

U.N.P.



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UNIVERSITY HONOURS THE PRIME MINISTER

Premier Acclaimed As International Personality

"SIR John has earned the gratitude of the University authorities by the active held which he had at all times and wholeheartedly given them. For it was Sir John who secured for them that beautiful setting for their residential life. Also as Minister of Works he had given the order to start building. As yet only one-half of the University was established, but thanks to Sir John's abiding interest science and medicine now abandoned in Colombo, would soon be happily wedded to arts and Oriental studies. In the political and social history of these stirring times Sir John had played a big part: it would need a Jennings or a Paul Pieris to do justice to those achievements. Yet echoes from the outside world penetrated those academic grooves and our Prime Minister's triumphs in Bandung and Washington, in Paris and London were acclaimed by us, too. Ceylon was taking her place in the councils of nations. S-East Asia was a power to be reckoned with and Sir John himself was an international personality who enjoyed the respect of statesmen the world over. He was as great a nationalist and a patriot as Pandit Nehru. He was as courageous and unafraid as Winston Churchill and he was more exquisite and elegant than Anthony Eden himself," said Professor J. L. C. Rodrigo in introducing Sir John Kotelawala, the Prime Minister, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Convocation ceremony held at the University, Peradeniya on Saturday last.

The Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the Chancellor of the University, presided. Among those who received were the Premier, the Vice-Chancellor Sir Nicholas Attygalle and Mr. W. F. Abayakoon, Assistant Registrar. There was no Convocation address.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on a woman, Ranith Sriyalatha Jayasinha (now Mrs. Ranith Ratnayake) while the degree of Bachelor of Laws was earned by Miss Chandra Constance de Zoysa. This being the third instance in the history of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Nicholas Attygalle who was presented by Professor O. E. Abayaratne, referred to the keen interest Sir Nicholas had taken in medical education for nearly quarter of a century. He had been a demonstrator, a visiting lecturer and Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. It was his work in obstetrics and gynaecology that earned him fame and his name was a household word in Ceylon. As Dean he had the welfare of the students at heart and as a result of his indomitable energy, remarkable business acumen and organizing ability was able to provide three hostel for medical students in Colombo.

M. A. DEGREE

In presenting Mr. Abayakoon for the honorary degree of Master of Arts, Dr. G. P. Malalasekera Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, said that the recipient was the Assistant Registrar of the University since its inception. It was no easy task to find anywhere a man more loyal and devoted to his work. His sense

of duty was overwhelming, allowing him to spare neither himself nor his colleagues." "Here in the University when any problem arises he is always consulted. His advice is known to be sane and effective and whatever he undertakes he carries out with utmost speed," he added. A large gathering was present including the Mahanayaka Thero of Malwatte Chapter and the Anunayake Theros who were given special seats in the Convocation Hall. The ceremony lasted for about one and a half hours.

Prime Minister's Address

Breaking with tradition of the University, there was no Convocation speech, but after the Convocation the Prime Minister delivered an address at the Graduands' Dinner to the students and members of the Faculty.

Sir John said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen,—I think you are extremely lucky people. I am not referring to the fact that you are now blest with a Prime Minister who by virtue of today's function, has now more learning, albeit thrust upon him, than he ever had before, and who may even be expected to know his laws better in future. That all depends. Great learning can be a liability as well as an asset, and after today, I do not want to find myself in the predicament of the pundit who did not know how to handle for himself the simple job of crossing the 'edanda' over the stream. But I do want to thank you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and the Senate of the University for the high distinction you have conferred on me today. The L.L.D. will be something more to me than merely Lionel's Latest Decoration. I shall cherish it as the

seal of approbation that the University has set on all that the country and the world may think. But when I said you were lucky people I was thinking of something else. I think you are lucky to have escaped the oratory usually associated with a Convocation ceremony, the oratory that assumes the form of what is known as the Convocation Address. Had it been otherwise midwifery might have failed in its powers and delivery proved difficult. A stillbirth is the last thing one wants and should always be avoided. And, quite rightly, what was sauce for the goose had to be sauce for the gander. It is therefore, fitting that oratorical labour should, on an occasion like today's take place in the lighter atmosphere of the dining room rather than in the comparative oppression of the Convocation Hall.

Ties of Kinship

The University of Ceylon is an institution dearer to my heart than some of you might imagine. I am not speaking of the ties of kinship that bind me to its present regime. There are even dearer ties, but I need not remind you of them because they have been mentioned to you in much more eloquent terms than I probably deserve by my worthy sponsor when he presented me in Convocation. The ties of kinship however are themselves dear enough. My kinsman and I, as some of you might know, derive our kinship from the same grandparent and as cousins, we grew up in the same village. In each the twig showed which way the tree would incline. I was good with my tongue, even if it got me into trouble. He was no good with his tongue but he was good with

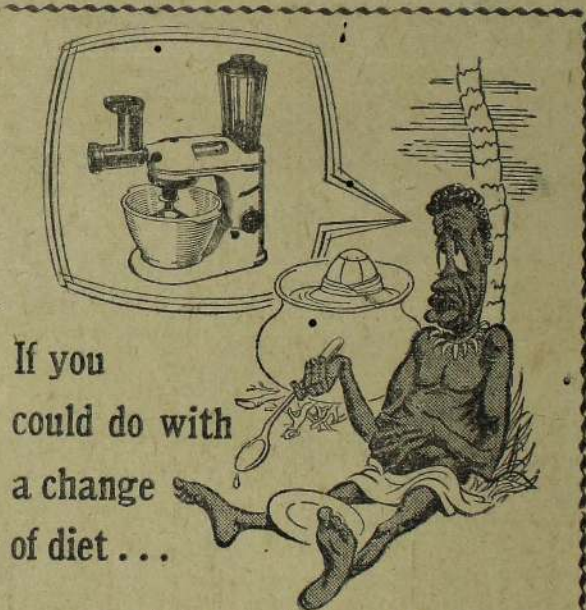
his fingers and he early showed a bent for manipulation. We took different paths. He choose a line where he would exercise talent. My tongue made me a politician. Today having travelled different paths, we met on the same platform; he as the Head of the University, I as the Head of the Government. But I must not be flippant any longer it might grow into a habit. I must be serious and devote the few more minutes available to me to addressing a few words of avuncular counsel to my

nephews and nieces of the University—and I cannot help thinking what tremendously pretty nieces and what fine handsome nephews I have on the Peradeniya Campus; I am indeed proud of them and I am wondering whether I should not give both of them and myself a change and a treat by contriving to have myself made Vice-Chancellor next time.

Final Anvil

A University, is the final anvil on which youth is forged. It is the portal from which

(Continued on page 7)



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P. M. Accepts Invitations From Overseas

The following is the text of a Press Communique released by the Ministry of Defence. External Affairs:—

"The Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala, has received invitations from the Prime Ministers of Australia, New Zealand and Thailand to visit their countries this year and he has accepted these invitations with much pleasure. The Prime Minister attaches great importance to these visits as they will be very valuable in strengthening the friendly relations that already exist with these countries. According to present plans, the Prime Minister is expected to start his tour on 25th October and to return on 24th November, 1955.

CEYLON'S PRISON AND PROBATION SERVICES

COMMON TIES OF ASIAN COUNTRIES

By T. M. G. Samat

FOLLOWING the deliberations at the first United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, concluded recently at Geneva and at which Ceylon was represented, it is understood that Ceylon, except in one or two aspects, was considered to have satisfied minimum standards in prison administration. The deficiencies were said to be in regard to the provision of juvenile welfare institutions such as detention camps and more hostels and the setting up of machinery for proper classification of adult prisoners and juvenile delinquents.

