



Owing to the intervening holidays, there will be no issue of *TRIBUNE* on February Second. The next issue of *TRIBUNE* will be published on February Ninth.

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## Emergency Lapses Without Whimper Or Comment: What Does It Portend ?

The State of Emergency which had continued without a break for over 1000 days was allowed to lapse by the Government about a fortnight ago without even a comment. This event, which heralds the return to normalcy, should have prompted the Government to blow its trumpet about the return to "democratic rule", has so far, (up to the time of writing of these notes), not evoked any reactions either from government spokesmen or the leading daily newspapers which echo government policies. Why? Is it because that Ceylon is in such a state of chronic uncertainty that the Government (and Governments) are compelled to step into and step out of Emergency at frequent intervals? Or, is the ending of the State of Emergency only a forewarning that the next General Elections would come sooner than April 1970 — when the

General Elections are really due if the Government runs its full course? Speculations have once again arisen about an early election. There have been suggestions in the *Times* group of papers that the elections might take place after April and has hinted at the possibility of elections being held immediately after the next Budget. One reason for this new round of prophecies about a premature general elections arose because of the purchase of 200,000 tons of rice from China after a great deal of bragging and bombast by pro-government newspapers that Ceylon could afford to tell China to go to hell if she did not sell her rice at less than £45 a ton at a time when the world price level was around £54/55. These same sources had boasted that Ceylon could maintain her present rations with 150,000 tons from China. Various excuses have been trotted out why Ceylon

had to buy 200,000 tons: that the price was so favourable that it would have been foolish not to buy: that Burma had offered rice only at £65 a ton: that people had begun to eat more rice: and so on and so forth. It is also now hinted that the crop expected in February may not attain the estimates made by enthusiastic bureaucrats on which Government had based its calculations. In spite of all the effort and money expended on the food drive, there is grave suspicion in responsible quarters that the Government is being fooled by bureaucrats with bogus figures about food production. If this suspicion were correct, then it would be in the interest of the Government to hasten the day of the General Elections — before people get wise to the fact that the bureaucrats and administrators had failed to implement government targets.



## Headlines Of The Week

**THURSDAY, January 16** — The Cabinet has decided to scrap the PWD and to set up a Building Organisation and a Highways Organisation. A virus strongly resembling the Mao flu has been detected in Ceylon. A Planning Ministry report to the Aid Ceylon Club meeting in Paris has pointed out that there is no evidence right now to support the view that the volume of blackmarket transactions has been curtailed, following the introduction of the FEEC system. The Minister of Home Affairs has told the Prohibition Committee that the five-year plan to introduce prohibition could be implemented only after the kasippu menace has been tackled satisfactorily. The Soviet Union launched a three man spaceship to join Colonel Shatalov in orbit around the earth. President Johnson pleaded with President-elect Richard Nixon to negotiate with the Russians and preserve the key social welfare programme he pioneered over the past five years.

**FRIDAY, January 17** — A Ministerial source was quoted by the *Observer* indicating that the Government was awaiting the return of the Prime Minister on the question of lifting the State of Emergency. Cosmonauts Khronov and Yeliseyev walked into space through the porthole of Soyuz - 5 and an hour later entered Soyuz-4 today.

**SATURDAY, January 18** — The IGP has told all his deputies and SPs that they must ensure maximum discipline among police personnel under their charge. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has successfully negotiated a loan of six million Deutsche Marks from West Germany for the Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon. The State of Emergency has been allowed to lapse according to a spokesman at Queen's House. The Soviet spacecraft - 4 soft landed safely in Central Asia today carrying its commander and two cosmonauts who joined it dramatically in space yesterday. President Milton Obote of Uganda gave an assurance that Ugandan citizens of Asian extraction would not be thrown away to any other country.

**SUNDAY, January 19** — The General Clerical Service Union in a memorandum to the Salaries Commission has proposed that the maximum basic salary of a public servant should not exceed Rs. 1,000. The Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake returned to the island yesterday after attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. The four main parties in the Vietnam war met at the conference table in Paris for the first time. Police clashed with anti-government demonstrators in the East Pakistan capital of Decca.

**MONDAY, January 20** — The *Times of Ceylon* reported that leading members of the Coalition expect the Government to go to the polls only after the island-wide Siyawasa celebrations which will be held in August. An international study group and working committee comprising members from both tea-producing and con-

suming nations will study the questions of falling tea prices and work out a short and long term-program to check this decline. Richard Nixon was inaugurated President of the United States today. Hundreds of policemen entered Tokyo University halls and clashed with extremist students blocking the re-opening of the University.

**TUESDAY, January 21** — The Agrarian Services Department is making a determined bid to increase GPS paddy purchases this year. The *Daily Mirror* reported that a major crisis was brewing within the Coalition over Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike's recent announcement at a public meeting held at Kirillawela that the Opposition Leader, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, should call upon the leaders of the LSSP and the CP (Moscow wing) to dissolve their respective parties and join the SLFP. The Governor-General sent a message of greetings to President Nixon on assuming office yesterday. The Government has decided to make available to the tourist trade used DPL cars which are being sold by public auctions. The price will be determined by the Government.

**WEDNESDAY, January 22** — The Minister of Food, Mr. M. D. Banda, yesterday ordered all restrictions on the purchase and distribution of powdered milk to be lifted with immediate effect. The Leader of the Opposition left for Cairo yesterday to attend the International Conference in support of the Arab people to be held there shortly. The *Sun* reported that according to a report submitted to the Ministry of State by a three-member CWE delegation which visited China in October last on a trade mission has discovered that a coterie of officials are alleged to have defrauded the Government to the tune of several millions of rupees through the purchase of food items for the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment from India when the same goods of better quality had been offered by China at comparatively lower prices. Tension increased in Czechoslovakia yesterday, following an attempt by a second Czech student to commit suicide in protest against the curbs on liberal reforms.

**THURSDAY, January 23** — The Minister of State, Mr. J. R. Jayawardena, will lead Ceylon's delegation at the first meeting of the Joint Committee on economic co-operation between India and Ceylon due to begin today. The Parents' Association of Jaffna strongly condemned the move of the Education Department to sell sweep tickets to school children as something calculated to promote the gambling instinct and undermine the spiritual and moral values accepted by all religions. The *Sun* reported that the CTB had mortgaged a sizeable portion of its equipment to the People's Bank in order to raise a loan of Rs. 18 million for the maintenance and provision of its services. A twenty three year old mechanic set himself on fire in the centre of Brno yesterday—the third Czech to do so within a week. The British Prime Minister announced a series of bilateral discussions to solve the dispute over Commonwealth immigrants.



In Retrospect

● **General Election** ● **Siyawasa Gimmick**  
 ● **Extra Rice & Pact** ● **FDB & Coalition**  
 ● **Foreign Aid**

A QUESTION THAT is uppermost in the minds of the people of this country is when the next general election will be held. Though it is hard to hazard a guess on this all important question, it would appear from newspaper reports that all political parties, including the United National Party, which is the major constituent of the National Government, are getting ready for the fray, in spite of Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake's assurance that the Government will run its full term.

In practically every country, which follows the Westminster model, the party in power chooses an occasion which would be most favourable to it politically. Some go one better by resorting to a gimmick which will win votes for it. Memories may be short in this country, but it will be recalled that when the Coalition-led Government of Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike was in power it decided to go to the polls after an Industrial Exhibition held in Colombo in the belief that it would yield rich dividends to it. But, it is now recorded history as to what became of this gimmick.

Whether the Government is biding its time to choose a favourable occasion or thinking of an election gimmick before going to the polls it is not known. But the *Times of Ceylon* reported in its issue of 20/1 that leading members of the Coalition expected the Government to go to the polls only after the island-wide Siyawasa (Educational Centenary) celebrations which will be held in August. The report went on to say that the Coalition members felt that the celebrations would be utilised by the party in power as a platform for propaganda among parents of school children.

That the Siyawasa will be celebrated on a grand scale there is in-

deed not the slightest doubt. But, the question is whether this gimmick will win votes for the United National Party on the scale anticipated? Not even the most ardent supporters and advocates of the UNP seem to think that the National Government has cleared the mess in the educational system which has become more and more messy since 1965; because parents cannot find admission to schools for their children; schools are in a state of disrepair; the system of education has not still been oriented to suit the needs of the country; there is mass unemployment among the educated youths etc. etc.

The *Times of Ceylon* also reported that there was the possibility of an extra measure of rice being issued to ration book holders at fifty cents round about the Sinhalese New Year, but the Prime Minister declared categorically in the House of Representatives that the Government did not propose to restore the rice cut on the ground that he did not want to jeopardise the rice production in the country.

The *Nation* of 16/1 said in a front-page article that Parliament would be dissolved in April of this year. It said the Government appeared to feel that it would be better to hold the next elections sooner than later as a scapegoat for the failure to grow more of anything was being found in the failure of the Yala rains.

THE RICE PACT concluded with China is still the talking point in political, particularly Opposition circles. The *Red Flag* in a leading article said: "... The theme of increased local production of rice through the efforts of its food drive has been the song that has been sung recently by the UNP in particular its leaders, Mr. Dudley

Senanayake. They used to boast that they would reach self-sufficiency in a few years, if not in 1970 itself. Many were lulled into believing this fantasy and thought that the tall claims made by the Government on behalf of its food drive was born out by the fact that we could afford to buy fifty thousand tons of rice less than last year. But all these tall claims were dashed to the ground when Ceylon signed up to buy two hundred thousand tons of rice from China, the same quota as last year. Obviously, the increase in the local production of rice seems to be confined to the fertile imagination of the Prime Minister and his colleagues...."

The *Red Flag* went on to say by quoting an unnamed source as saying that at the meeting of the Cabinet following the signing of the Rubber-Rice Agreement, a senior Minister was said to have remarked that the buying of the extra fifty thousand tons which Ceylon had earlier said it did not need was the best propaganda gift to the Opposition Parties. When the Minister of Food, Mr. M. D. Banda, was pressed to answer as to why he agreed to buy the additional fifty thousand tons of rice he produced a cable from Burma which had arrived during the Rubber-Rice talks which had quoted £65 per ton of Burma rice and that effectively silenced the critic.

AS IN THE PAST YEAR, the pro-Government newspapers seem determined to disrupt the Coalition. The *Daily Mirror* of 21/1 reported that a major crisis was brewing within the Coalition over the recent statement by Mr. Felix Bandaranaike at a public meeting at Kirillawela that the Opposition Leader, Mrs. Bandaranaike, should call upon the leaders of the LSSP and the CP (Moscow wing) to dissolve their respective parties and join the SLFP. The report added that the Marxist leaders would seek a clarification on the matter from Mrs. Bandaranaike.

The Communist weekly *Forward* has warned its readers that 1969 had opened with yet another attempt by the reactionary forces to disrupt the



SLFP - LSSP - CP Front and that this time the reactionaries were hoping to take advantage of the temporary confusions and contradictions that had followed the setback at Balapitiya and the strained feelings over certain SLFP - LSSP clashes in one or two local elections.

At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in London this month Prime Minister Mr. Senanayake drove it hard when he said that the rich developed countries exercised economic imperialism over the developing countries. The developing countries, he said, faced a total lack of hope in struggling towards a better standard of living and development aid towards a better standard of living often negated adverse terms of world trade which cut down the export earnings in poorer countries.

Hardly a few days after Mr. Senanayake had referred to this economic imperialism, the *Daily News* reported

that according to a report prepared by the Government to the Aid Ceylon Club which meets in Paris in March to consider further assistance to Ceylon the drop in export earnings in 1966 and 1967 had more than offset the beneficial effects of commodity aid programs of the Aid Ceylon Group and that the external payments position had as yet shown no improvement.

The National Government has estimated that Ceylon's requirements of external financial assistance for 1969/70 to sustain and accelerate the pace of economic development has been estimated to be in the region of five hundred million rupees, but according to a report in the *Sun* the Planning Ministry officials do not expect the Aid Ceylon Group to pledge more than one hundred to one hundred and fifty million dollars this year.

KAUTILIYA

Ominous

## American Penetration In Delhi University: Academic Life Getting Vitiated

WHEN A PROPOSAL to establish an Indo-US Educational Foundation out of PL-480 funds, was first made three years ago, a considerable section of teachers of Delhi University protested vigorously against the danger of American subversion of educational life. The Foundation scheme was eventually scrapped but Delhi University teachers have been concerned in the last two years with another development which they fear is also ominous. This is the acceptance of a grant of five million dollars by the University from the Ford Foundation.

