appointment. So good luck to them!

That a big surprise is in store for the UNP over the nomination of Mr. V A. Sugathadasa as the UNP candidate for a Catholic stronghold-the Catholics are now beginning to kick.

That in Moratuwa five candidates will have to forfelt their deposits.

That Ruskin will romp home in flying colours of the UNP

That In connection with the Colombo South Seat there will be another surprise. The "lucky boy" of the UNP will find himself over shadowed by Mr James Rutnam, the Independent candidate, who will get away with the prize.

The minorities are doubling up their strength for Mr. James Rutnam and the double vote will do it for good old "Jim" who is a foreman worthy of his steel.



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### National Finances in a Mess

the Polls on the 19th March next should be timely and correctly informed about the state of the Finances of the country as at the end of 1959 and how the M.E.P.-S.L.F.P. government had looked after public revenue and how it spent it. It is up to every party who is campaigning to get into power to place the actual facts before their Electors and let them know that the finances of the Island are far, very far, from satisfactory. It is necessary they should be advised about the actual position so that they cannot later turn round and say they were unaware the country was in a bad way financially.

A timely appraisal of the true state of affairs therefore should enable the electors to form their own judgment whether those of the M E. P.-S. L. F. P who are seeking re-election had performed their duties well in watching over the proper expenditure of public money. This is imperative because it is with their mandate that those elected will go to Parliament and act on their behalf. Further the other candidates seeking election should also be made aware beforehand the difficulties they are likely to be confronted with owing to there being no money in the Exchequer for National Improvements and Developments which the new Government will have to attend to. To put it plainly the countrys finances are in a sorry mess. There is an insufficiency of money to carry on the administration The MEP-SLFP government has dissipated even the reserves left by its predecessors. The Bandaranaike Government had indulged in reckless expenditure. That is clear as crystal. Their policy has been one of squandermania. The present position therefore is serious. The Government is in a bad way. Its foreign assets have dwindled down to nothing so to say the Income of the last three years have been insufficient to keep pace with expenditure and a deficit has been shown repeatedly during the last three years and finally Government Borrowings have been exceeded. The country is in an awkward plight. There is no question the entire blame for this must be laid on the shoulders of the M E.P./S.L F.P. Government. Hence everyone who is seeking re election from their party has had a direct

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hand in this mismanagement of public funds and therefore should not be allowed to come back to Parliament because they have been responsible for allowing of Public Funds to be wrecklessly used. Instead the electors should see to return new men who could be relied up on to adjust the mistakes of the past and by judicious committments and spending less conserve public expenditure as much as possible. Our advice is to all electors is to keep the wasters whose negligence had contributed to the present appalling state of things out of Parliament. One "Bitten twice shied" should be an excellent maxim in such circumstances.



### Shares to Bus Workers

N a desperate hurry to get converts for the U.N.P, Mr. Dudley Senanayake seems prepared to go to any length to placate the voters and win them over to the UNP. We have on a score of occasions and more stated that nationalisation of the Road Motor Bus Service was a terrible mistake. The evils arising from which are now so manifestly and positively discouraging. Government can never work such a service economically since every worker in the C.T.B. fancies himself a great guy being a Government servant He now feels that he has attained a new dignity. What he is concerned about is how much he can get out of his job and cares little about giving anything substantial in return. The sudden alteration of his status has had the tendency to make him do less work and ask for more pay and all that eventually sends up the overhead cost. Nationalisation is absolutely uneconomical and can never be made to pay. Government cannot do it. There is the eloquent example in the Ceylon Government Railways. Of course one cannot make a Silken Purse out of a Sow's ear!

The Motor Bus Service was worked well by private enterprise. The private Bus Owner got the maximum of work out of his workers. He kept his expenses down and thereby made big profits which made the Government to be envious of the Bus Mudalali. Nobody with an atom of commonsense can say that nationalisation under Government aegis can be made to pay. We have enough proof of that already. But Mr. Dudley Senanayake suggests as a remedy to "give the bus worker shares in the C.T.B." He does not say how these shares in the Bus Services are to be given. Probably Mr Senanayake's intention in making this proposal is to induce the Bus worker to take more interest in the service in which he will have a stake. To begin with, are the shares to be given as a free gift or paid for in cash? If now as a government servant, with many privileges thrown in, he is unwilling to give his unstinted co-operation and make a serious effort to make the nationalisation scheme profitable, is it likely that the bus worker under the new Co operative System of being made a shareholder in any particular service or line, will agree to do so?

The average Ceylon labourer is still much behind the industrial worker. In the west who



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appreciates anything done to raise his position and prospects. He will even save up and buy shares in the company he works and thus continue to give of his very best expecting handsome returns. Not so the Eastern or Asiatic worker. He has been too much pampered. But when it comes to his giving something in return or realising what his obligations are to his employer, it is quite a different matter. The Ceylon worker has to be educated and well disciplined. To plug him with inducements but with no prospects at all of his co-operating with the employer is an unwise move Mr. Dudley Senanayake surely knows that we cannot gather "Figs from Thistles and grapes from Thorns."

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### Indian Constitution guarantees fullest Minority Rights

"IN India everyone has the right, guaranted by the constitution, to found, maintain and administer their own schools and cultural institutions," said Rev Fr. Jerome D'Souza. Assistant to the Father General of the Jesuits.

He added that all private schools, irrespective of their denomination, were entitled to receive aid from the Government. This aid was given to all students and not on any ratio basis, he emphasised.

Fr. D'Souza made these observitions when reporters asked him what minority guarantees had been incorporated into the Indian Constitution.