A study of the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Prison and Probation Services for 1954 recapitulates the activities of the department in its various branches of work, and shows that the year has been one of considerable progress. The most notable achievements

have been the expansion of the Probation System to cover the whole island, the very favourable state in regard to discipline, the very satisfactory health and mortality figures, and the progress in putting into operation various measures for the rehabilitation of the offender.

MAINTENANCE OF DISCIPLINE

One of the most interesting and gratifying features of prison administration during the year, has been that there has been no serious acts of indiscipline. "It is a fact not without significance that there was not a single occasion on which it was necessary to resort to corporal punishment during the year for the maintenance of discipline", states the Commissioner who feels that the great improvement in discipline must be attributable to a large extent to the great emphasis now placed on the religious, moral and edu-

cation of the inmates. These cannot but have a most beneficial effect on a person's behaviour and outlook, although some individuals outside may consider these aspects of prison life, which have received much emphasis in recent years, as instances of "molly-coddling or pampering".

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS

As regards classification of offenders the Commissioner states that prohibition against the admission of children appears to have had its effect; so has also the opening of Certified School at Hikkaduwa. The opening of Remand Homes at various centres and also approved Homes wherever they can be established has also had their effect and hardly a boy under 16 was admitted to prison except a few for a short period to the Kandy Remand Prison, but this was by error, but steps were immediately taken to have their committals altered to the Remand Home at Kandy. There is the Training School for Youthful Offenders at Watupitiwela, and another at Negombo. There is also the Youthful Offenders Section at Welikada Prison where the juveniles are segregated from adult prisoners. There is however, overcrowding in these institutions and efforts are being made to expand them. Classification and separation have been implemented to this rough limits. The House Masters have gained experience in their work and have shown indications that prison officers can show enthusiasm and initiative in the more difficult task of dealing with youthful offenders.

PROBATION

"The Probation Service completed last August, ten years of work, marked by progressive development and increasing usefulness", states the Commissioner. The Service started in August, 1954, with 10 Probation Officers in only 4 of the Judicial Divisions of the Island. It has now 74 officers and covers all the 30 Judicial Divisions of the Island. The case load in 1945 was less than 300 probations. The total in 1954 was over 2,000. During the ten years a total of 15,797 social enquiries have been made and 7,813 released on probation. Of the 5,647 cases completed up to the end of last year 4,111 cases were completed successfully. This gives an overall percentage of successful completions of 73 per cent. The annual cost of maintaining a prisoner is about Rs. 979, of a Borstal lad is Rs. 1,306, an Approved School boy is about the same as a Borstal lad and that of a Probationer is about Rs. 357. The Probation Service has therefore, resulted in a saving to Government of approximately Rs. 3,500,000 during the last ten years. This saving is calculated on the difference in cost between maintaining a person on Probation and the average cost of maintaining him in an institution. The Remand Homes and the Probation Hostel established in connection with children's work continue to function satisfactorily. The only Probation Hostel at Koggala had 19 inmates at the beginning of last year and there have been 7 admissions during the course of the year, thus making a total of 26 cases in residence during the year. Since such hostel facilities are not available in other Judicial Districts, the private homes approved for the purpose are being used.

MOST interested in Miss Rane de Silva's performance of Kandyan dancing was Indonesia's delegate to the I.A.W. Jubilee Congress, Dr. (Mrs.) H. Subandrio, at the reception accorded to her by the All-Ceylon Malay Association. Guests included several of the Middle East delegates to the Congress who were no less interested in the performance of this up and coming Kandyan girl dancer.

In her speech, Dr. Subandrio (she is the wife of Indonesia's Ambassador in Moscow) referred to the affinities of many of the Kandyan dancing movements with the dances of her country and then went on to remind the audience, of the cultural ties, the blood ties and other common ties that practically bind the whole of South-East Asia and its neighbours. She urged that it was necessary now with the winning back of freedom to revive these common interests so that this freedom may survive and co-operation may be promoted to fight for other freedoms like freedom from hunger, disease and want.

Of "equal rights and equal responsibilities" for women Dr. Subandrio said that in Muslim countries and other Asian countries it was more a case of not forgetting the rights and obligations conferred on women by ancient religions than "equal rights and responsibilities" for which I.A.W. stood.

Respect for women in most religions in Asia has been an essential feature in these teachings and perhaps due more to this than anything else many of the changes in the life of the Eastern women has taken place without women throwing themselves under the hooves of horses racing as in England or women chaining themselves to rails, putting acid in post pillar boxes and what not.

In her own case, Dr. Subandrio declaring that she belonged to her husband and her home said that in spite of these ties she had been able upon being persuaded by home and her country to undertake the long journey from Moscow via Western Europe, Geneva and India to come to Ceylon and return to Moscow through Afghanistan and Central Asia, studying the life of women in all these countries, owing to the rights and obligations accorded to women in Islam. It was thus a big opportunity for her to serve her country in this way.

Indonesia has been right in the forefront for rights and obligation for women which must not be confused with Sex-Equality. According to Dr. Subandrio, Islam with nothing in it to justify the exclusion of women playing an equal part in the welfare of Society has as adherents about 90 per cent. of the population of Indonesia. "Women", said Dr. Subandrio, "stood by their men protecting their homes, nursing the wounded and tending the sick and at the hottest time of the war it was for the Indonesian women apparently a case of 'What should I fear—the mountains or the roses' on the war-torn roads. A large contribution is made owing to this freedom and equality of women in Islam towards the productive system in the field, the house and workshop in Indonesia. Co-education in Indonesia is wide and teaching institutions, hospitals, judicial courts and the civil services are crowded with women in Indonesia.

The question would now be posed as to, whether segre-

gation of the sexes as something essential in Eastern society could be explained if complete freedom and equality for women are natural and fundamental rights in Islam.

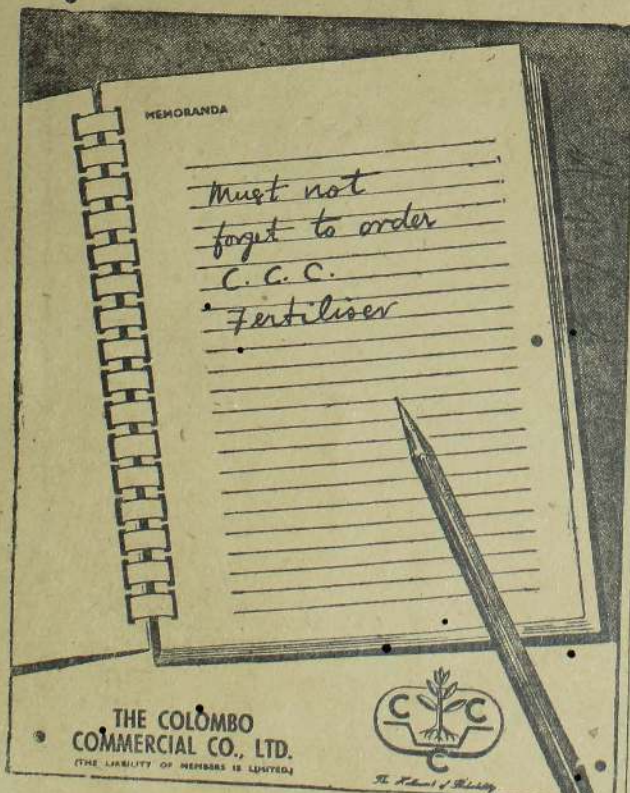
If we study Islam and the history of Muslim countries like Turkey it might be difficult to trace many of the present conventions in some of these countries as related to Islam. There are two common phases:—One where women plough the fields with men, go in carts or ride to neighbouring villages to sell eggs, poultry and corn and, after buying what they need return to their villages and assist their husbands and brothers in their various occupations. The other phase is the legendary life behind latticed windows which is spoken of in foreign novels due to the influence of the Court upon the population at large. In the earliest days of Turkish community life, men and women were free and equal. In the family as well as in the affairs of society as a whole, men and women enjoyed the same rights and privileges with of course an equal part in responsibilities. In times of war as in times of peace women stood beside their husbands as they do in Indonesia. Women were also found in Peoples' Assemblies. The early Turkish Empires were ruled by the grace of Han and Hatun, the King and Queen who together received envoys and performed the duties of the State. The birth of a daughter was an occasion for rejoicing not despair. A mother had rights over her children and when she became a widow was their sole guardian and manager. The mother of Caliph Magtadir of Baghdad presided over the High Court of Appeal. Saffiya of Granada was a distinguished orator and poetess. Ur Al Banin at Damascus and Queen Zubaida at Baghdad played an outstanding role in politics and in the administration of their countries. Ra Kartini made a name in the sphere of social service in Indonesia.