The recently formed "Front against US Imperialist penetration" in Delhi University is trying

to rouse public opinion to the danger of American penetration into academic life. A discussion organized two months ago on "American penetration in Delhi University" at the Delhi School of Economics produced many interesting revelations about how the academic atmosphere and life are getting vitiated. At meetings organized by the Front, complaints regarding the mode of teaching in various departments, and cases of victimization of teachers known to be anti-American in their political attitudes, were brought to light. These complaints have been brought also to the notice of the authorities.

Certain facts mentioned by some of the teachers are incontrovertible.

Delhi University, most teachers agree, is one of the largest, suppliers of Indian scholars studying in US universities or working as visiting professors. Some Delhi University departments and colleges have their own independent channel of communication with US Foundations and Universities and almost 75 per cent of development expenditure in the University's Fourth Plan comes from the Ford Foundation.

THE African Studies Department of the University is an "eyesore" to some African students. Even responsible Africans are reported to have criticized sharply some of the papers produced by this department. These papers are known to have been condemned at a seminar on Africa organized by the Indian Council for Africa and were vehemently attacked by political thinkers like the late Sardar K. M. Pannikar.

The Head of the Department, moreover, has often been criticized, according to some teachers, for allegedly holding pro-colonialist views and questions to that effect were asked in Parliament. The Rockefeller Foundation, according to an answer in Parliament by the Union Education Minister, made a travel grant of 6,625 dollars to the Head of the Department to enable him to undertake a study tour of the United States, Europe and America "for the purpose of studying the organization and working of African studies programmes in these countries". The tour was undertaken from 27 September 1965 to 29 March 1966, and the countries he visited were the United States, UK, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Nigeria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanganyika. The Head of the Department also happens to be a Fellow of the African Studies Association of the USA.

The Department, according to its annual report for 1966-67, had only one programme of special lectures. This was a series on "Africa in Revolution, Zambia



in the context of the Rhodesian situation, and Recent Political Developments in Africa", during March, 1967. All these lectures were delivered by a Professor from the USA.

The state of affairs in this department was summed up by a teacher who said that if American influence is not checked "it will cease to be an Indian department and could well be termed an American department situated in India".

**THE SITUATION** in the Political Science Department, according to some teachers, again shows "how American influence can work". The Head of the Department is a member of a number of research organizations in the Capital. His doctorate thesis submitted in the 1940s is on "Indian National Movement and American public opinion", it was published in the sixties. A reconstituted University committee which selected him as Professor included Ricard Park of Asia Foundation fame.

Students and teachers of the department who are anti-American are in constant fear of victimization. Two lecturers working in the department who had collected signatures against American policy in Vietnam were being denied extension this year. After some teachers threatened to fight the issue, the University authorities were able to get them taken back in the department.

During the last three years this department has arranged lectures by over 15 US professors and the way the department is managed has intrigued students and teachers in the University.

A **FACULTY** said to be the very symbol of Americanization is the Law Faculty where teachers openly say that much of the planning is done "in close co-operation with American experts". It is here, a teacher said, "we find experiments being conducted by American visiting professors on methods and techniques they bring from America."

Lately, what is known as the case-law method has been introduced. The faculty is helped to prepare the case material by one Professor Penegar. Though many Indian experts in various aspects of law are available, visiting American professors always succeed in taking papers of their choice as also time-tables of their choice.

If the annual report, as prepared by the Law Faculty authorities, is any indication, during the year 1966-67 it had about six "Special Lectures" and all these were delivered by Americans. The Ford Foundation was at one stage reported to have agreed to provide about Rs. 70 lakhs for the improvement of this Faculty.

The present Dean, Dr. Tripathi, is said to be a constitutional expert and was one of the earliest authorities selected by All India Radio to talk on the validity or otherwise of the West Bengal Speaker's action when a constitutional crisis developed in the State.

**FINALLY**, on the cultural front, there is a society in Delhi University which for years was guided by an American, Mr. Chadbourne Gilpatric, who has caused the University some embarrassment. The Society founded at his initiative has been a centre for propagation of Western music and drama — bar a few times here and there, it is a special attraction for the University's jet set. At one time the Society had a membership of about 500 and was even given loans by Mr. Gilpatric (according to the Annual Report.)

What has often intrigued many teachers and students at the University is Mr. Gilpatric's multifarious activities. He is not only known to give tips to the University Planning Unit, he is also a frequent speaker on drama, taught philosophy and lectured even on history at some seminars.

Other interesting information is available about Mr. Gilpatric. He has now become an agricultural expert. The Delhi Telephone

Directory speaks of him as an Educational Adviser, Indian Agricultural Programme, of the Rockefeller Foundation. (The Rockefeller Foundation had offered a grant to the University's Music Department for setting up a separate section for Western music). The America Who's Who for 1967-68 available at the University Library lists him with world notabilities. In Vol. 35, it mentions him as a professor in the University of Delhi and adds specifically that he was with the CIA from 1947-49.

**AMONG US** Foundations aiding the University of Delhi the Ford Foundation grant of about six million dollars is by far the largest and forms nearly 75 per cent of the developmental expenditure of the University for the Fourth Plan period. (it amounts to Rs. 156 lakhs). The Ford Foundation in addition is known to give aid to some departments on an indirect basis through other American universities.

The proposed break-up of expenditure of Ford Foundation money offers an intriguing study. According to the annual report the break-up is as follows: (a) 2.3 million dollars for scientific equipment. (b) 1 million dollars for staff and housing. (d) 1.5 million dollars for other priority needs-including the Department of Chinese Studies and Linguistics.

Besides, about 1 million dollars is reported to have been given to the Law Faculty.

The massive aid given to comparatively new departments like those for Chinese Studies and Linguistics has been questioned by some teachers. Both these departments, and the Linguistics Department in particular, have communication with and a programme of exchange with at least one American University. The Linguistic Department has even got financial aid from an American University.

Here is an extract from the "English Teaching Forum" (Volume



5) March-May 1967: "The Ford Foundation has made a grant of 243,000 dollars for a two-year period to Cornell University to aid in the development of a department of linguistics at the University of Delhi. The grant includes funds to send an American ilinguistic to Delhi for a one-year period to assist in this development, to send from five to seven Faculty members of the University of Delhi and its affiliated colleges to the United States for advanced training in linguistics, and to purchase books on linguistics for the University of Delhi".

The booklet from which this paragraph has been quoted is published by the Central Information Service of the United States Information Agency, Washington.

The Department of Chinese Studies is said to have sent quite a few of its staff to Australia and America, though the number sent to America for further studies is by far larger. Experts from the US are teaching in the Department. Pressure from Americans in the department in various forms appears to have been opposed by some of the Indians in the Department.

The Economics Department of the University has a reputation for being the centre of liberal and progressive ideas. Yet, from this place virtually each year quite a few of the best teachers and professors are lured away to America. Last year alone at least two noted economists of the Delhi School of Economics left for the United States for reaching assignments or for Ph.D. work. This year again the comparative figures are reported to be two Professors, one reader and one lecturer, two of whom are said to belong to the cream of the institution.

As an economist explained, though many go only on short assignments, their absence causes dislocation in the work of the department as a whole, as substitutes for those who go away have to be found. He added that something like the

"deterioration multiplier" theory could be worked out on an empirical basis. This is the effect on teaching.

**"The effect on education as a whole can be analysed from the cost-benefit point of view to use economic jargon", another teacher said. The cost of educating these people till M.A. and sometimes giving them salaries as teachers later is considerable. The benefit to India from such people going to the United States is obviously none. The benefit is to the U.S."**...

On the youth front also, for years a student body has been very active in the University — the National Council of University Students of India (NCUSI). A few years ago, when an internal feud took place in this organization, an executive member openly allged that foreign funds were coming to the body. Among the Indian organizations mentioned by the *New York Times* (PTI report) as allegedly getting funds from the CIA was the National Students Press Council of India (NSPCI). Some members of the NSPCI were even then connected with the NCUSI, according to the papers available.

In 1965 the Delhi University Students' Union played host to a

seminar by the NCUSI. The NCUSI had connections with the International Students Conference which in turn was connected with the National Students' Association of the United States (US-NSA). A letter said to have been written by an American scholar who was seeking admission to an Indian research institution is revealing. "I have been commissioned as an overseas representative to India for the United States National Students' Association, the American counterpart of the NCUSI."

An office-bearer of the NCUSI informed *PATRIOT* that flow of American funds has been stopped. But the fact is that funds which were being received at one time did exercise a great influence in Delhi University affairs. The NCUSI last year reportedly backed a candidate in the Students' Union elections, who however lost.

American influence can be detected in another University establishment — the School of Social Work. The School is known to have received donations from Wisconsin University and gifts in the form of books from Asia Foundation which once hit the headlines because it was functioning as a conduit for CIA funds.

*West Disappointed*

## Czechoslovakia Is Returning Towards Normalcy

The process of normalisation is making slow but steady headway in Czechoslovakia. This is seen in the unostentatious but significant change in the Government and constitutional structure of the country as well as in the new sense of confidence marking the pronouncements of its socialist leadership.

A major change in the constitutional structure stemming from the recognition of the Slovak people's right to separate nationhood

was the splitting of the country into two equal republics under a federal Government. This is followed now by the ushering of new Republican as well as the federal Governments. In the composition of the new Governments there are only minor changes but it conveys the unmistakable impression that the paramount stress for the future will be on economic problems which got relegated to the background in last year's political turmoil.



On the political plane, anti-socialist elements have not given up their battle: they are still trying to exploit the confusion left over from last year. But with the new discipline on the part of the press and other publicity media they hardly get any encouragement. The magnitude of the threat they pose and the response they evoke from the public are so insignificant that even the Western press has long ceased publicising them and is instead concentrating on the fortunes of the National Assembly President Smirkovsky for its propaganda offensive.

**THE WESTERN** disappointment is undoubtedly intense. They had hoped for the counter-revolutionary forces, to rise in wave after wave following the Warsaw Pact action. The Czechs naturally refused to oblige them. But the West has written off Czechoslovakia with poor grace. In its bitterness it maligned not merely those on whom it relied for the upsurge of counter-revolution but the entire Czech people. A joke currently circulated in the West depicts the Czech people maliciously as being so neutral that they do not interfere even in their own internal affairs.

The truth is that nothing has changed in Czechoslovakia except the fate of anti-socialist designs. And these designs were obvious to the Czech leaders even before the Warsaw Pact nations sent in their troops to foil them. The months before the entry of the Warsaw Pact troops, the Central Committee of the Czech Communist Party had recognised the danger arising from anti-socialist quarters. The documents of the plenum of the Central Committee held in May 1968 had described their activities as constituting an attempt to "discredit the Party, to deprive it of its right to give leadership to the nation, destroy its links with other socialist countries, discredit the socialist system, create a political opposition and make a bid for political power". But the tragedy was that this resolution was not carried into life while

the anti-socialist elements continued to mount their offensive.

And, as President Svoboda admitted in his New Year Day Address, between January last year and August — between deposition of President Novotny and the entry of Warsaw Pact troops — there had been "mistakes, confusion inconsistencies and even 'plenty of recklessness'".

The first efforts, therefore, in the post-August period was to restore to the Party its leading place and remove all those conditions created in the name of reforms which stood in the way of the Party exercising its leadership functions. The stationing of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia only facilitated this while ensuring security against adventurist action from across the border.

There is now widespread recognition in Czechoslovakia that friendship with the Soviet Union is a historical necessity and it had been regarded as such even by the bourgeois Benes government in the thirties. With its Western orientation the bourgeois Republic of Czechoslovakia was unable to utilise the possibilities that its own industrialisation and Soviet goodwill created. These benefits were derived by the big firms of Germany, Britain and America,

In the post-war years Soviet-Czech relations indeed grew rapidly and it is no reflection on the nature of these relations that Czech industry and economic growth were thrown into disarray and neighbouring capitalist countries were able to overtake Czechoslovakia. Only recently speaking at the ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Czech Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation, the Czech leader Hamouz acknowledged that in the past years the Soviet Union had actually been the only member of the Comecon which enabled Czechoslovakia to exchange manufactured goods for raw materials and foodstuffs to an increasing degree.

Deliveries from the Soviet Union in 1967 covered 98 per cent of Czechoslovakia's requirements of oil, 70 per cent of iron ore, 66 per cent of medium and shorts staple cotton and 66 per cent of wheat. The trade agreement which has just been signed visualises a 10 per cent increase in the turn-over for 1969 while providing for 80 per cent of Czech exports being covered by manufactured goods and equal proportion of Soviet exports of foodstuffs and materials.