It will be recalled that Fr. D'Souza was a member of the Constituent Assembly which drafted the Indian Constitution. His contribution to the discussion which preceded the formulation of the final draft centred largely around the fundamental rights and guarantees that should be granted to minorities.

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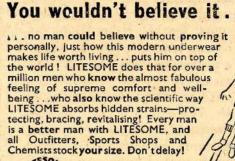
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Fr. D'Souza said that the Indian Government subsidised all private schools provided they observed the general conditions laid down. The grants paid by the government took the form of partial payment of salaries, subsidies for building and equipment.

He said that these concessions were of particular value to religious minorities in India like the Christians who had extensive missionary institutions in India Another right afforded by the Constitution was the right of all persons to profess, practise and propagate their own religion.

Fr. D'Souza was a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations for four years and had to abandon that position on his assuming the present post in Rome.

He visited Jesuit houses in Ceylon in the course of a wide tour of this region.

On the eve of his departure from Ceylon be addressed a meeting of the Catholic Union of Ceylon held at the Bonjean Hall, Colombo.

#### Audit Busy

THE Audit Department is investigating a major cash shortage at the Kolonnawa Urban Council office. So far the amount involved is

#### A Capital Market

BY DINKAR MUTHU KRISHNA

NDUSTRIALLY minded people in Ceylon are to a great extent impotent because Ceylon lacks a Capital Market. Expansion, Improvement and Re-assessment of one's industry is impossible because capital is tight and where it is available it is so cautious and complicated that the average business man cannot avail himself of it.

Banks are interested in Capital Lending provided that the terms are short and that Exchange comes into play. Banks cannot help Industry on a long term basis and as such they cannot fill the void of a Capital Market.

The only solution towards the establishment of a Capital Market is the Plan enunciated by Mr. N. U. Jayawardene and that is the immediate nationalisation of all Insurance Companies. Why is this necessary? To understand this one must must realize that approxmately eighty million rupees are sent out of the Island every year by way of Premiums recovered by foreign-owned Insurance Companies. Now if this money was frozen in Ceylon and say one quarter of it was available in the Capital Market there would be an immediate impetus in Industrial Development, Agricultural Expansion and Guided and Guided Research as a result of these Funds being available on long term at small interest. The argument may be raised that it is not necessary to nationalize the Insurance Companies in order to prevent the money going out and the answer to that is that unless that blocked money is guided into proper channels and specifically made available to the Private Sector by law, if necessary, there is the likelihood of these moneys being invested in Goveroment Securities and thus being ultimately utilized for Government Projects which will not necessarily help the industrial advancement of this country.

A Capital Market is a sore necessity at the present moment and the nationalization of Insurance companies seems to be the kindest and shortest way to the problem. In England the National Health Insurance Scheme is operated by the Government very successfully and there is no reason why our Government cannot run the Insurance Department as successfully with the experienced personnel available in this field.

Dahanayake Against Nationalisation

MR. DAHANAYAKE'S opposition to nationalisation is the best feature so far of all election manifesto because it spells hope and confidence to investors and entrepreneurs whoever they may be. Many will remember Mr. Harold Macmillan's answer to anxious appeals of direct British help for development which was that the climate for investment must be made pleasant. All are aware that the Ceylonese do not possess enough capital for full development and even if they do they too would require assurance of security of investment or otherwise spending sprees in luxury automobiles, quaint luxury mansions etc.would be indulged in as is happening now. To the unwary ignorant of modern democratic fiscal and taxation systems it could always be preached that "profits are a sin" or that they vanish into space. Mr. Dahanayake is making a true effort to make amends for the errors of the past decade in which so little was done and so much was talked of. Events of the last three years specially have provided a testing ground for our national experiments and have cast into clear perspective the defects arising therefrom. It has truly been a great education.

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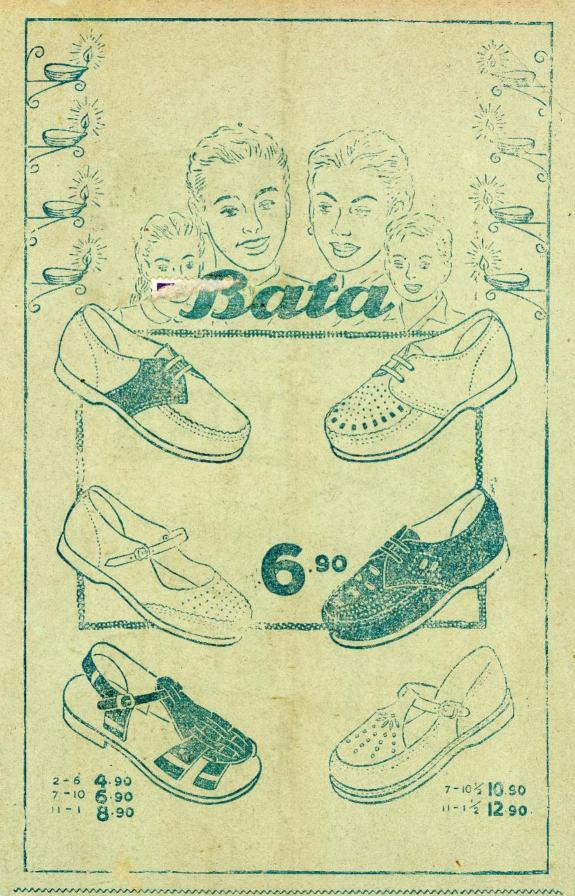
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Printed & Published for the administrator of the Estae of Lilian M. Gomes by Anton Bertram Gomes residing at 71/1 37th Lane, Wellawatte at The Searchlight printing Works Wellawatte on January 7th 1960