So then seclusion of women came about really through social traditions. For instance Turkey by contact with other civilisations in the Turkish Empire inherited a social system which excluded women from the daily life of men. These social traditions were intrinsically foreign to Turkish culture. They gave women an inferior role. And so when a girl was born she grew behind latticed windows, waiting for her father to choose her husband. Only a few books on ethical subjects were allowed her, for too much book learning was considered unnecessary for a woman. As far as possible she lived within the house and when she ventured out she was dressed from head to foot in ungainly garments that acted as a disguise.

It is significant that the decline of Muslim countries has always been closely allied with a gradual lowering of the position of women in society.

There is a good deal of popular misconception about the plurality of wives in Islam. This custom owes its origin to promiscuous living in society during the time of Prophet who consequently restricted the number of wives a man might marry to 4. But permission to marry more than one wife is granted to meet certain contingencies and is hedged around by such conditions that in practice it is almost rendered impracticable. It is allowed to a Muslim woman to stipulate at the time of marriage

(Continued on page 7)



English As Third Professor Harlow's Official Language? Visit To Ceylon

THERE are large sections of the population who feel keenly that for several years to come it would be wise not to abandon even to some extent, the tremendous advantage that the English language has brought to us. Among those sections of the population are not only Burghers, Malays and a large section of the Muslims and children of mixed parentage, but also a large number of both Sinhalese and Tamil—I say this with a degree of trepidation who are somewhat conservative and somewhat voiceless not because they cannot express their views, but owing to an obscure theory that in some strange way the acknowledgment of English as a national language will conflict with their protestations of nationalism", said Senator Poullier when commenting on the efforts made in certain quarters to press the Government to change its policy of parity between the Tamil and Sinhalese languages, during the Budget debate in the Senate.

He observed that the only change necessary was "perhaps one that would widen the present outlook—the acceptance, for some time at least, of English also as one of the national languages."

The problem of languages was not an entirely new one in the world he said and quoted the multi-racial country Switzerland which he had visited, where they had four official languages, including Romansh spoken by a very small percentage of the population.

INDIAN DEMAND

Referring to the cautious method adopted in India where it not only gave a period of 15 years but also decided to have commissions examining progress, production of textbooks and all other factors once in five years, and that Bombay was anxious to have English for 30 years more, he did not think Ceylon required such a long time. He merely mentioned the figure as given by responsible and representative people in Bombay.

"What exactly is the case against English that we want to relegate it to a place of second though compulsory language?" he asked and explained that the abandonment of English as a medium of instruction would lead to Ceylonese not being able to follow, say, research courses in England and abstract thought in any subject; in law, philosophy, psychology, logic and so on.

PRESENT OPPOSITION

The only grounds to the present opposition to English, states the Senator, firstly that it may lead to a lesser study of Sinhalese or Tamil; secondly that it is the language of the conqueror; and thirdly that it might result in the continuance of the import of western customs. All these reasons, he adds, were in the present atmosphere of independence and the expansion of local culture and customs of very little argumentative value. He would not say very much about nationalism. Nationalism was long ago useful to recruit for the army and the navy and also to urge the population to work harder for their motherland. But the advantages of the "stimulated nationalism are however far less than its disadvantages and after the unhappy experiences in Germany has now been declared an entirely outmoded concept—the present ideal being higher nationalism which is either good internationalism or good co-existence."

Concluding, the Senator asks "Can I urge that in the pursuit of these two ideals louder voices will be raised to continue for several years the advantages of English as a third official language in this, what I may call, Switzerland—Lanka of ours?"

Professor Vincent Harlow, Beit Professor of Commonwealth History at Oxford, will be in Ceylon from October 7th to 17th.

He received his "baptism of fire" in the First World War at the age of 19 at Passchendaele Ridge in Flanders in 1917, as a subaltern in the Royal Field Artillery. He served continuously in France and Flanders until the Armistice, and was mentioned in Despatches.

He won an open scholarship in History at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was there from 1919-1922 when Oxford was full of returned soldiers.

In 1928 the Rhodes Trustees built Rhodes House in Oxford to be a centre not only for Rhodes scholars but also for the study of the history of the British Commonwealth and the U.S.A. and Professor Harlow was appointed to supervise research and to build up a great library in these subjects. In that connection he visited many American and Canadian Universities. Since then he has travelled extensively in the West Indies and in East Africa in order to secure first-hand knowledge of the political, social and economic problems of those regions.

As Beit Professor in Oxford, Professor Harlow lectures to undergraduate students, but most of his time is devoted to supervising the research of graduates who come to Oxford from all parts of the Commonwealth to study different aspects of its history. He lives in a village about 4 miles from the centre of Oxford in a stone-built thatch-roofed house about 400 years old.

PROGRAMME

The following is the programme during his stay:—

Friday, 7th October—12.30 p.m. arrive Kankasanturai airport by Air Ceylon; 5.30 p.m. Jaffna College. Public Lecture on "What are the Essential Conditions of Democratic Government?"

Saturday, 8th October—10 a.m. Meet members of the Vadamardchy Teachers' Association and others at Hartley College, Point Pedro, for discussion of race relationship and other historical problems. 5.30 p.m. Jaffna Town Hall. Public Lecture under the joint auspices of the Ceylon Headmasters' Conference, the Northern Province Teachers' Association and the British Council on "Multi-Racial Nationhood: Difficulties and Potentialities." Mr. M. Sri Kantha, Govt. Agent, will be in the Chair.

Sunday, 9th October—Travel via Anuradhapura to Sigiriya. Lunch at Grand Hotel, Anuradhapura.

Monday, 10th October—Travel via Dambulla to Kandy. 4.30 p.m. Arrive at University Park, Peradeniya; 5.15 p.m. Public Lecture on "The Problem of Race Relations in its Historical Perspective."

Tuesday, 11th October—11 a.m.—12 noon Seminar on principles of Historical Research. 5.15 p.m. Public Lecture on "The Future of Ceylon as an Independent Nation."

Wednesday, 12th October—9 a.m. Seminar and discussion on "Objectivity in the Writing and Study of History. Travel to Colombo.