Mr. Mamouz said, "We are convinced that in the future as well the activities of the Comecon, of which the Soviet Union is the chief partner, will improve and expand. It will greatly depend upon us how we show ourselves to the best advantage in this objective situation, how to make optimal use of the existing possibilities. We must display initiative on the basis of our possibilities."

It follows from this that for the failure of the Czech leadership to utilise the possibilities in the past the blame cannot be placed on the nature of the socialist relationships, national or international. They rest with the mistaken policies and style of work of the leadership. Corrective measures were initiated in January 1968 with the ouster of Novotny and the promise now is that the post-January reforms will be carried out in all their fullness without being diverted by hostile elements. The action of the Warsaw Pact nations has thus helped Czechoslovakia to put socialist developments on a firmer footing instead of, as it was alleged even in certain socialist circles outside, permitting the development to be distorted by counter-revolution appearing in the grab of neo-Marxist reformism.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Czech Communist Party in November chalked out the line which is now being enforced, namely, continuation of the post-January policy of developing socialism, strengthening the unity of the people on the



basis of socialism and around the Communist Party, and isolation of the forces coming out against socialism and trying to endanger it, whether from the left or the right banks of the movement.

A clear sign of returning to normalcy is the reversal of critical positions that many Communists in Europe and elsewhere took under the impact of propaganda at the time of the sudden Warsaw Pact action in August. In November at Budapest the preparatory committee decided without a division and unanimously to hold the meeting of world Communists in Moscow in May. This decision undoubtedly was facilitated by the new understanding gained of the Soviet action in Czechoslovakia.

On the periphery of the socialist camp, Yugoslavia was the most vocal in attacking the Soviet action. It is significant that Yugoslav criticism too has now begin to wane. Attacks against the Warsaw Pact action in the Yugoslav press today are isolated and less frequent. There is certainly no more talk of the danger of an attack on Yugoslavia from the Soviet side. On the other hand, Western diplomatic circles in Belgrade believe that Soviets have resumed supply of arms to Yugoslavia. In any case the promise of improved relations is contained in the new trade protocol signed by the two countries providing reportedly for 400 million dollar increase over the previous year.

P.U.

PATRIOT

*The Prospect*

## Responsibility Of Nixon For War Or Peace Is Tremendous

by James T. Rutnam

The Johnson administration ebbed to its close last Monday defeated, deflated and disintegrated. Johnson had earlier acknowledged this defeat when he announced his withdrawal from the Presidential election. But Johnson had his revenge on his enemies within his Party by conspiratorially pushing Humphrey to stand for election for the Presidential office and thereby blocking the chances of his opponents Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy. He cut his nose to spite the face.

Poor Humphrey could not free himself from the dark shadow of Johnson, although at the penultimate moment Humphrey did make an effort to repudiate Johnson, which last act nearly cost Nixon his victory.

It was Vietnam that broke the back of the Johnson administration, that divided the Democratic Party and sealed its doom at the national election. This is a historical axiom.

JOHNSON had made no secret of his consuming ambition to be the greatest President in American history. But he failed miserably. He was a rough Texan, a self-centered Southerner, a political wire-puller, perhaps even a disloyal vice-President. These were his handicaps when he mounted the throne. But he overcame them all, and in 1964 defeated Goldwater with the biggest majority in any Presidential election.

Knowing the basic humanitarian foundation of all peoples, not excluding the American people, one would say any man could have defeated Goldwater who represented not the cream but the dregs of American culture. This, however, does not in any way detract from Johnson the glory of his great victory.

*Thereafter, safely esconced in his seat, Johnson took a wrong turn over Vietnam. Arrogant and misguided believer in the invincibility of Ameri-*

*can arms, he let himself go from escalation to escalation, from brutality to brutality expecting a victory now next month or next year. It was a mirage that he followed. Finally he met his doom leaving a holocaust, of destruction behind, and well deserving his title to infamy as the Butcher of Vietnam.*

He led America to her greatest defeat in War. The invincible Viet Cong valour that brought France to her knees at Dien Bien Phieu has now become a legend, having gone through a continuous ordeal of fire that no country or people in the whole world had experienced during the long history of man.

Dresden, Hiroshima, Nagasaki were wiped out in a day, but Vietnam had endured for years the nightmare of horror caused by repeated, intensive and concentrated bombing exceeding the total tonnage that was dropped over Germany by Allied bombing during the whole course of the Second World War. This is fantastic, but it is a hideous Truth. *Bravo, Ho Chin Minh!*

NIXON stepped into Johnson's shoes last Monday. The whole world is watching him. He represents a minority in the United States. This curious phenomenon is one of the freaks of the American electoral system. And of this minority, be it understood, not all were pro-Nixon. There was a goodly lot that voted for Nixon because it was anti-Johnson. On an analysis we would find that the pro-Nixonites were substantially the mid-Western farmers and the Southern Whites. Those against Nixon were described as the poor, the black, the liberals, the young, the unfairly disenfranchised, and the dwellers of the big cities. In addition, the Jews of New York, as they always do, were on the side of the liberals and the handicapped. We do not know whether Nixon will wreak his vengeance on the Jews, given a decisive role in the resolution of the Arab-Israel conflict.

*Brought to power by a minority that could be described as reactionary*



*Nixon appears on the world scene, wanting, we suppose as Johnson did, to be a great President, indeed to be the greatest of them all, which it must be conceded, is a natural and pardonable ambition. The anxious world standing tip-toe in expectation sincerely hopes that he will be what he wishes to be. But can he or will he? That is the question.*

Nixon is severely handicapped for his great task. Besides being the choice of a minority in his own country, he carries with him the brand of Cain, the added load of having been a hatchet man of Joe MacCarthy, a name that stinks throughout the world. No other American had been so insulted, humiliated, spat upon outside his country as Richard Milhous Nixon. But by fair means or foul he has managed to struggle through that valley of death to emerge resurrected on Capitol Hill, Washington, at high noon on the 20th January surrounded by the pomp and majesty of a proud nation.

**WE IN CEYLON** were privileged to listen to the inaugural ceremony when Nixon took over from Johnson, thanks to our Broadcasting Corporation. In many other parts of the world including the Soviet Union, the people were able to see as well as hear these proceedings. Significantly Johnson, the departing President, was seen but not heard.

We shared with Nixon, as he had at the outset in his inaugural address desired, the solemnity and majesty of the historic occasion. There were five members of widely different religious denominations assisting at the ceremony. What was most noticeable was that they were all, Jew and Gentile alike, calling upon the same God, the God of Abraham, to bless their protege. So be it. *Amen.*

The Inauguration being a pageant, one would have expected an invocation to the Almighty to "scatter the enemies and confound their politicks." But there was no such jingoism. Perhaps it is now being realised, since the Pope had ineffectively blessed the arms of Mussolini before the Roman legions rained

bombs and napalm over an Ethiopia that was armed with bows and arrows, that the good God is no longer a nationalist. Be that as it may.

But there was one jarring note in the proceedings when the Bishop who prayed first told God that he was praying for the leader of the "freeworld." God, who we are told, is omniscient and who knows the hearts of men and nations, to whom all people are his children, knows very well that there is no "free world", and that it is presumptuous on anybody's part to make such a preposterous claim.

That was the only fly in the ointment, which inadvertence we must say was soon rectified, perhaps unintentionally, by the venerable Rabbi of Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles who followed, who spoke of Nixon as the leader of the nations of the world or something to that effect. The Jew did not separate the imaginary sheep from the imaginary goats, truly a very Christian gesture.

*In his inaugural address Nixon breathed neither fire nor brimstone. His speech was sweet reasonableness throughout, an earnest call to his countrymen to unite, an appeal directly addressed to whites and blacks to get together, work together and live together.*

This was timely and indeed urgent, for the worm had now turned, and Black Power boiling with rage at White oppression and discrimination could well bring the States to a standstill next summer, notwithstanding any threat of a White backlash.

Nixon called for Peace in the world. This call will certainly not go unanswered. The Soviet Union had almost at the same time as Nixon declaimed, expressed its readiness to begin negotiation with the States over the reduction of arms and the building of offensive and defensive systems. China too had hinted at renewing the defunct Sino-USA dialogue at

A GLOBAL confrontation is not in the interest of the Soviet Union or China, but there are insane counsels in the States who argue that every step forward taken by the Soviet Union or China is a threat to the present pre-eminence of the States, and that therefore a preventive nuclear strike by the States at this juncture would ensure an all-time supremacy for the States. This of course is madness.

In the same strain these fanatics urge that an immediate atomic destruction of North Vietnam would end the War and save American lives. What then of Vietnamese lives? Are these of no consequence? Those who drop the Atom bomb will inevitably perish by the Atom bomb. For such is the balance of terror poised today. Thank goodness. It would thus be seen that the responsibility of Nixon for War or Peace is tremendous and awful. May he have the courage and the wisdom to save his generation from annihilation.

"To all who would be tempted by weakness", Nixon declared challengingly, "let us leave no doubt that we will be as strong as we need to be, for as long as we need to be." Brave words which would make the heart of every American leap with joy. But we who are uncommitted, looking at this challenge dispassionately, are led to ask of Nixon and all those who had prompted him to utter those words, "What, if Kosygin and Breznev too had felt the same way and uttered those same words claiming that it was in their own national self-interest? What if Mao-tse-tung had also uttered those very words?"

**SURELY** it is open for the Soviet Union or China to want to speak in a position of strength as it is for the United States. Where do we end if all want to speak from positions of strength? To be frank, an American bombast is for us no better than a Soviet or a Chinese bombast. This is how the uncommitted in the cold war would react. Nixon's words were however an improvement of those "doctrines"



that were traded in the past, such as "Brinkmanship", "Containment of Communism", and such outmoded ones as those associated with Monroe Eisenhower and Truman.

In the interval between Election Day and Inauguration, Nixon had conducted himself in such a manner as to give a ray of hope for those who were disappointed with his election and who dreaded the aftermath. Nixon's campaign speeches very often revealed a line that would have led all to destruction. *For the greatest good of the greatest number, we sincerely hope Nixon will now turn from Party, from Opportunism, from Witch-hunting, from Little Americanism to become a real lover of humanity, a role which he seems to have determined for himself in his inaugural address.*

Nixon's selection of Agnew for Vice-President and Bunker and Cabot Lodge for Vietnam, had disturbed many people, and the early prospect for Peace had become somewhat dim. The Cabots who talked only to God had been pressed to talk directly to Ho Chin Minh. So far so good. We shall keep our fingers crossed.

We in these parts of the world need Peace more than anybody else, for we are developing nations aspiring for standards which are commonplace in the West. We want Peace, but we cannot take sides in the Cold War, for if we do, it would be at our own peril. We repeat we want Peace and we are one with Nixon if he could ensure it.

Blessed as he is with the riches of heaven and earth, arbiter of War and Peace, custodian of countless human lives, Richard Milhous Nixon starts his presidential career with the option of either destroying himself and the whole world (as Hitler partly did) or of winning everlasting fame and universal gratitude. The path is clear for any sane man. We for our part cannot but wish him well, for our lives are equally at stake.

For The Record

## Trouble In Hulftsdorp: Background To Dispute Among Advocates About Elections To The Bar Council

*The newspapers have in recent months published reports about "trouble" in the General Council of Advocates, popularly known as the Bar Council. It was indeed a major crisis which had arisen in Hulftsdorp. The earlier-elected Bar Council, it was reported, had failed to hold the usual Annual General Meeting and elections — because its leading members had insisted that Advocates who were not in active practice were not entitled to vote. This view was opposed by a large number of other Advocates who had maintained that all who had taken their oaths as Advocates, irrespective of whatever they were practising, or were employed, should have the right to vote not only to elect the General Council but also in regard to other matters concerning the profession which came under the purview of the General Council.*

*For several months, there was a virtual impasse and the deadlock could not be ended even by litigation. Finally, a large number of Advocates who claim to constitute the majority, met at the Red Cross Hall and decided to elect a new "Bar Council". This was done and Mr. S. Nadesan, Q.C., was elected its Chairman. Subsequently the "earlier" Bar Council held "new elections".*

*For the information of our readers we publish, first the Report of "earlier" Bar Council issued by its Secretary, Mr. B. Bodinagoda, on January 6, 1969. Then, we publish the in two parts the Statement issued on January 10, 1969, by Mr. S. Nadesan "For the information of Advocates". The documents speak for themselves. The concluding instalment will be published on 9/2.*

The following is the full text of the statement issued on January 6, 1969, by Mr. B. Bodinagoda, Hony. Secretary, Bar Council, under the heading General Council of Advocates.