Thursday, 13th October—5.30 p.m. King George's Hall, University of Ceylon. Public Lecture under the joint auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society and the British Council on "The Future of Ceylon as an Independent Nation." Sir Cecil Syers, I.K. High Commissioner in Ceylon, will be in the chair.

Saturday, 15th October—Travel to Galle. 5.30 p.m. Hall of St. Aloysius College, Galle. Public Lecture under the joint auspices of the Southern Province Teachers' Association and the British Council on "Multi-Racial Nationhood: Difficulties and Potentialities."

Sunday, 16th October—Return to Colombo.

Monday, 17th October—10.30 a.m. Leave Ratmalana Airport for London—(UKIS).

An Act of Humanitarianism

IN the past we have concerned ourselves primarily with the curative aspects of medicine—treatment of the the unwell until they can once again pick up their tools. However, by now instituting more positive measures, we shall assist our employees to maintain a better state of health over their years of service and in retirement. From today we shall devote equal emphasis to constructive medicine, Preventive Medicine and educative medicine. Our motto is 'prevention is better than cure', said Mr. E. G. Smith Manager of the Standard Vacuum Oil Coy., in welcoming the Minister of Health who declared open the Medical Institute set up by the Company for the benefit of the employees at the Kolonnawa Terminal of the Company's establishment in Ceylon. This Company thus demonstrated the concern the employers have for the welfare of the employees in establishing the institute the first of its kind in Ceylon to be set up by a foreign firm.

IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTION

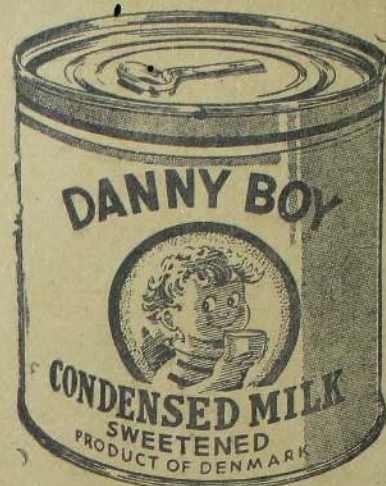
Stressing the importance of prevention, Mr. Smith said that in the oil business the Company operated a large fleet of motor vehicles and it was concerned with the fleet operations of its customers who purchased their requirements of fuels and lubricants. Experience over the years had proved that preventive maintenance insured longer serviceable vehicle life. By periodic inspection and repairing worn-out parts of a vehicle cost of upkeep would naturally be kept down. Similarly one could reasonably expect corresponding benefits in the use of the human body, which must follow the introduction of the preventive maintenance plan designed by the Company.

The Minister of Health in declaring open the new building, said that the setting up of the Medical Institute besides facilitating the efficiency of the workers, was also an act of humanitarianism. He urged other institutions to follow the example set by the Standard Vacuum Oil Coy., and provide for the welfare of their employees.

The institute is housed in a new building with a medical adviser, Dr. K. Arunachalam, assisted by a qualified pharmacist. The dispensary serves the needs of the workers throughout the day. The medical plan is comprised of the four aspects, constructive, preventive, curative and educative. The keynote of the plan is to provide treatment for the Company's employees regardless of their status of salary. Like many American companies, the Standard Vacuum Oil Coy. authorities believe that their major asset is trained personnel—workmen, clerical, supervisors and executives, not their plant and equipment or their bank balances.

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u.n.p.

7th, October 1955

THE NO-CONTEST ROUNDABOUT

WE are glad that the struggle for Parliamentary seats has put an end to the so-called Marxism and Marxist preachings, of the Leftist party leaders. It will now be clear even to the very blindest of their supporters that the "no-contest" agreement has put an end to the 20-year-old war cry of the Leftists that all their politics was directed at the establishment of a Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

All this bombast has ended with the pathetic revelation of the attempt to preserve the existing seats in Parliament for the leaders of the Leftist parties. Although even this has not yet prevented a free-for-all scramble for the Colombo Central seat for which there is provision to elect three members. All Leftist parties appear to want to put forward candidates for Colombo Central. It is likely to end by all the three losing their representation in that area. However that may be, the Leftists who talk so loudly of hitching their wagons to high principles have been brought to earth with a sickening thud. The first thing that exposed this "save our seats racket" is the divergent views over the national language issue.

While the S.L.F.P., under Mr. Bandaranaike, and the V.L.S.S.P., under Mr. Philip Gunawardena, have unashamedly opted to use the racialistic cry at the next elections, Dr. N. M. Perera, of the N.L.S.S.P., and Dr. Wickremasinghe of the C.P. are now following the U.N.P. policy over the national languages: and yet these gentlemen pretend that the "no-contest" agreement is intended to give the Opposition the chance of forming a Government. Even if such a remote possibility should come to pass, would these dialecticians kindly state how they propose, in the very first instance, to form a Government when each is so sharply divided on this vital issue? One half of such a Government will stand by ruling the country in two languages and

the other half will insist on one language. Such a Government crashes even before it begins to function. Is it to perpetuate this kind of mockery that we are asked to believe in the profundity dialectical pundits? Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, who recently expounded views on parliamentary democracy is seeking alliance with the Marxist parties which have very decided views on the unworkability of parliamentary democracy, and insist on the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. Indeed we are reminded of the early days of the present Parliament when some of the elected N.L.S.P. members urged the Opposition to resign in a body because the Marxist ideal of revolutionary dictatorship cannot be worked from within Parliament. On that occasion even Marx-intimidated into agreeing to these dynamic proposals. It is a known fact that Mr. Bandaranaike refused to resign. As for the rank and file and the second strings of the various Marxist groups the "no-contest" agreement put paid on their aspirations to parliamentary membership. The "no-contest" agreement very effectively shuts the door in their face. It preserves, so far as nominations are concerned, the rights of those weary old campaigners who are the only ones to have profited by years and years of fruitless agitation by the hundreds of idealist camp-followers.

The Leftist high command will have a time of it to explain away the dialectical principles on which the "no-contest" agreement was arrived at. We are not interested in the agreement. From the point of view of the elections themselves we welcome the agreement because we find that not one of the Marxist parties has the organization or able to contest more than a handful of seats. The N.L.S.S.P. with all its proud boast of an island-wide organisation and power and its tall talk of the workers and peasants combination has been able to secure a miserable 16 seats out of a possible 96. The C.P., despite its bragging at public meetings has been relegated to a few seats in the Southern Province and the lone seat in Colombo Central. As for the Viplavakari Samajist Party the good lady who is the elected M.P. for Avissawella is to be replaced by her husband—the President of her party. This is pro-

gress indeed! At least one of the objectives of the party has thereby been achieved. As for Mr. Bandaranaike, as the days go by his visions of Prime Ministership at any cost quietly begin to fade away. He will most likely contrive a somersault, on his present policy at a not too distant date.

It would not be the first time on which this worthy gentleman has displayed such acrobatic agility. Time was when he was an idealistic President of the Ceylon National Congress whose platform was that all nationalities in the country should be united under one national banner. Thereafter he found himself at the head of a purely communal caucus calling itself the Sinhala Maha Sabha. When the U.N.P. was founded our friend very readily gave up his communalism and jumped on the band wagon. From the date of his membership he began to dream of the death of Mr. D. S. Senanayake and the impatience made him to resign from the Party, and the man who refused to die to suit Mr. Bandaranaike's convenience. And then he resuscitated the communal war cry.