The Report of the Bar Council for 1967 and 1968. At the first meeting of the Bar Council held on 31s January, 1967, the following office bearers were elected: Chairman Mr. E. B. Wikremanayake Q.C.; Vice Chairman Mr. E. G. Wikremanayake Q.C.; Hony. Secretary and Treasurer Mr. B. Bodinagoda; and Committee: The Attorney-General; Mr. E. G. Wilremanayake Q.C.; Mr. A. H. C. de Silva Q.C.; and Mr. C. Ranganathan Q.C.; were appointed to the Disciplinary Committee for the year 1968-69. S. R.

Coomarasamy and Mr. Desmond Fernando were appointed to the Legal Aid Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS. The proposal to incorporate the Bar Council was dropped as the Council was of the opinion that it will not be prudent to incorporate the Bar Council and place matters affecting the Bar in the hands of the Parliament.

The following members of the Bar viz:- Mr. E. W. Wikramanayake Q.C.; Mr. A. H. C. de Silva Q.C.; Mr. R. L. Jayasuriya and Mr. Demond Fernando went before the Industrial Disputes Commission to support the memorandum submitted by the Bar Council which recommended that lawyers should be



allowed to appear before the Labour Tribunals and Industrial Courts.

There were 17 meetings of the Bar Council during the period under review and the following is the attendance at the meetings: Mr. E. B. Wikramanayake Q.C.; Chairman (15); Mr. E. G. Wikramanayake Q.C. Vice Chairman (12); The Attorney-General (3); The Solicitor-General (7); Mr. H. V. Perera Q.C. (5); Mr. H. W. Jayawardene Q.C. (14); Mr. A. H. C. de Silva Q.C. (16); Mr. C. Ranganathan Q.C. (14); Mr. N.D.M. Samarakoon Q.C. (12); Mr. M.M. Kumarakulasingham (12); Dr. Colvin R. de Silva (11); Mr. E.R.S.R. Coomarasamy (16); Mr. D. P. R. Goonetilleke (11); Mr. B. Bodinagoda (16); Mr. M. T. M. Sivardeen (6); Mr. Nimal Senanayake (10); and Mr. Desmond Fernando (16);

WHEN the elections to select members of the Bar Council for the year 1968 was in progress and the ballot was to close on the 19th of December 1967 at noon an emergency meeting of the Bar Council was held on December 1967 at the request of some members to discuss the following resolution. "In view of the complaints received by the members of the Bar Council that ballot papers for the forthcoming BAR Council Elections have been received by certain Advocates and not by others, and to consider adequacy of the arrangements adopted to ensure that all advocates receive their ballot papers in due time and to make such provision as may be necessary to ensure a proper election.

At that meeting Mr. E. B. Wikramanayake Q. C. Chairman explained to the Council what the Secretary had done viz. that the Secretary had written to the outstation BAR Associations and had got the names and the private addresses of every Advocate practising there and the names and the private addresses of every Advocate practising in Colombo were obtained from the Colombo Law Library a Register of the names of the Advocates were made and ballot papers were posted

to all the Advocates whose name and addresses were available and any Advocate who has not got paper could always ask for a ballot paper from the Secretary. And by the 13th December 1967, 634 ballot papers had been issued. To that Mr. Nimal Senanayake said that even if one Advocate had not received a ballot paper it is wrong and he further said that his position was not what the Secretary could do or could not do and read regulation 7 of the rules of the BAR Council.

Then Mr. Desmond Fernando said all Advocates who are employed in Government and Mercantile service should be issued ballot papers, To this the Chairman replied that only practising Advocates should have the right to vote at the Bar Council elections. At that stage it was pointed out by Mr. C. Ranganathan Q. C. according to rules of the Bar Council that Elections should be held in December and he moved the following resolutions which were seconded by Mr. E. R. S. R. Comarasamy.

(1) The Election notified as being held on 21st December 1967 not proceeded with.

(2) A Sub Committee of the Solicitor-General, the Secretary of the Council and Mr. Nimal Senanayake is hereby appointed to prepare a complete list of Advocates with their addresses and to formulate proposals for the proper conduct of an election and to report to the Council as soon as possible.

(3) The proposals of the Sub Committee be thereafter considered by the Bar Council.

(4) A General Meeting of Advocates be convened as soon as possible for the purpose of fixing a date for the election and to consider and adopt the proposals if acceptable.

These resolutions were accepted by the sub committee which was appointed on 13th December 1967 to furnish a report failed to do so and the Council on 31st May 1968 appointed a sub committee consisting of

the Acting Solicitor-General (Mr. Walter Jayawardane Q. C. Solicitor-General having resigned) Mr. E. R. S. R. Comarasamy and the Secretary and the report was to be submitted before 19th June 1968 and the report was accordingly submitted.

At the meeting of the BAR Council held on 19th June 1968 the report of the sub committee was discussed and at this meeting a discussion arose as to whether the right to vote at BAR Council Elections should be confined only for Practising Advocates and not to Advocates in employment, and it was decided that the matter should be referred to the General Meeting of Advocates A General Meeting of Advocates was held on 15th July 1968 in Colombo Law Library presided by the Attorney-General as the President of the General Council of Advocates. At this meeting a large number of Advocates were present including Advocates in employment in Government and Mercantile Services (not Judicial officers).

The question before the House, that is as to whether Advocates in employment could also vote, at a meeting to decide the main question whether Advocates in employment could vote at Elections to the BAR Council after a heated discussion where a large number of Advocates spoke the Attorney General ruled that he was referring the matter to the BAR Council again under rule 17, as this was a matter of construction of rules. Thereafter the Secretary convened a meeting of the BAR Council for 2nd September 1968 for the purpose of the ruling referred to earlier. Mr. Dharmasiri Senanayake filed action in the District Court Colombo case No. 69697/M, in which Mr. E. B. Wikramanayake Q. C. Chairman and the Secretary Mr. B. Bodinagoda were made defendants.

In this action the plaintiff prayed *inter alia* for a decree restraining the defendants from convening a meeting of the BAR Council to be held on 2nd September 1968, for a decree restraining the defendants from participating in any meeting of the



BAR Council or from acting in any manner as members of the BAR Council and for a declaration that the acts, ruling and decision of any meeting convened or attended by the defendants on or after the 1st August 1968 are not acts, ruling and decisions of the BAR Council. The plaintiff also prayed for an interim injunction restraining the defendants from convening any meeting or participating in any meeting until the determination of the action and also for an enjoining order restraining the defendants from acting in any manner as members of the BAR Council pending the determination of the interim injunction.

The Court ordered a notice of the application of the injunction asked for on the defendants and this notice was served on the defendants on or about 1st September 1968. The BAR Council met on 2nd September and decided in view of the action and the application for an injunction not to take further steps and to await the result of the inquiry into the application for the injunction. The decision of the Council not to proceed with the election in view of the pending action was unanimous the Council also decided by a majority vote that the council authorise the Chairman and the Secretary to defend the action and the Chairman and the Secretary filed their objection to the application for the injunction and the matter was fixed for inquiry for the 28th of January 1969,

In these circumstances the Secretary did not convene a meeting of the General Council of Advocates though requested by more than 10 members in September 1968. Because of the developments that took place at a meeting of Advocates held on 24th November in the Red Cross Hall presided over by Mr. J. M. Jayamanne, the Chairman of the BAR Council Mr. E. B. Wikramanayake convened a meeting of the BAR Council, for the 14th of December 1968. At that meeting it was decided by the members present except one to hold BAR Council Election for the year 1969 in January 1969 and the ballot to close on 20th January 1969 at 12 noon and to

summon a General Meeting of Advocates for 23rd of January 1969 to announce the election results.

The Council at this meeting by a majority vote ruled on the matter submitted by the Attorney-General as follows. "The Council hereby decides that the word 'Advocate' appearing in the rules of the Council of Advocates means and includes every person whose name appears on the roll of Advocates and who has the right to hold himself as entitled to practise the profession of an Advocate and accordingly the words-Practising Advocate—means and includes every such Advocate who in fact practises the profession of an Advocate. The Attorney-General and all Crown Counsels are Advocates within the meaning of the rules."



**THIS IS THE FULL TEXT OF THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY MR. S. NADESAN, Q.C. CHAIRMAN OF THE BAR COUNCIL. ON JANUARY 10, 1969,**

Some confusion appears to have been created by the insertion in a newspaper of an advertisement by Mr. B. Bodinagoda, who calls himself "Honorary Secretary, Bar Council", that "Ballot papers for the Bar Council Election for the year 1969 will be posted to Advocates in a few days", and that the ballot will close on 20th January 1969 at 12 noon. This advertisement was published a few days after the actual election of the Bar Council for 1969 had been held and the results officially announced. The Bar Council has since met and has authorised me as its Chairman to issue a detailed statement to all Advocates clarifying the issues involved in order that any confusion created by the publication of this advertisement may be removed. I am also to comment briefly on certain functions of the Bar Council as there appears to be considerable misconception regarding these. I have, accordingly prepared the following statement with the assistance of Mr. Desmond Fernando who was a member of the old Bar Council.

**1. BACKGROUND TO RECENT EVENTS:** The Council of Advocates, or what is popularly called the Bar Council, is the accredited representative of the advocates of Ceylon. The present rules of the Council of Advocates were adopted at a General Meeting of Advocates held in the Law Library, Colombo, on 27th August 1948. The profession of advocates in Ceylon had from very early times been modelled on that of barristers in England. In that country, as a result of a postal ballot of the entire Bar carried out in June 1946, certain regulations of what in England has been called the General Council of the Bar corresponding to our Council of Advocates or Bar Council were adopted.

When we decided to frame our regulation in 1948 we naturally looked for guidance to the Regulations of the General Council of the Bar in England. In fact the language used in our Rules and those of the General Council of the Bar in England are similar in several important respects. Even as our Rules provide that the Council of Advocates is referred to in the Rules as the "Council" the Regulations in England provide that the words "the Council" shall mean "the General Council of the Bar."

Rule 2 of our Rules "The Council shall be the accredited representative of the Advocates of Ceylon and its duty shall be, subject to the resolutions of General Meetings of Advocates hereinafter provided for, to deal with all matters affecting the profession and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient." The corresponding English regulation reads as follows:- "The Council derives its authority from the Bar acting in General Meeting and by virtue of that authority represents the Bar. Subject to the provisions of these presents the Council shall consider all matters affecting the profession and shall take such action thereon as it deems expedient." The clause then goes on to specify what those matters include.

**The English Bar Council:** Under the Regulations in England all



barristers whether practising or non-practising, whether in employment or otherwise, are entitled to vote at the election of the elected members of the General Council of the Bar. Subscriptions from members are voluntary, practising barristers if they so desire subscribing according to a prescribed schedule and non-practising barristers whatever they wish to subscribe. But all barristers whether they pay a subscription or not are entitled to vote at the elections to the General Council of the Bar or Bar Council and to participate at General Meetings of the Bar. The Annual Statement of the General Council of the Bar in England shows that for the year 1966, for instance, as many as 2,058 practising barristers and 1,832 non-practising barristers subscribed to the funds of the Council.

Though all barristers could participate and vote at elections to the Bar Council in England, the regulations provided that no person who was not a practising barrister was eligible to be elected as a member of the Council. The Regulations however enabled the Bar Council after the elections to nominate not more than two non-practising barristers as additional members of the Council. There were very sound reasons why the whole body of barristers in England was given the right to vote without any restrictions whatsoever. The reason is that the Bar Council cannot prescribe any rules of etiquette or conduct which will be binding on anybody but the members entitled to elect the Council. The Bar Council in England came into being as nothing more than the committee of a trade union of barristers who had banded together for the protection of their interests. In fact in England what was known as a Bar Committee, the predecessor of the General Council of the Bar or the Bar Council, was formed in 1883 to protect the financial interests of the Bar. Under the Judicature Act it was the task of a Committee of five Judges to decide on rules of court which governed procedure. The Committee of Judges provided under these rules for the simplification of rules of procedure and of the

system of pleadings, and the elimination of all formal and unnecessary stages. The rules also provided that an unsuccessful litigant need not pay the costs of more than one opposing counsel. Commenting on these rules, a correspondent in the *London Times* stated that the total effect of the new rules would be to deprive "younger barristers of the major portion of that work which they might get as a stepping stone to further practice." These proposals were met with indignation, particularly among the junior Bar. There was however no machinery through which redress could be obtained. The *Law Times* of 31st December 1881 suggested that an organisation of the Bar should be formed "as the Benchers are of no use in protecting the Bar from encroachment." In May 1883 a general meeting of barristers took place at which what was known as a Bar Committee was formed to safeguard the interests of barristers. One of the first acts of the Bar Committee was to protest against the rules framed by the Judges. In 1895 this Bar Committee was named the General Council of the Bar, or what is popularly known as the Bar Council. The Bar Council came into being "to try to stop rules of court being introduced which were unfavourable to the financial interest of barristers, particularly junior barristers." As to rulings on matters of etiquette, "when a choice presented itself the Council tended to make rulings which were of financial benefit to barristers, particularly junior barristers." There was a time in England when Queen's Counsel appeared without juniors in Court. But later the Bar Council ruled that this was a breach of etiquette. The main reason for this ruling was to safeguard the interests of the junior Bar. Similarly the ruling was made that a junior is entitled to a fixed percentage of the senior's fees.