One look at the electoral map of the country indicated to him that with that cry he could not secure for his followers more than a dozen seats in the whole country and he quickly changed his battle cry to Buddhism as the State religion and Sinhalese as the only State language. He was so dexterous that even he carried a rosary obtained at the Vatican and went out to a Negombo meeting at which he handed this sacred symbol of worship to the candidate who had been nominated to represent his party in that Catholic area. Elsewhere where Buddhists predominated he reverted to the role of militant Buddhist in whose body every drop of blood was saying 'sadhu sadhu.'

The elections of 1952 gave him the answer of the country. It is with such men that our dialecticians have come to a "no-contest" agreement. The Opposition can confidently look forward to total extinction as our friend Collette so brilliantly cartooned last week. This unholy alliance has got together to fashion a tombstone. In the process of this fashioning they will themselves be interred. There will be only one difference. There will be no mourners at the Cemetery Gate.

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Question of Abolition of Senate

"HAS it ever struck us all these years—quite a good many of us have been here since 1947—that perhaps the most vital contribution we Members of the Senate can make to the economy of the country is to suggest the abolition of the Senate itself? As a matter of fact, I was wondering whether with our experience, we were not in a better position to advise the Government of this country on the desirability of continuing with an institution such as this. What is the spectacle we have been watching all this time, year after year and day after day? Bills have come before us; eloquent speeches have been made by Hon. Members on either side of the House. There is, of course, a large majority on the Government side; and there is the Opposition on the other side. Whatever difficulties may be levelled in respect of a particular Bill, the Government majority always votes for it and passes what it has already approved in another place and sent up here. Is it necessary that we should go through all this procedure?" asserted Senator C. Nadesan during the debate on the Appropriation Bill 1955-56 in the Senate.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION

"After all," continued the Senator, "there is the other place in which these Bills are introduced and passed. Is there any need for these Bills to come up before the Senate, once again be debated upon in the same old way and in the same old manner? However I do not desire to go into this aspect of the question, but I do trust that Hon. Members on both sides of the House will address themselves to the important question as to whether we should not as a body petition the Government to this effect:—

"Please abolish this institution. Thereby you will be saving a very large sum of money. It may be that you will be depriving yourselves the opportunity of indulging in granting patronage to those who seek to come here and who may be useful to you for a variety of reasons. But at the same time in fairness to the country and in the name of democracy, do not carry on with an institution such as this." "Of course when I state this, a number of my friends ask me to set the example by resigning from the Senate. The only thing against it is that the U.N.P. will have the advantage of sending an additional Member here and exercising an additional amount of patronage. That is all that will happen but the Senate will go on for all time," he added.

Departments Amal Gamated

THE Departments of "Cottage Industries" and "Rural Development" will be amalgamated with effect from 1st October, 1955. The new Department will be known as the Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries.

The Director of Rural Development and Cottage Industries will be in charge of the new Department with his Headquarters at Torrington Square, Colombo 7.

The Government Agents of each revenue will be in charge of the activities of the new Department in their administrative areas.

The new District Offices of the Department will be situated as follows:—Central Market Premises, Pettah, Colombo; former Kalutara Vidyalaya Building, Nagoda, Kalutara; Hotel Suisse, Kandy; the Kachcheries, Matale and Nuwara Eliya; Pettigalawatte, Galle; the Kachcheries, Matara, Hambantota, Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya; Town Hall, Batticaloa; the Kachcheries, Trincomalee and Kurunegala; Service Road, Puttalam; the Kachcheries, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Badulla, Ratnapura and Kegalla. (Press Communique).

P. M. Opens State-Sponsored Ceramic Factory

WHEN he opened the new Rs. 30 million State-sponsored Ceramic Factory at Jegombo last week, Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister, said: "The new policy of the State is to leave the business of making money to private enterprise while the State busied itself about the good government of the country. The Government had come to this view because the Government had had enough experience with industrial ventures set up during the war period. The Government did not mind private enterprise making money, because the Government could always take the money from private enterprise—of course, without making them feel it!"

CORPORATION IN CHARGE

The factory is the first of its kind set up by the Government under the State-sponsored Corporation under the chairmanship of Mr. S. N. B. Wijekoon and is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and is prepared to undertake and execute any order. The Prime Minister and the other visitors watched the workers turn out such articles as cups and saucers, jugs, ash trays and plates within a matter of minutes, the quality and finish being comparable to the imported articles.

Sir John visited every section of the factory and expressed satisfaction. He was amused on seeing a beer mug fashioned after his own facial features, and holding it up for the visitors to see exclaimed: "This will go to my bath."

THE FIRST ORDER

After the inspection Sir John after consultation with Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Minister of Industries, Housing and Social Services, and Mr. Gunasena de Zoysa, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, announced that he would place an order for Rs. 100,000 worth of articles for the Government offices abroad.

This was followed by a Pettah businessman who placed an order for Rs. 10,000 worth of goods for his shop.

Sir John told the businessmen present that they must loyally co-operate with the factory and make this national venture a success. If they did not co-operate and continued importing crockery from abroad, they would only be inviting the State to compel them to purchase a certain quota of the locally manufactured articles.

THE CERAMIC AGE

Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan in formally handing over possession of the factory to the Chairman of the Corporation, said that the inauguration of the factory heralded the "new ceramic age of the country". He said that the Government placed great trust and confidence in the Corporation and was sure that it would help in the production of not only cheap but artistic articles. He hoped to see the day before long when the public would be the shareholders of that factory, which was the first of its kind set up by the Government under the State-sponsored Corporations Act.

It is learned that plans are now being made to give Ceylon-made ceramics protection under the Industrial Products Act. Under this Act it is possible to insist on importers to buy a quota of locally manufactured articles in order to qualify for an import licence. The quota will be decided once the local ceramic factory gets into full production.

AIR CEYLON ACADEMY PLANE EQUIPMENT

Senator E. W. Kannangara raised a question in the Senate over the plane specially chartered by Senator Justin Kotelawala from the Ceylon Air Academy which, according to a Press report, had no wireless equipment and the lights were defective. W.

Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera's reply was as follows:

The Ceylon Air Navigation Regulations do not prescribe radio equipment as a compulsory requirement in aircraft used on this charter. No radio facilities were available on this aircraft. The landing lights and the cabin lights of the aircraft were in full working order. The aircraft was signed out and certified as in airworthy condition to operate in the flight by Mr. T. V. Perera, an engineer of the Air Academy, in accordance with normal practice. Mr. Perera holds a ground engineer's licence and is fully competent to sign out aircraft and certify as to their airworthiness. The question assumes that that there were defects in the aircraft. This assumption is not correct. There were no defects. An enquiry has been held. There has been no infringement of local air legislation. There was no occasion to take action on this particular incident. Nevertheless investigations are being made with a view to ascertaining whether additional facilities should be provided to promote the safety of aircraft movement.

Senator Poulter: One other point. The question refers to wireless equipment and the reply refers to radio. There is a very big difference between wireless equipment and radio equipment. The term radio mentioned is used specifically for telephony—that is words sent out on transmission—and this is something requiring more equipment than wireless which can transmit Morse sounds quite easily and humble people like ourselves can send messages safely. Radio is much more complicated.

Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera: I think the Hon. Senator will be satisfied if I amend my answer by adding the words "radio equipment or wireless equipment."