**Origins of the English Bar Council— a Trade Union of both practising and non-practising Barristers;** As early as May 1896 the *Daily Telegraph* described the Bar in Great Britain as "the strongest trade union in the world." This trade union consisted of the entire body of barristers

both practising and non-practising alike — barristers arguing in the courts, and others employed in local bodies, public corporations, government departments and in the private sector. As barristers they had a community of interest in that each wanted to earn at least a minimum which would keep him in reasonable comfort. The more barristers practise in the courts, the less will be the pressure by barristers for employment, and the more barristers are employed, the less will be the pressure for the division of work in the courts. One of the functions of the Bar Council in Great Britain was to see that existing avenues of employment for barristers were maintained and that new avenues were made available. To ensure an equitable sharing of the fees that could be obtained by practice in the courts or elsewhere, it became necessary to regulate the affairs of the profession as a whole. Such regulation would not be possible unless the rulings given by the Bar Council were binding on all barristers. Rulings of a body like the Bar Council could not be binding on all barristers unless all of them had a voice in the election of such body. No Trade Union in the world has claimed that the decision and rulings of its committee are binding on anybody but its members. It was for this reason that the English Regulations provided that all members of the Bar were entitled to vote at the Bar Council elections. But as generally barristers practise their profession, and the regulation of fees and allied matters relating to practising barristers was of great importance, the regulations provided that the persons elected to the Bar Council should all be practising barristers. However, one of the standing committees of the Bar Council in England is a committee to safeguard the interests of non-practising barristers.

**Ceylon Follows English Patterns:** In 1948 when we adopted the Rules of the Council of Advocates we followed the English pattern. We provided in our Rules that the Council shall consist, apart from the Attorney General and Solicitor General, of "Fifteen Advocates to be elected



by the whole body of Advocates" (Rule 3).

Rule 7 of our Rules provides that "every Advocate shall be entitled to vote and voting papers shall, as far as practicable, be sent by the Secretary or other person specially appointed for the purpose by the Council to all Advocates resident in Ceylon." Rule 22 provides that every Advocate on enrolment shall pay to the Treasurer Rs. 10/- for the purpose of meeting the expenses necessary to give effect to these Rules. It will be apparent from the wording of these Rules that every Advocate resident in Ceylon whether he is in employment or in actual practice is entitled to vote at Bar Council Elections. Indeed, if an advocate who has whole time employment is regarded as a person who is not a member of the body of advocates, and is therefore debarred from voting at Bar Council Elections how can the ruling of the Bar Council that an advocate in whole time employment in the Colombo Municipality or a Government department cannot practise in the Courts, be binding on him?

One reason for such ruling is that an advocate owes a duty to Court to state his case fairly, and if he is an employee there might be a conflict between his duty to his employer and his duty to Court. Another reason may be that the Bar Council, having considered the overall interest of all advocates, has taken the view that graver evils may result to the profession by reason of advocates in full employment being permitted to practise, than by their being banned from practice. Whatever the reason may be, to make this ruling binding on the advocate employee it is essential that he should be a member of the body that elects the Council and be entitled to vote as such member. In fact in Ceylon the advertised qualification for a number of appointments in public institutions as well as the private sector has been that the applicant should be an advocate or in some cases a proctor. By assessing this necessary qualification, advocates have on the heads of leading institutions

like the Law College; Professors at the University, Legal Draftsmen, Bribery Commissioners and Assistants in that Department, Judicial Officers, Clerks to both Houses of Parliament, Law Officers and Legal Advisers of Corporations and Mercantile Establishments. Can it be said that all these persons once they accept office cease to be advocates? Or is it not because they continue to be advocates that they continue in office? No elaborate argument is necessary to show that in our Rules by "Advocates" we mean all persons whose names appear on the Roll of Advocates who are alive.

Even prior to 1948 the Bar Council in Ceylon was constituted on the same basis as that of England. In fact right from the inception of our Bar Council, it has been usual to consult the Bar Council of England as to what its ruling was in respect of a particular matter and to adopt the same ruling here. We have taken over wholesale rulings given by the English Council. One of the many rulings we took over was that an advocate in whole time employment should not practise in the Courts. This ruling was given by the English Council in the context of both practising and non-practising barristers having the right to vote at elections to the Bar Council. In this context the ruling of the English Council is no doubt binding on non-practising barristers. **We have adopted this and other English rulings here because here too all advocates practising and non-practising are entitled to vote at Bar Council elections. If non-practising advocates are not entitled to vote at such elections then Bar Council rulings cannot in any way affect their interests, and they would be justified in ignoring these rulings.**

**Recent developments in Ceylon.** So far as our Bar Council elections are concerned no proper register containing the names and addresses of all advocates was ever maintained and ballot papers were often sent out in haphazard fashion. Even meetings of advocates were summoned by notices being put in the Colombo Law Library, and a number

of outstation advocates did not receive adequate notice or any notice, at all. Though the Rules provide for the holding of Bar Council elections in July of each year, this rule for some inexplicable reason has not been observed in recent years, and the Elections have been held in December. Generally advocates who voted at these elections were from the Law Library. In the past many outstation advocates did not participate in the voting. Non-practising advocates too seldom voted. In the December 1966 Elections however great interest was evinced by outstation as well as non-practising advocates a number of whom participated in the voting. In fact as a result of such active participation the election became keener than in the past and certain newcomers were elected to the Bar Council.

At a meeting of the Bar Council held on 18th July 1967 a Draft Bill to incorporate the Bar Association of Ceylon, sponsored by Mr. H. W. Jayawardene, a member of the Bar Council, was tabled. This draft had apparently been considered carefully by the previous Bar Council. The section which dealt with the membership of the Association read as follows:—

6 (1) All persons admitted and enrolled as Advocates of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon shall be deemed to be members of the Association from the date of their enrolment.

(ii) Membership shall terminate on death or on disenrolment.

It may be noted here the draft did not state that an advocate ceased to be a member on his becoming a whole-time employee. The Draft Bill provided that the Council shall consist, apart from the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, of 15 practising advocates qualified for election, to be elected by secret ballot. The Draft further provided for members to pay a subscription and the due payment of the subscription was prescribed as a necessary qualification for election to the Bar Council. In a schedule to the Draft



Bill under the heading "Membership Fees for the Association" was a sentence which read:—"No member shall be entitled to vote unless he is a practising Advocate and he has 4 months at least prior to the elections paid all subscriptions." The Draft Bill also made provision for the disciplinary powers now exercised by the Supreme Court being exercised by Benchers, and for various other matters.

It will be noticed that under the Draft Bill, membership of the Association extended to all advocates on the roll, practising and non-practising. This was not an innovation introduced in the Draft Bill but was a provision which was in conformity with the rules of the Council of Advocates adopted in 1948. The provision that there should be 15 practising advocates elected to the Council was also in accordance with these Rules. **The Draft Bill however made an important departure from the Rules when it sought to make only practising advocates entitled to vote at Bar Council Elections and that too only if they had duly paid up their subscriptions. This departure meant that while all advocates were to be members, as provided in the rules, only a section of advocates would have had a hand in electing the Council whose rulings were to be binding on the entire body of advocates.** This Draft Bill was referred to a sub-committee of the Bar Council consisting of Mr. E. G. Wickremanayake, the Chairman, Mr. E. G. Wickremanayake, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. R. S. R. Coomarasamy and Mr. Desmond Fernando. The Vice-Chairman did not participate in the deliberations of the sub-committee. The other 3 members met and considered the Draft Bill. After consideration the sub-committee questioned the very principle of incorporation, enumerated many dangers involved, and pointed out that neither the Bar Association of Great Britain nor the Inns of Court were incorporated.

The sub-committee rejected the taking away of the disciplinary powers of the Supreme Court and vesting them in "Benchers", the Chairman Mr. E. B. Wickremana-

yake dissenting. The sub-committee, once again with the Chairman dissenting, disapproved the proposed categorisation of members into voting and non-voting members, and pointed out that non-practising advocates were affected by rules of etiquette and that "the disfranchisement of non-practising advocates would deprive them of the right to elect both the body which makes rulings to govern their conduct, and the body that sits in judgment over the alleged contravention of such rulings." On the 3rd October 1967 the Bar Council met to consider the sub-committee's report. At this meeting a letter from Mr. H. W. Jayawardene, the sponsor of the Draft Bill, withdrawing his proposal was tabled. Accordingly this Draft Bill, which apart from other obnoxious provisions sought to disfranchise non-practising advocates, was not proceeded with.

**The Abandoned Election of 1967:**

Although under the Rules the Bar Council should fix a date for elections and make other arrangements for their conduct, on the 5th December 1967 it transpired at a meeting of the Bar Council that the Secretary had already distributed ballot papers and had fixed the concluding date of the poll for 19th December. It was later found that a number of advocates, practising and non-practising alike, had not received ballot papers.

Accordingly ten members of the Bar Council signed a notice convening an emergency meeting to consider the complaints received about the conduct of the election and to take such steps as might be necessary to ensure a fair election. The emergency meeting took place on 13th December 1967. At this meeting two of the members produced lists of advocates who had not received ballot papers. These lists included many non-practising advocates. During the course of the discussion Mr. E. B. Wickremanayake, the Chairman, queried whether advocates in employment had the right to vote. Mr. Desmond Fernando referred to the Rules. Mr. H. V. Perera then said that quite clearly under the

Rules as they stood non-practising advocates could vote. There was a discussion and thereafter on the basis that under the Rules all advocates whether practising or non-practising were entitled to vote, Mr. C. Ranganathan proposed inter alia —

"(a) that the elections notified for the 19th December be not proceeded with, and

(b) that a sub-committee consisting of the Solicitor-General the Secretary of the Bar Council and Mr. Nimal Senanayake be appointed to prepare a complete list of advocates with their addresses."

This proposal was accepted by the Bar Council and the Sub-Committee inserted an advertisement in the newspapers calling for the names and addresses of all persons enrolled as advocates. From the information received a list of all advocates was prepared and the list was handed over to the Secretary in the middle of March. The Sub-Committee presented a report to the Bar Council. In the course of its report, dealing with the question as to who was entitled to vote, the Sub-Committee stated as follows:

"(3) The present regulation 3 (2) and Regulation (7) imply that at present even non-practising advocates are entitled to vote, but are not entitled to be elected to the Bar Council. This follows from the use of the words "practising advocates" in regulation 3 (2) and "advocate" and "advocates" in Regulation 7. If therefore it is intended to limit the right to vote to practising advocates only, **this can only be done by an amendment to Regulation 7** by placing the matter before the General Council. It must be stressed, however, that responsibility to a body ordinarily carries with it the right of franchise in that body. Even non-practising advocates who may be guilty of some non-professional misconduct or offence may be subject to disciplinary action by the Council and to the punitive Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The question of depriving such persons of the right to vote must be carefully considered before such action is taken."



The Sub-Committee's report does not make it clear as to who it was who had the intention of depriving non-practising advocates of the vote, or why the person or persons concerned had such intentions. The report of the sub-committee was considered at a meeting of the Bar Council on 19th June 1968. The Bar Council after considering the report decided by a majority vote to recommend to a General Meeting of Advocates amendments to the constitution which would, inter alia, disfranchise non-practising advocates.

#### The General Meeting of July 15th

A notice announcing this General Meeting was exhibited in the Law Library, Colombo. No notice was given through the medium of the press. Many outstation advocates were not informed about this meeting. As adequate publicity had not been given to this important meeting, which was summoned for the purpose of making a far reaching amendment of the Constitution, Mr. Nimal Senanayake, one of the members of the Bar Council, personally notified many advocates about it. The General Meeting took place on the 15th July 1968. The proposed amendment in the name of Mr. E. B. Wickremanayake the Chairman of the Bar Council. The very fact that the majority of the Bar Council suggested this amendment showed that they agreed with the view earlier expressed by Mr. H. V. Perera, that under the Rules as they stood non-practising advocates could vote, a view which had later been confirmed by a Sub-Committee of the Bar Council. Besides, in December 1966, several non-practising advocates voted at the Bar Council elections without objection, and the very Bar Council which recommended amendments to disfranchise non-practising advocates was itself voted into office with the votes of non-practising as well as practising advocates. It was thus clear not only from the plain language of the Rules but also from the actions of the Bar Council that in the earlier view of the Bar Council non-practising advocates were entitled to vote.