Overseas representation of Ceylon

A supplementary sum of Rs. 200,000 was passed by Parliament on a motion by the Prime Minister under Head—Department of External Affairs for overseas representation of Ceylon. This sum is allocated every year, said Sir John, for purposes of trips abroad. Detailing its history, he said: "I think more members of the Opposition have gone on trips abroad than we. One mission has gone to India, one to Europe, one to the Commonwealth Security Conference, one to the Commonwealth G.A.T.T. Conference and so on. It is essential as an independent country that we should be represented at these conferences. I would like to state one thing which I could not state earlier; that with all deficiencies in rice production to our country is the most stable in the whole of the East. I was talking to an American Senator the other day. He was from a country which we think, is flowing with milk and honey, but their national debt is 32 times their revenue. When I told him that ours was three-fourths of our revenue, he said, "You are then the richest country in the world!" I said, "we do not want to be the richest country in the world. We want our living standards to be raised." These accountants of the Opposition think that if you have money in your pocket you are a rich man; but you must spend to be a rich man. Having money in your pocket and starving is not going to raise our living standards. Compared with other countries, we are tenfold or a hundredfold better off. I am asking for this vote as our association with foreign governments and attending foreign conferences has helped us to show our capabilities. Under the Colombo Plan we have received aid to the extent of Rs. 70,000,000; otherwise like the Maldive Islands—a first-class independent country about which nobody knows—if we stay at home we will not get any aid. So we can just imagine what this government has done to bring this country to the limelight.

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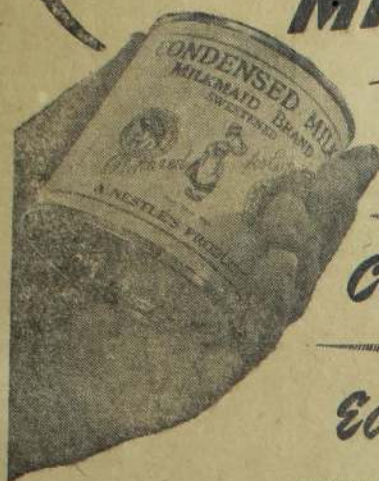
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Unity Among Workers

By EARDLEY GUNASEKERA

THERE appears to be a tendency to attach to industry more importance than to agriculture. The reasons for this are many but it is not the aim of this effort to discuss them. Nevertheless as a result of this unimpaired growth of industry one factor is conspicuous. It has given rise to many problems both political and social. This is attributed to the fact that large scale industry necessitates the employment of a great amount of labour. It follows therefore that the worker and his problem cannot go unheeded. In feudal times however the worker's position was one of subjugation and slavery, when lord-serf relations were never cordial and when the lord by virtue of his immense social and financial power was able to emerge triumphant. Today history has taken a different course and the lord is no longer able to hold the privileged dictatorial attitude he once had. Labour power has increased from strength to strength thus convincing the world of both their strength and urgency of their needs.

The worker is a human entity and must be given due recognition and consideration. It will not be wise to rely too much on the good faith of unsuspecting employers alone to do their duty we may not be able to expect the same measure of harmony that should exist between employer and employee when employees are united. Workers have now realised that unity in making demands and for the improvement of their working conditions is an important factor.

The basic need of a worker is a living wage, much depends on this as he has to feed and clothe both himself and his family. It is a living wage which the worker needs to supply himself with the basic wants of life, and therefore it is the living wage which motivates workers to unite. The history of human relations now show that the employer cannot exploit the worker as one is the complement of the other, and it is the organised systematic movement of both which could ensure stable economic conditions. Besides the living wage he is entitled to, provision must be made for social amenities and for his general welfare.

In large industrial projects the worker must be housed in proximity to their work. This rule has been ignored except in the cases of large industrial combines where housing of workers is a matter which industrial magnates have always attended to. Educational and recreational facilities must also be provided for the children of these workers. So that it will be seen that the employer's duty and responsibility towards the worker does not end after the payment of wages. Those responsibilities extend far more than that and today it is a moral obligation for the employer to see to the welfare of the worker. Thus besides unity among workers to get their basic needs and wants it is the duty of the employer to provide schemes for pensions, gratuities and endowment funds.

If the condition of the worker is to improve it is now an accepted principle that unity among workers is necessary and that collective bargaining is helpful. An appreciable percentage of the population of any country consists of workers and it will not be helpful to let them fall by the wayside.

Village Boy in Rural Uplift Scheme

By Bernard Isaacksz

Hitherto attention on the Gal-Oya Valley Peasant Settlement Scheme has been focussed mainly upon the economic needs of the villager and by the development of Agriculture, much has already been done to improve the poor peasant's lot. But, it is important that this new activity should be as broad as possible and that work for the village boy and girl should have a large place in the programme.

A striking feature in the social development of all progressive countries during the last thirty years has been the growing attention paid to providing for the leisure time of older boys and girls. One organisation after another has arisen and developed, each with its own methods. Among these organisations Boys' Clubs have had their place any may indeed be described as the oldest organisation as the first Boys' Club of the type which we know nowadays, was formed nearly sixty years ago. Boys' Clubs are being recognised more and more as a successful method of working with boys. Wherever there is a group of boys there is need for a well organised club.

Hence, the organisation of Young Farmers' Clubs in every Unit in the Gal-Oya Valley is essential not merely for keeping boys off the street, but to base its work partly on the desire for comradeship and play with all healthy boys. It also puts before a boy the ideal of all round fitness of body, mind and spirit. This club would give its mem-

bers a share in the government and control of the club, thus training the boys in self-expression and leadership. The programme of clubs must obviously vary greatly according to the capacity of the leaders, but it will be generally agreed that the more the programme of a club can touch a boy's life, the greater is likely to be its influence. Speaking generally, activities of this club could be as follows: (1) Physical Training (Exercises, Games, etc.); (2) Talks and lectures (Lectures by visiting Police officials and Sanitary officials); (3) Activities shared by groups (Highland cultivation as a model of the village, music, volley-ball, etc.); (4) Activities which are mainly social and recreative (Club games, reading rooms, camps, etc.).

We now turn to the financing of the club. In starting a club many are faced with what seems a great difficulty, namely, the securing of sufficient funds to keep the club going. A certain sum of money is required each year to finance the club. In order to ensure a substantial income each club should decide to cultivate the land available in an around the village hall, in divided plots developed by each group. The income thus derived would partly be used for the financing of the club, the balance be given to the respective groups.

Lastly, these clubs could help the boys understand the world in which they live, so that they may see their place in it and the work which they may do to make possible the more abundant life for themselves and for others.

Credit corporations and Mushroom Industries

During the debate in the Senate on the Development Finance Corporation Bill reference was made to the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation by an Opposition member who criticised the way in which that Corporation was functioning. Sir Sangarapillai replying said that he was associated with that institution from its inception. The board of Directors comprised efficient men, men of high integrity. The institution was one that had lent nearly Rs. 38 million during the last eleven years. It was not fair to accuse it of not having been useful in the industrial development of the country. Continuing he said: "We know the number of mushroom industries that were started during the war years and post-war years. Most of the industrial ventures undertaken by the people of this country were colossal failures. How can the Agricultural and Industrial Corporation possibly lend money to such undertakings in the absence of proper security? For instance somebody wants to start a soda-water factory and calls for a loan. When you ask for security they have no security to offer—except empty soda-water bottles. How can you lend money to such people without adequate security being furnished? I do not wish to mention names, but there was one large-scale industry which started on a loan of one or two lakhs of rupees. I know what difficulty there was to recover that money. To give another instance somebody started a crate factory and obtained a loan; that loan was not repaid and the money has yet to be recovered."

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Common Ties of Asian Countries

(Continued from page 2)

that she will not be compelled to live with a man who brings another wife, without her consent. Is it not far more desirable that a man may have two or three wives than that there should be unabashed promiscuity or that a woman should earn her living by immoral means?

Islam confers on women rights and obligations that not only put her on an equal footing with man but at times assigns her a superior role. She can sue and be sued. She can earn and possess wealth and property in her own right and dispose of it as she pleases without interferences from her husband. She can enter into contracts and make investments and carry on business independently. She inherits shares in property as wife, daughter, mother and sister. She can follow any legitimate calling for which she may be suitably qualified. Of course all this in practice will depend on the conditions, usages and public opinions of society at the time.

In a healthy Muslim society women will freely discover their rightful position and suitable occupation. Islamic law places no arbitrary restric-

tions on women joining any service or profession in which they may be usefully engaged without disturbing the harmony of their homes. In most advanced countries, however, the main occupation of the bulk of women is the home without any irrational inhibitions. Islam is more concerned with the ethical conduct of women and the mutual relationship between man and woman which should be marked with dignity, sobriety and respect. Men and women according to the Holy Quran have to regulate their conduct as equals according to the same code.

And so gatherings of institutions like the I.A.W. afford not so much opportunities for fighting for Equal Rights and Equal Responsibilities as a common desire to serve and achieve the advancement of women. Problems of poverty, disease and lack of knowledge is common to all in varying degrees. The causes also present common features. And so common consultations are not also necessary but also essential for co-operation in many spheres. Indeed according to Dr. Subandrio their value cannot be estimated.

University Honours P.M.

(Continued from Page 1)

youth issues forth to the world, hence its special significance to the future of a country. A University may have its ups and downs—it may be a great seat of learning at one time, it may be nothing more than a glorified Central School at another—but its significance always remains. It is the ideas that are acquired at the University that guide one through life later. Young men and young women of Peradeniya, you are going to be the future leaders of the country. When you go out from here remember to be Ceylonese, remember always to think as Ceylonese and act as Ceylonese. That is the idea I want to impress on you. I am not asking you to be chauvinists. I am not even trying to preach nationalism to you. I am only warning you against sectionalism and asking you to remember to assist in building up one single nation in Ceylon.

Ceylonese Nation

That is why it is so important to be Ceylonese and not Sinhalese or Tamil or Burgher or Muslim. That is why it is so important to be Ceylonese and not Buddhist or Hindu or Christian. We can make our contribution to the common stock as members of our respective races and religions, but first and foremost we are Ceylonese. That is the thing to remember, and if we remember that, we can be a great nation and we can face the world against all odds. I am not playing upon your idealism as young men and women and asking you to do something that is not practicable. Take the case of America, that vast reservoir of humanity where every race and religion of the world meet in one nation. But once they become citizens of America, they are only Americans and they think and feel as Americans: they even speak the American language.

Fair-mindedness

To be Ceylonese and to be able to think and act as Ceylonese certain qualities are necessary. They are tolerance, fair-mindedness, liberality, neighbourliness. If you cultivate them all differences will disappear and there will be no question of minorities and a majority. Be it yours to cul-

tivate them, and may you in the larger life that lies ahead of you join with me in building up the Ceylonese nation. I thank you all for listening to me, and I thank you for a most delightful evening.

Tree Planting Campaign 1955

The Tree-Planting Campaign which was carried out with success last year, is to be an annual feature, as it is considered by the Minister for Agriculture and Food that there is still vast scope in the country for beautifying our parks and providing shade along roadsides, not only with ornamental trees but other trees of economic value.

Accordingly the campaign this year begins on the 9th instant and continues till the end of December.

His Excellency the Governor-General will inaugurate the campaign by ceremonially planting a red sandalwood tree on a site at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, on Sunday at 9 a.m.

His Excellency who will be received by the Minister of Agriculture and Food, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, the Director of Agriculture and members of the staff of the Directorate, will deliver a speech in English after the ceremony.

The Minister of Agriculture will deliver an address in Sinhalese followed by his Permanent Secretary who will speak in Tamil.

The ceremony will be broadcast by Radio Ceylon and filmed by the Government Film Unit.

UNPTO CONTEST ALL SEATS

The Nomination Board of the United National Party at a meeting held at "Temple Trees" on Thursday last, decided that every Seat in the House of Representatives would be contested by the Party at the next General Elections.

GENEVA ATOM PARLEY ANALYSED

WASHINGTON: By now, most of us who were at Geneva last month attending or reporting on the momentous Atoms-for-Peace Conference, have returned home and have had an opportunity to analyze what occurred there.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the conference set in motion an evolution of world thought on atomic forces. For there are in effect two types of information that made the records of that extraordinary gathering: One is purely scientific, the other opens up new ideas and atomic concepts to popular understanding.

To the layman it must be evident by now that atomic energy in the form of industrial and domestic power can be reached within a few years. And beyond this beckons the possibility of harnessing for non-military purposes the power of the H-Bomb. This so-called thermo-nuclear energy can be a source of power vastly greater and potentially less expensive than atomic fission energy.

Both the United States and Great Britain disclosed in Geneva last month that they have done much work in this thermo-nuclear field. And to this day, no scientific reason has been uncovered that would render impossible the attainment of industrial power from the H-bomb.

RAW MATERIAL

To produce both atomic and

thermo-nuclear energy in quantities that will shortly be needed by the world's rapidly expanding economies, much raw material is required. An analysis of the reports presented at Geneva indicates that this raw materials situation offers no cause for concern.

Further, atomic reactors themselves will become a third source of fuel. They can "breed" inert, non-fissionable matter into fission fuel and thus yield more new fuel than they burn.

Despite the voluminous exchange of scientific data at Geneva, much remains to be learned about the atom, especially about the effects of atomic radiation on man. But it comes as supremely comforting news that it is virtually impossible to build a reactor which, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, would explode with anything near the force of an atomic bomb.

The reactors here in the United States are inherently safe, and practically self-controlling. Experiments at the Argonne Laboratory near Chicago, reported on at Geneva by Dr. Walter H. Zinn, proved that a reactor could blow up with minimal hazards for neighbouring areas. In fact, that an experimentally exploded reactor is already back in operation.

MEDICAL BENEFIT

By contrast, the medical benefit from radiation of atomic by-products is rapidly increasing. Isotopes—che-

micals that have been made radio-active—have opened new possibilities in diagnosing cancer, gland diseases, blood conditions and functions, brain tumors and many other biological processes.

In addition, industry and agriculture are rapidly turning to the use of these radio-active chemicals. Industry uses them mainly for production control agriculture for bettering the effectiveness of new plant strains and to eradicate pests.

On the purely scientific side, Geneva offered a wealth of material which, in its very essence, made the basic process of atomic fission better understood. And the experience with various types of reactors revealed by the scientists of many nations is expected to lead to substantial changes in the current approach to atomic power station design.

Possibly the most important aspect of the Geneva conference, as seen here after some weeks of reflection was not so much the specific knowledge presented in this most fascinating and complex field. It was the cross-fertilization of scientific minds.