To be concluded

#### Indian Engineering Industries

## Meet Not Only Home Market Demand But Also Demand Of Foreign Markets

*We are publishing three articles relating to India's industrial development which has taken place since Independence. The publication of the articles coincides with the Indian Industries Exhibition which opened in Colombo yesterday.*

THE INDIAN engineering industries are of a comparatively recent origin. Prior to 1947, the engineering industry in general with the exception of the iron and steel industry, was for all practical purposes non-existent in the country. With the attainment of Independence, the industry received an impetus for rapid development and the rate of growth has indeed been remarkable.

Today the industry is not only meeting the indigenous demand but is also fulfilling the requirements of a developing foreign market for various items. The Second and Third Five Year Plans with their bias for the development of basic industries, have given further stimulus to the growth of these industries. Between 1956 and 1966, the index of production in the engineering industries rose by more than 200 per cent.

Equipped with modern and sophisticated machinery and adopting techniques of production, the Indian engineering industry is producing goods which are of high quality and superb workmanship, and are competitive in price. At every stage of production, right from the procurement of material to the fabrication of finished articles, rigid and exacting tests are applied to ensure the quality of products. The Indian Standard Institution has laid down standards for a large number of engineering products and every care is exercised to ensure that these standards are strictly adhered to.

Depending on the specific needs of overseas markets, Indian engineering goods are also manufactured to conform to the national standards of the buying country or the specifications of the buyers. Further, to ensure that the buyers overseas got what they required, an independent pre-shipment inspection has been instituted. It is, therefore, not surprising that Indian engineering goods, in view of their quality, workmanship, designs and competitive prices, are much in demand in markets abroad.

The development of steel which is the kingpin of industrial structure of any modern nation, has received the closest attention in India. Steel is the backbone of engineering industries and, therefore, all energies have been concentrated on rapidly expanding the production of steel of the highest quality. The capacities of the privately owned steel plants were expanded considerably. The Hindustan Steel Ltd., the public sector steel project which is the largest corporation of its kind in the East, also took up the expansion of capacity of the three new steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur.

The first stage expansion of the three plants has been completed. The Bokaro plant, the fourth steel plant in the public sector, is expected to be commissioned in 1971.

As a result of the expansionary measures the annual output of steel ingots has gone up from less than 1 million tonnes seven years ago to the level of 6.35 million tonnes today. In the manufacture of steel, highly developed techniques of production are employed. The share of the public sector has gone up to about 60 per cent, so far as steel production is concerned.

In the production of non-ferrous metals, a significant development in recent years has been the commis-



sioning of a zinc smelter at Always and a zinc plant at Udaipur in the public sector. Within a year, the production of zinc is expected to jump from 4,500 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes annually. Similarly the production of rare base metal like copper will also vastly improve when the Khetri project takes shape.

With greater availability of steel, it has been possible to work vigorously for the development of machine-building industries. Prior to Independence, India used to import the machinery needed for the traditional industries like textiles, sugar, paper and cement. Now the country is in a position to make all types of industrial machinery and also produce machine tools and heavy electrical equipment. The output of various types of machinery increased from Rs. 40 million in 1951 to 2,000 million in 1961. Currently, the rate of output is about Rs. 5,000 million.

**AT PRESENT**, nearly a hundred large-scale units are at work producing a wide range of machine tools, both heavy and light and more units are coming up to manufacture newer types. The output of machine tools in the organised sector alone is about Rs. 250 million annually. Machine tools produced in India include shaping machines, milling machines of various types, centre, turret and other types of lathes, hydraulic planers, milling cutters, cylindrical grinders, single spindle automatics etc. In regard to the manufacture of machinery, the country has developed considerable capacity needed by industries like cotton and jute textiles, cement, paper, sugar chemicals, tea processing, mining and construction, dairy, agriculture and flour mills. The country is producing in sizeable quantities industrial machinery, boilers, conveyers, drill equipment, reduction gear, gas cylinders etc.

The manufacture of metallurgical and other heavy equipment and mining and construction machinery is rapidly expanding. There has been considerable progress in the output of the Heavy Engineering

Complex at Ranchi. The output of the Mining and Allied Engineering Corporation is being diversified. The country now fabricates annually 18,000 tonnes of metallurgical and other heavy equipment and 9,000 tonnes of coal and other mining machinery, including drilling equipment, and it is anticipated that in another year the output will rise to 25,000 tonnes and 10,500 tonnes respectively.

The annual production of excavators and shovels is around 100 numbers and of road rollers around 600 numbers. A large number of units are producing items like concrete mixers, stone crushers, tar boilers, swing weigh hatches and asphalt and rolled par mixers. The manufacture of ropeways, penstocks and hydraulic structures is making rapid progress. Production of cranes is of the order of 10,000 tonnes and of steel wire ropes 15,000 tonnes annually.

In regard to cotton textile machinery industry, adequate capacity for the manufacture of items like spinning, weaving and processing machinery, blow-room machinery, frames, speed frames, open-width bleaching plant, pneumatic mangles, hot air stenters, mercerisers, polymerisers and sizing machines has been built up. More than Rs. 150 million worth of cotton textile machinery and Rs. 25 million worth of jute machinery are produced annually. The sugar mill machinery industry is well established. The installed capacity is nearly Rs. 150 million and production Rs. 100 million per annum. Some of the leading manufacturers have the capacity to produce 14 new standard plants of 1,000 to 1,200 tonnes size. The capacity for the manufacture of cement machinery is increasing fast. A number of plants can produce eight to ten plants of six hundred tonnes capacity per day. The annual output exceeds Rs. 80 million.

Well over 70 firms are engaged in the manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical machinery. Complete plants for producing sulphuric acid, super phosphates, caustic soda and

equipment for water treatment are being fabricated. Production of items like crusher vessels, distillation still, crystalisers and evaporators is rapidly increasing. The manufacture of tea machinery has made rapid strides and the entire range of processing machinery is made in India. Special types of tea roller and the electric static tea-leaf stalk extractor are finding ready sales abroad. The annual output of paper and pulp machinery is about Rs. 25 million.

Agricultural machinery produced in India meets not only the requirements of the developmental schemes at home but also the growing needs of some neighbouring countries. As many as 350,000 power driven pumps 125,000 diesel engines (stationary) and 13,000 tractors are turned out every year.

**THE BOILER INDUSTRY** has made commendable progress and the manufacture of high pressure thermal power station boilers has commenced. As a result of the progressive commissioning of some of the public sector projects, there has been a marked increase in output in heavy electrical equipment. Some of the important items produced are alternators, water turbines and generators, above 200 H. P. electric motors, high voltage switchgears, control panels, traction electric equipment, transformers, capacitors, industrial motors and controlgear, large power rectifiers, feed heaters, condensers and heat exchangers. Hydrogen cooled 30 MW turbo-generators have been despatched for erection at site and 120 MW are under manufacture. In the field of power transformers work has commenced on big units such as 125 MVA in the 220 KV class. For the first time in India Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. have successfully completed the manufacture of a 15,000 KW vertical water wheel generator.

The range of products in the field of control gear include 11 KV indoor circuit breakers, 66 KV Outdoor Circuit Breakers, 132 KV Air Blast Circuit Breakers and even 220 KV Air Blast Circuit Breakers. In



light mechanical industry, India has reached a high rate of development. In a number of items, a sizeable export trade has been built up. The principal items of manufacture under this category include sewing machines, bicycles, ball and roller bearings, typewriters, beltings, crown corks, builders hardware, bolts, and nuts, collapsible tubes, grinding media, calculating and adding machines, punch card data processing machines, steel files, cast iron pipes and fittings, stainless steel wares, steel-furniture and agricultural implements.

The progress of light electrical industries has been remarkable. Important items under this category which are manufactured in substantial quantity are electric lamps, miniature lamps, and fluorescent tubes, electric fans, radio receivers, storage batteries, house service meters, domestic refrigerators, and measuring instruments. The manufacture of cables and wires is also growing speedily. Teleprinter machines are also now manufactured. A number of these electrical goods and accessories are exported. Indian Telephone Industries have been successful in marketing telephone equipment in foreign countries.

The Indian transport equipment industry has entered the overseas markets in a big way through the export of railway wagons. Nearly 20,000 wagons are produced annually. The manufacturing units of the Indian Railways are turning out more than 110 steam locomotives, nearly 60 electric locomotives, 55 diesel locomotives and more than 600 passenger coaches including Electric Multiple Unit stock. The number of commercial vehicles (automobiles) produced annually is 27,500 and of passenger cars is 32,500. In addition, nearly 70,000 motor cycles and scooters and 10,000 jeeps and station wagons are also produced. The automobile ancillary industry and the production of railway track and signalling equipment are making rapid strides.

Industries manufacturing scientific instruments, X-Ray and electro-

medical equipment, scientific, drawing, surveying mathematical and industrial equipment are growing rapidly. The medical instruments industry has made considerable headway. An adequate capacity for the manufacture of hospital furniture and wares, anaesthetic equipment, oxygen therapy, and resuscitation equipment, stethoscopes, blood pressure apparatus, improved qualities of hypodermic needles, glass syringes, surgical knives and other surgical instruments has been established. The annual production of precision instruments has touched nearly Rs. 80 million.

**In view of the excellent performance and quality of Indian engineering goods, the demand for them overseas is rapidly going up. Exports of engineering goods, including iron and steel, have reached the annual level of Rs. 850 million, of which iron and steel account for Rs. 620 million.**

Servicing arrangements have been provided in foreign countries so that customers abroad may have complete satisfaction. The popularity of Indian engineering goods is evident from the fact that both the highly developed and the developing countries are importing them. Shipments to European countries of engineering goods other than iron and steel, amounted to nearly 100 million in 1967-68.

#### *India Successfully Competes*

## **For Global Tenders For Her Non — Traditional Exports**

THE WORLD'S largest democracy based on adult franchise and parliamentary system of Government, has achieved substantial progress during the last seventeen years. The overall industrial production since 1960 is about 70 per cent higher. The non-traditional industries—engineering, chemical and meta manufacturing industries—have achieved production which is about two-and-a-half times higher. Manufacture of machinery of all kinds is now about Rs. 7,000 million and is forcing ahead at another

In 1968-69, the first six months' performance of engineering exports nearly equalled the whole year's performance of 1967-68. It is expected that the current year will end up with approximately Rs. 750 millions.

Exports of Indian engineering goods during the period April to September 1968 are estimated at Rs. 383 million as against the exports of Rs. 132 million during the corresponding period of 1967, thereby recording an increase of 191 per cent. Fifty-four items contributed more than 95 per cent of the total export. These items include, M. S. Pipes, tubes and fittings, electric wires and cables, railway coaches, wagons and parts thereof, aluminium ingots, auto and auto parts, bicycles and parts, hand tools and small tools, diesel engines and parts, iron and steel castings (all sorts), electric fans and parts, dry and storage batteries, machine tools, office machinery (data processing machines), jute, textile and knitting machinery, electrical accessories and appliance, etc.

To ensure that the overseas buyer gets the goods according to his requirements, a rigid system of pre-shipment inspection has been instituted. Whatever be the item, its quality is pre-eminent because of the application of world-recognised standards during the various stages of production.

two or three years, it is expected to aggregate Rs. 10,000 million. Output of engineering goods which was insignificant two decades ago, is valued at Rs. 10,000 million. What is significant, it is surging at the high rate of growth of 15 per cent per annum. The country now manufactures steam, diesel, electric locomotives as well as railway equipment, both for home and export markets. Equally impressive is the progress in chemicals and allied industries. Petro-chemical industries are also taking shape. Even in such



a highly sophisticated field as development of atomic energy, India's progress has been striking. Very soon homes in western India are expected to be lighted with energy generated from the atom.

As a result of the significant growth of engineering, chemical and other non-traditional industries, India's exports are becoming more and more diversified in composition. The relative importance of traditional export items, jute manufactures, tea and cotton textiles, during the last fifteen years, declined from 60 per cent up to 42 per cent of total exports. Exports of engineering goods, which were worth a few million rupees only about twelve years ago, are now running at an annual rate of Rs. 800 million. Steel products which were practically non-existent in the export line a few years ago, now amount to Rs. 300 million, and during the current year they are expected to total Rs. 500 million.

Besides manufacturing engineering goods and machinery, the country has developed competence in designing and erection. And as a result of this she is able to successfully compete for global tenders and obtain sizeable turn-key contracts. Against competition from industrially advanced countries, the Indian engineering industries have secured contracts worth Rs. 450 million. Twenty countries including the USA and the USSR, have placed orders worth about Rs. 450 million with Indian firms for the supply of a variety of engineering and electrical goods during the current year. These orders have been secured by leading Indian firms in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras through their own efforts and initiative. The countries to which exports are to be made include Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Poland, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, South Korea, Uganda, the USA, the USSR and New Zealand.

A Bombay firm secured a contract in Sudan worth Rs. 68 million for

the supply and erection of K. V. transmission lines. A South Indian firm secured orders worth Rs. 70 million from Nigeria for the same item.

**Another significant example relates to railway wagons and equipment.** Since early 1966, India has entered into several export contracts for the supply of railway wagons. The first contract was signed in March 1966 with a Hungarian firm for initial supply of 500 four - wheeler flat wagons valued at about Rs. 25 million. This contract was followed by a further agreement for supply of 1,500 wagons worth Rs. 75 million to the same country. Similar contracts were entered into with Yugoslavia, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand and the USSR.

Other important contracts that were won by Indian firms are for the supply of sugar manufacturing machinery to Uganda, copper conductors and transmission towers to Iraq A.P.I. pipes to New Zealand, textile machinery to the UAR, and railway track machinery to Iran. Besides, India has been able to supply substantial quantities of refrigerators and pipe fittings to Czechoslovakia, HMT watches to Canada, air-conditioners and typewriters to France, stainless steel trays, transistor radios and air-conditioners to Hong Kong and detonators to the Far East and the USA.

**THREE AMERICAN power utilities have recently placed an order for Indian transmission line towers for 730 tons worth Rs. 10 million. This order is to be regarded as a major breakthrough in engineering goods exports to an extremely sophisticated market like the USA. The transmission lines for which the towers have been ordered by the USA will cover the route length of about 160 miles. The American order is for extra high tension voltage of 500 KV and the design of the tower will be such as to carry 500 KV circuit at top and 230 KV circuit at waist length.**

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In regard to chemicals, several items such as mercuric oxide, chrome pigments, zinc phosphide DHC dust, detergents, washing powder, bleaching powder, etc., have been introduced in the overseas markets. During 1968-69, exports of chemicals and chemical products are expected to amount to Rs. 700 million.

Exports of leather footwear and garments deserve a special mention. As early as 1966, a contract was secured for supply of three lakh pairs of shoes worth Rs. 7.2 million to the USSR. Since then, exports have been increasing and in 1966-67, the value amount to about Rs. 55 million. In 1967, contracts were secured from Bulgaria (Rs. 1.1 million) and the USA (Rs. 33 million). Some of the items like cow-boy shoes' uppers, cut-soles, insoles, etc., are being exported to the USA. A beginning has also been made to export ladies chappals to the West Indies, boots and shoes to Zambia, leather goods to the Middle East, and Kachhapuri chappals to Canada and the USA. India is also exporting products from her atomic energy industry. She exported heavy water to Belgium. She is also exporting radio isotopes.

It may also be mentioned that India has 62 joint ventures in a number of industries spread all over the world, including Canada and the UK. The industries involved are engineering, cotton and woolen textiles, soaps and cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, paints and varnishes, refrigeration and air-conditioning, pesticides, asbestos cement, hard board, food processing, etc. Under the terms of the agreements in those joint ventures, India supplies machinery and equipment as well as technical know-how.

India thus looks to the future with confidence, having developed a substantial manufacturing capacity and built an impressive export market which is expanding and seeking fresh avenues all the time.



*Diversification Of The Economy***Dynamism And Purposiveness Are The Keynotes Of India's Industrial Complex**

Since Independence India has been making vigorous efforts to reconstruct and diversify her economy. Intense activities everywhere are evident and the world's largest democracy is on the move. Dynamism and purposiveness are the keynotes of the economic and industrial policy. What is significant is that rapid economic development is being achieved by phased and planned programmes under fully democratic conditions an example of which has few parallels in the annals of economic history.

**TILL ABOUT** the end of 1967, more than Rs. 24,000 million have been invested in various sectors. What is significant here is that more than 80 per cent of this massive investment is from indigenous sources. Firm foundations have been laid for all-round growth. Road, rail, shipping, air and other means of transport have been entirely modernised and vastly expanded. Facilities for technical education and training have been increased manifold; the number of science graduates, engineers and other technologists, doctors, etc., turned out from Indian institutions is exceeded only by few countries such as the USA and the USSR. The output of power has increased many times and is now about 10 million kw and is being doubled during the next five years. More than 11 million tonnes of oil is being indigenously refined. \*Production of coal including coking coal has risen to more than 60 million tonnes and is expected to reach 106 million tonnes during the next five years.

Extensive geological surveys have been carried out and continue to be conducted to locate minerals, oil and gas resources. Proven iron ore resources of high quality grade exceed 20,000 million tonnes. India has some of the largest resources in respect of mica, magnates bauxite, etc. Agriculture, which is the king-pin of Indian economy and which provides such variety of industrial raw

materials as jute, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, etc., has been given a high degree of priority in development. All these factors have made it possible to set in motion the trend towards a growing and diversified industrial complex which has been gathering momentum every year. The achievements in terms of number of new industrial establishments set up, the physical increase in the output, the capacity to produce sophisticated equipment and the technological progress are considerable.

More enduring, albeit less visible are the psychological changes brought about during the last eighteen years. These aspects are greatly pronounced in the readiness of entrepreneurs to venture in risk bearing industries, in adopting innovations and experiments in diverse fields of production and in their willingness to incorporate scientific and technological developments in the improvement of quality. Within this short period, India has been able to acquire and assimilate new skills and techniques.

Another impact of far-reaching character is the emergence of a new class of entrepreneurs and managerial personnel with greater drive and vision. All this is very reassuring and is expected to go a long way in further strengthening and broad-basing the country's industrial structure. What is more important is that this will speed up the process of self-sustaining and self-generating economy in the near future.

The large scale industrial development has been made possible by the Government's active participation and encouragement. Here is a country where the Government and the private sector co-operate and complement their efforts. In accordance with the modern economic trend, mixed economy in India has taken root and is fast growing. The Government has participated in those industries which are capital intensive and have long gestation periods and require intricate technical know-how. The

Government during the last eighteen  
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years set up three steel plants, five oil refineries, three heavy electric plants, a boiler factory, a heavy engineering plant, mining and allied machinery factory, heavy machine tools plant, five machine tools units surgical and other instruments factories, lignite project, three antibiotic and other essential drugs plants, units for the manufacture of steam, diesel and electric locomotives as well as other railway equipment, five fertilizer factories, telephone industries, teleprinter factory and an electronic unit. In many of the above industries, private sector has also been developing and thus complementing the Government's efforts.

In other industrial sectors, private sector with active Government support has been forging ahead. As a result of the combined efforts of the State and private sectors, the industrial development achieved has been substantial. The output as a whole has more than doubled. Production has been increasing at a rate varying between seven to eight per cent per annum.

The increase in production has been substantial in certain sectors where large scale investments have been taking place. For instance, the increase in output within a short period of four years (1961-65) was of the order of 70 per cent in electric machinery, 82 per cent in non-electric machinery, 57 per cent in metal products, 59 per cent in transport equipment, 49 per cent in basic metals, 68 per cent in petroleum products and 38 per cent in chemicals and chemical products. In more concrete terms, production levels attained in many industries have been substantial.

**SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONS** to capacity have been made in several major industries during the last few years. In the field of capital equipment, potential has been created in the manufacture of electrical, transport, metallurgical and mining equipment. Design and engineering capacities have been expanded and process technology acquired or developed to enable the planning, designing and construction of industrial products with maximum indigenous efforts. The significance of these developments may be seen from the



fact that aggregate value of the output of industrial machinery and equipment which was practically negligible at Rs. 40 million a year has now gone up to Rs. 5,000 million per annum. It is expected that there will be three-fold increase in this figure within the next five years. In many items of machinery, capacity and production are sufficient to meet export requirements.

In this industrial complex, the performance of some important industries is remarkable.- In the case of steel, there are at present five large steel plants against two in 1951. The production of steel ignots has increased from about 1 million tonnes to about 6.2 million tonnes. \* Expansion of some of the existing steel plants has been going ahead and within a year, the total steel production capacity will be increased to over 12.2 (steel ingots and finished steel) million tonnes. In respect of some steel products, India is in a position to cater to the needs of overseas markets.

A large number of units have been established with modern equipment using latest technological and scientific processes. Machine tools of sophisticated variety are manufactured and their production is fast rising. A number of Indian machine tools are exported to many countries including West Germany, the UK and the USA. Hand tools and instruments of various types have attained high levels of production. Sufficient capacity has been established to manufacture sewing machines, ball-bearing, furniture, including office equipment and furniture, hospital equipment, hardware including stoves, cutlery, diesel engines, electric motors, radio receivers, air conditioning equipment including room coolers, power driven pumps, electrical auxiliaries, batteries of various kinds, electric cables and wires, etc. Sewing machine output is about 450,000. India is importing considerable quantities of sewing machines, electric lamps, electric fans, electric wires and cables, electric auxiliaries, diesel engines, etc., to many countries abroad. The sports of engineering goods are now round about Rs. 200 million. In regard to transport equipment,

and electric locomotives which conform to international recognized standards, Railway carriages, wagons and railways equipment are also produced. Capacity in regard to wagons is large enough to enable substantial exports. Besides automobiles, the country manufactures buses, trucks, lorries, jeeps, motor cycles, scooters, peds and bicycles. The output of cycles exceeds 1.5 million numbers and considerable quantity is shipped abroad.

**NOT ONLY OUTPUT** but also the range and variety of chemicals manufactured are fast increasing. Capacity and output in respect of sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, calcium carbide, sodium hydro-sulphite, etc., are substantial and further expansion is underway. Units for manufacturing nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers which are required to increase agricultural production have been set up with an estimated capacity of about 1.5 million tonnes. More units are in the offing. Capacity has been established for manufacture of industrial explosives, rubber, chemicals dyestuffs, organic intermediates and other miscellaneous chemicals and chemical preparations. The paints and varnishes, drugs and pharmaceuticals including many well known patent medicines, heavy drugs, soaps, cosmetics, detergents, vaccines, antibiotics, pesticides, etc. have all attained high levels of manufacture. Rubber products including tubes and tyres of all kinds, shoes, water bags, gloves, mattresses, etc., have gained considerable stature.

India with the world's largest herds of cattle and other livestock is one of the leading producers of hides and skins. Boots and shoes of all kinds, bags and travelling requisites, industrial beltings, as well as goods made from fancy leather of lizard, reptiles, etc., are now in many foreign markets solely because of their quality, durability and design. In regard to textiles it is no exaggeration to say that no other country than India produces such variety and range. The cotton textile industry is the biggest in the world and next only to that of the USA. Aggregate output is about 8,000 million meters. Under the plans of modern-

isation and expansion output is expected to advance to about 10,000 million meters, Shirtings, clothings, drills, jeans, chintzs, Cambrics, etc., towel and towellings, bed sheets, bed covers, etc., have attained international reputation. Indian handicrafts are known for their design colour and finish. Export of cloth of various kinds reaches more than 100 countries and in value they are exceeded only by Japan.

India's natural silk goods such as mulberry, tussore and sari have gained extensive acceptance in overseas markets. In rayon, nylons and other man-made fibre fabrics, industries have been well established and their output is fast growing. India's man-made fibre fabrics are exported to about thirty countries.

As a manufacturer of jute goods India is pre-eminent. She has world's largest loomage and the output is about 1.5 million tonnes. She again leads the world in exports. There is hardly any country in the world which does not import Indian jute goods in one form or other. The industry is fast diversifying its production.