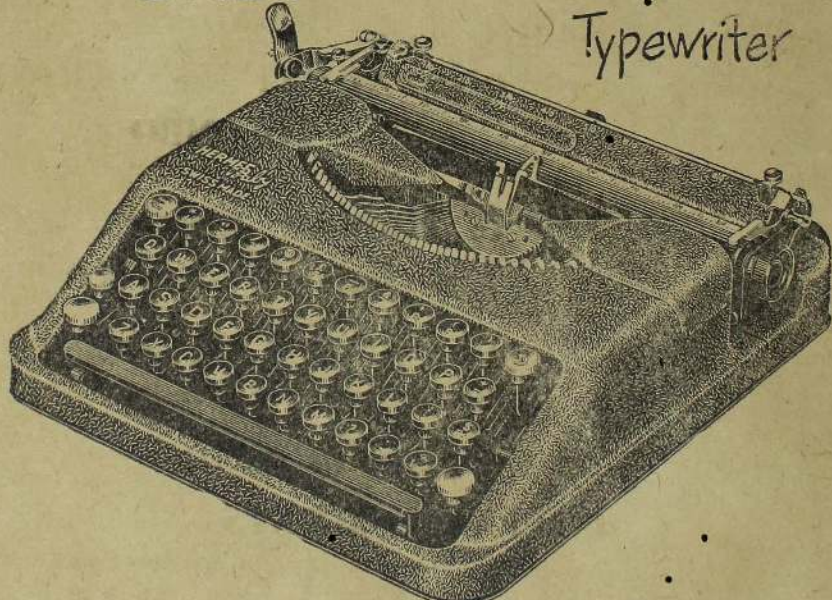
Geneva is bound to bring forth new ideas, new lines of research. The limits of man's knowledge and its use for benign purposes have again been pushed a little further into the region of the great unknown.—(American News).

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PEACE WITH JUSTICE

Eisenhower's Address to American Bar Association

THE following is the text of the address by President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the 7th annual convention of the American Bar Association in Philadelphia:

This is the first of a series of meetings celebrating the John Marshall bicentennial. John Marshall was a soldier in the war for independence, a congressman, a diplomat of outstanding ability, a secretary of state.

But his reputation for greatness most firmly rests on his service as chief justice of the United States. It was in that office that he established himself, in character, in wisdom, and in his clear insight into the requirements of free government, as a shining example for all later members of his profession.

In his day, the truth about the nature of the union and the purposes that joined widely separated states into one republic—about the Constitution and the application of its principles to the problems of the times—was obscured by the fog of sectionalism, selfish interests and narrow loyalties. Through a generation, he expounded these matters and formulated decisions of such clarity and vigour that we now recognize him as a foremost leader in developing and maintaining the liberties of the people of the United States.

He made of the Constitution a vital, dynamic, deathless charter for free and orderly living in the United States.

Thus his influence has been felt far beyond the confines of the legal fraternity. One result of his work was to create among Americans a deep feeling of trust and respect for the judiciary. Rarely indeed has that respect been damaged or that trust betrayed by a member of the judicial branch of our three-sided government.

Americans realize that the independence and integrity and capacity of the judiciary are vital to our nation's continued existence. For myself, this realization is understandably with me most sharply when it becomes my duty to make a nomination to the federal bench.

To the officers and members of the American Bar Association, I express my grateful acknowledgment of the assistance they have rendered, as a public service, in aiding me and my trusted advisers in the review of professional qualifications of individuals under consideration for federal judicial positions. You have helped secure judges who, I believe, will serve in the tradition of John Marshall.

No other kind will be appointed.

Obviously, a rough equality between the two great political parties should be maintained on the bench. Thus we help assure that the judiciary will realistically appraise and apply precedent and principles in the light of current American thinking, and will never become a repository of un-

balanced partisan attitudes.

The Central Fact

As we turn our minds to the global rather than the primarily national circumstances of our time, I feel that John Marshall's life and his works have even a more profound significance than is to be found in our veneration for the American courts and for his memorable services during the formative years of the republic.

The central fact of today's life is the existence in the world of two great philosophies of man and of government. They are in contest for the friendship, loyalty, and support of the world's peoples.

On the one side, our nation is ranged with those who seek attainment of human goals through a government of laws administered by men. Those laws are rooted in moral law reflecting a religious faith that man is created in the image of God and that the energy of the free individual is the most dynamic force in human affairs.

On the other side are those who believe—and many of them with evident sincerity—that human goals can be most surely reached by a government of men who rule by decrees. Their decrees are rooted in an ideology which ignores the faith that man is a spiritual being; which establishes the all-powerful state as the principal source of advancement and progress.

The case of the several leading nations on both sides is

on trial before the bar of world opinion. Each of them claims that it seeks, above all else, an enduring peace in the world. In that claim all identify themselves with a deep-seated hunger of mankind. But the final judgment on them—and it may be many years in coming—will depend as much on the march of human progress within their own borders, and on their proved capacity to help others advance, as on the tranquility of their relations with foreign countries.

Mankind wants peace because the fruits of peace are manifold and rich, particularly in this atomic age; because war would be the extinction of man's deepest hopes; because atomic war could be race suicide.

The world is astir today with newly awakened peoples. By the hundreds of millions, they march toward opportunity to work and grow and prosper, to demonstrate their self-reliance, to satisfy their aspirations of mind and spirit. Their advance must not and cannot be stopped.

These hundreds of millions help make up the jury which must decide the case between the competing powers of the world.

The system, or group of systems, which most effectively musters its strength in support of peace and demonstrates its ability to advance the well-being, the happiness of the individual, will win their verdict and their loyal

friendship.

You of the American Bar Association will play a critical part in the presentation of freedom's case.

The many thousands of men and women you represent are, by their professional careers, committed to the search for truth that justice may prevail and human rights may be secured. Thereby, they promote the free world's cause before the bar of world opinion. But let us be clear that, in the global scene, our responsibility as Americans is to present our case as tellingly to the world as John Marshall presented the case for the Constitution to the American public more than a hundred years ago. In this, your aptitude as lawyers has special application.

In his written works and innumerable decisions, John Marshall proved the adequacy and adaptability of the Constitution to the nation's needs. He was patient, tireless, understanding logical, persistent. He was—no matter how trite the expression—a crusader; his cause, the interpretation of the Constitution to achieve ordered liberty and justice under law.

Crusade for Peace

Now America needs to exercise, in the crusade for peace, the qualities of John Marshall. Peace and security for all can be established—for the fearful, for the oppressed, for the weak, for the strong. But this can be done only if we stand uncompromisingly for principle, for great issues, with the fervour of Marshall—with the zeal of the crusader.

We must not think of peace as a static condition in world affairs. That is not true peace, nor in fact can any kind of a peace be preserved that way. Change is the law of life, and unless there is peaceful change there is bound to be violent change.

Our nation has had domestic tranquillity largely through its capacity to change peacefully. The lone exception was when change, to meet new human concepts was unduly resisted.

Our founders would scarcely recognize the nation of today as that which they designed. It has been greatly changed. But the change has been peaceful and selective; and always conforming to the principles of our founding documents. That has made it possible to conserve the good inherited from the past while adjusting to meet constantly rising goals. In that way we have kept in the front ranks of those who respect human dignity, who produce increasingly and who share fairly the fruits of their labours.

This is the kind of peace that we seek. Our programme must be as dynamic, as forward looking, as applicable to the international problems of our times as the Constitution, under John Marshall's interpretations, was made flexible and effective in the promotion of freedom, justice and national strength in America.

That is the spirit in which the American delegation went to Geneva. We asserted then—and we shall always hold—that there can be no true peace which involves acceptance of a status quo in which we find injustice to many nations, repressions of human beings on a gigantic scale, and with constructive effort paralyzed in many areas by fear.

(To be continued)

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