**IN VIEW** of her varied climatic conditions and soils, India produces a large variety of agricultural produce, fruits and vegetables. With the largest acreage of cane, she is one of the big producers of sugar output being about 3.5 million tonnes. Indian spices such as pepper, ginger, cardamom, etc., are well known in many overseas markets. She is the world's largest producer of pepper, cardamom and ginger. Indian cashew is popular in most markets and she again is the world's largest exporter. In beverages too, India holds a prominent place. With an annual output of 900 million lbs. she is a leading exporter of tea. Indian coffee is known for its aroma and flavour. Production is reaching a level of 80,000 tonnes. In addition, a variety of processed and dehydrated foods such as breakfast foods, biscuits, chocolates, confectionary, syrups, jams, fruit juices and essences pickles and chutneys etc. are manufactured and exported. In regard to seafoods, delicacies such as shrimps canned or frozen, frog legs, lobster tails, crab meat, etc., are widely known in many western markets such as the USA.



# FILM PAGE

● **KUDIYIRUNTHA KOIL** (East-mancolor), Ceylon Theatres Ltd. release, now showing at **SELLAMAHAL, JAZEEMA, EROS** and other centres, is well produced and colourfully presented with the cast providing able performances. Action and drama are sufficiently and efficiently intertwined in this Tamil movie. Exteriors filmed in a number of spots, artistic bungalows, lavish sets, lively music and exotic dances aid the presentation. In all the picture provides pleasant entertainment.

The story is about two twin brothers, a ganster and a dancer, enacted by M. G. Ramachandran in a dual role. At the early age their father is killed by an estate employee for testifying in a murder case against him, and he escapes. The family leaves the house and proceeds to another place. On the way when the train stops the eldest Shekar gets down to bring water,

meanwhile the train starts. Left alone, he runs along the track, and he is taken by Ramanathan (Nambiar), the estate employee who killed his father. and now escaping from the police. He brings up Shekar naming him Balu, as a gangster. The younger, Anandan (MGR) turns out to be a dancer, and falls in love with a rich business man's daughter (Jayalalitha). During a raid Balu is shot, and he seeks refuge in his mother's residence. Either of them are unaware of each others identity. Here he reforms to a certain extent. The boss, Ramanathan, later learning of the unexpected meeting, instructs Balu to kill her, but owing to emotion and confusion in his mind, he leaves the house. On the way he meets with an accident, and is admitted to the hospital by the Police, who were on his track and look-out for his boss. Balu loses his memory. When Anandan is brought to the Police Station on a charge for love making and house trespass, the Inspector (Sundararajan), assigns him to take the place of Balu and track the leader of the gang. After a series of fights, chases, escapes, killings and romantic doings Balu succeeds in trapping the boss of the gang. In the meantime, Shekar who had by now recovered and known the real identities of the family, rushes and saves his brother being killed by the boss. Then both brothers attack the gang, and Shekar brings the battered boss and lays him at the feet of his mother, as promised at his young age. The boss and the members of the gang are sentenced, and the family are once again united with their loved ones.

● **THE LAST SAFARI**. Paramount Pictures' action - adventure, now showing at the **LIBERTY CINEMA**, tells the story of a man's courageous fight to preserve the wild life of Africa against the unconcern of white hunters. The Technicolor, production, which was filmed entirely on location in Africa, stars Kaz Garas in his first important screen role, with Stewart Granger and Gabriella Licudi. The movie is produced and directed by Henry Hathaway, and this is his 86th film. The screenplay is by John Gay, from

Air Conditioned  
**LIBERTY**

STEWART GRANGER

in

**"THE LAST SAFARI"**

Technicolor

2nd Month

**CENTRAL**

Sivaji — Sarojadevi

**EN THAMBI**

**EMPIRE** Air-Conditioned  
Joe Brown—Sophie Hardy  
in  
**Three Hats For List**  
in Eastman Colour

**MAJESTIC** Air-Conditioned  
in 70 m.m.  
MGM's **GRAND PRIX**  
in MetroColour

6th Week  
**REGAL** Air-Conditioned  
Columbia's  
**BORN FREE**  
in Panavision & Colour

3rd Week  
**ELPHINSTONE—ROXY**  
Samanala Films'  
**SENEHASA**  
Directed by: Herbert M. Seneviratne

**SELLAMAHAL**  
M G. Ramachandran in  
**Kudiyiruntha Koil**  
in Eastman Colour

7th Week  
**GAIETY**  
M. G. Ramachandran in  
**Rahasiya Police 115**  
in Eastman Colour

**SAVOY** Air-Conditioned  
James Garner—Sidney Poitier  
in  
**DUEL AT DIABLO**  
in Colour

Last Few Days  
**CROWN**  
Mala Sinha—Manoj Kumar in  
**HIMALAY KI GODMEIN**  
Next: **DOSTI**

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the novel **GILLIGAN'S LAST ELEPHANT**.

One time hunter Miles Gilchrist (Stewart Granger) becomes a hired servant for hunters. Gil resigns his hunter's licence following a clash with Rich Casey (Kaz Caras) who has arrived in Kenya for a safari, along with girl friend Grant (Gabriella Licudi). When Casey learns Gil intends to go on a foot safari to destroy killer elephant Big Red, he tries to join the party. The animal had killed Gil's closest friend, and blames himself for the death, and craves to kill Big Red. Though rebuffed by Gil, he and Grant follow the party. When Gil dismisses Jama (Johnny Sekka), Casey engages him. Later at a dinner party given by hunter Alec Beumo (Liam Redmond), Grant is not invited because of her mixed blood. Casey gets annoyed, only to find himself rejected by Grant and the natives because of his colour. Owing to a border dispute Gil's route is blocked by Government officials. He ignores their warning, but at a settlement soldiers arrive to arrest him. After a fight, Gil and Chongu (David Munya) escape. Casey manages to avoid Police detention by promising to return to Nairobi. The moment he is released, he sets off after Gil, and saves his life and those of some refugees in a village. After Grant has been left at the final camp, only the two of them, two natives, Chongu and Jama continue on their dangerous mission. After a battle with a rhino, Chongu is injured. A tracker brings news of Big Red's whereabouts. Big Red kills Jama, Gil finally decides not to destroy the animal. The safari over Gil returns to the land of the animals. Casey leaves for Kenya alone, when Grant decides to remain in Nairobi.

● **DUEL AT DIABLO**, Color by Deluxe, a Nelson - Engel - Cherokee Production, released through United Artists, now showing at the *SAVOY CINEMA*, based on the Mervin Albert bestseller *APACHE RISING*. The drama is a gripping and action packed tale of the western frontier in the 1880 period when the Indians are still disputing the way west with

the oncoming settlers. It is described as big in every proposition. The music is by top composer - writer Neal Hefti. The film is produced by Ralph Nelson and Fred Engel, and directed by Ralph Nelson.

Academy Award Winner Sidney Poitier plays his first western role in this multi-million dollar western epic. Poitier plays the role of a gambler and horse wrangler. The fact that there were Negroes among the best in horse wrangling is learnt from the reputation of Rodeo champion Roy Quirk who does the trick riding for Sidney in the film, and who was also responsible for selecting, training and monitoring the 200 horses used in the cavalry - Indian fighting sequences. The movie also introduces Sweden's lovely Bibi Andersson. She won the Cannes Festival Award for best actress.

Jess Remsberg (James Garner) on his way to Fort Creel, rescues Ellen Grange (Bibi Andersson) wife of army mule skinner Willard Grange (Dennis Weaver) from the Apache. She begs Jess to return her to Chief Chata (John Hoyt) of the Apache. But he refuses, returning her to her husband. At the fort he meets Toller (Sidney Poitier) an army horse wrangler. A fight between the two ensues over a scalp which, it develops, is that of Jess' wife. Jess signs on the scout for an army supply train bound for Fort Concho under the command of Scotty McAllister (Bill Travers). That night, Grange beats his wife for not killing herself rather than allow herself to be taken captive by the Apache. She attempts to steal some horses and make off back to the Apache camp, but she is surprised by three men who attempt to attack her. Jess and Toller save her. But during the night she makes good her escape. The supply train moves out but Jess had ridden ahead to scout the country for Ellen. Again he takes her from the Apache and notices a child under her cloak as they ride back. She tells him it is hers by the son of Chata. The supply train moves toward Concha. The Apache follow. An attack ensues. The army men run out of water. The only place to get more is at the canyon of Diablo. But is heavily

guarded by the Apache. There is a battle in which Jess and Toller make up their differences and in which Grange is killed. But Chata is forced to surrender upon the arrival of reinforcements from Concha, and now Ellen is free to ride back to the Apache camp, and to the father of her child.

3rd Week  
**KINGSLEY PLAZA**  
 2, 6 & 9.30 p.m.  
 M. G. R.—Savithiri in  
**PARISU**  
 with  
**TAMIL PAGEANT**  
 (Eastman Colour)

6th Week  
**GAMINI**  
 2, 6 & 9.30 p.m.  
 CINEMAS'  
**ATAVENI PUDUMEYA**

3rd Week  
**LIDO**  
 10.30 a.m. 2.30, 6 & 9.30 p.m.  
 President's Gold Medal Winner  
**CHEMMEEN**  
 (Eastmancolor)  
 Music:- Saili Chowdhury

Last 3 Days  
**CAPITOL**  
 2, 6 & 9.30 P.M  
**Alibaba & Forty Thieves**  
 Gevacolor



Letter To The Editor

## Colombo Needs More Trees

Sir,

We spend quite a lot of money advertising our country.

When guests come we have to hide some parts of the country in shame. Being proud of what nature has done without effort on our part is not justified. What prevents us from making our first city beautiful. Trees grow easily but they take a long time. The trees that existed have been cruelly cut down and left only in the areas inhabited by the rich. The trees which gave beauty to the architecturally uninspiring Colombo also gave shade to the hardworking toilers who had to walk in the hot sun which dried them up and made them less attractive although not born so. The municipality which wastes lots of money not only on rotting drugs paid for by people who are over-taxed for the services rendered inefficiently and without grace, may have been responsible for some of the damage to the city of Colombo. The conspicuous place of the trees gone, shanties, ugliness, uncleanness and poverty of design in buildings are brought to the forefront. I do not know what real or meaningful advantages were derived by cutting down the trees and by whom these advantages were derived.

Even now it is not too late to plant 10,000 trees in Colombo. The mango comes to mind as a suitable tree. Boys will look after crows. Its branches can be cut easily. The fruits can be collected by the plucky who want them. The mango leaf is also said to possess a desirable property. Trees retaining moisture may make the surroundings cooler. We require more coolness. Our people can think; they can work. They require more water facilities for bathing and cooling themselves and good food. Their time, their minds have to be looked after. The

frustrations of unnecessary red tape, unnecessarily long hours in bus queues, shopping queues, permit queues etc. should be prevented. Congestion in Colombo must be prevented by moving away as many offices as possible out of Colombo.

The money spent on these urgent needs is more productive and will increase the self-respect of the people. The unemployed can be put to some of this work. We have started improving the Galle Road. The im-

provement of the view from Galle Road must be continued up to Raamalana from where things look better. We can start from Norris Road also and go towards Borella as this stretch is also wide enough for improvement. We can use hundreds of fountains in Colombo. The Galle Face Green can have many of them watering the grass which is at times trying to live, fighting hard against salt and sun. The fountains can have worthwhile works of sculpture which can be uncovered and admired by archaeologists digging the ancient city of Colombo centuries later.

M. K. Anawaratne

Text Of A Letter On

### The Sale Of Sweep Tickets To School Children

*We publish below without comment the text of a letter sent to the Director-General of Education and the members of the teaching profession by the Parents' Association of Jaffna protesting against the sale of Sweep Tickets to school children.*

To:

*The Director - General of Education and the Teaching Profession.*

The Parents Association of Jaffna strongly condemns the move of the Education Department to sell sweep tickets to school children as something calculated to promote the gambling instinct and undermine spiritual and moral values accepted by all religions. It is the more reprehensible since it deludes pupils and their parents into thinking that they are helping a good cause when in truth what they are heading to is the base passion of wanting to make a large gain on a trifling investment.

When schools and teachers promote the sale of sweep tickets, they are giving a false sanctity to an un-

ethical practice. The teachers are thus unfaithful to their vocation and indeed are placing false values before their pupils.

We therefore urge the teaching profession to refuse to handle these tickets as something inconsistent with the trust imposed on them by their noble calling. Besides despite the Minister's public assurance to the country, the near-compulsion with which the Department seeks to use the teachers for this purpose is a gross violation of their rights and dignity as teaching and contrary to their professional code.

We do not, however, object to money for good causes being raised by the sale of 'gift tickets' to children and their collecting money by means of 'collection cards' on a voluntary basis. That should be for specified and worthwhile causes. In fact, it should be part of a good social and moral training to teach children to share what they have with their less privileged brothers and sisters and to sustain good causes by their efforts.

President — K. NESIAH  
S. PONNIAH  
Hony. Secretary  
27.1.69