


Started to Support a Party. has grown to represent a Nation.


WHY RISK YOUR LIFE?



TRADE-IN YOUR SMOOTH TYRES TO-PAY
RICHARD PIERIS & CO LTD
of course!

u.n.p.

DON'T RISK A SKID ON YOUR OLD SMOOTH TYRES



TRADE THEM IN NOW AT
RICHARD PIERIS & CO LTD

VOL. IX No. 25

Organ for the United National Party
Regd. Office No. 532, Galle Rd., Colombo 3

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1955

Registered at the
G.P.O. as a Newspaper

PRICE 5 CENTS

CEYLON NEEDS MORE TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADVICE TO ENGINEERS

WE are today fashioning a New Ceylon, a finer, more beautiful and happier Ceylon in which hunger and want will be eliminated; a Ceylon in which all our peoples will be assured of their rightful share of the amenities of life—homes, clothing, transport, health and social services, leisure and the means of enjoying leisure, opportunities for increasing productivity and improving the standards of living. To achieve the targets set for the nation and to bring this plan to fruition will call for a major effect on the part of the members of your Association and the best of technical personnel," declared the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke in his address to the annual conference of Ceylon on Wednesday of the Engineering Association last at the Ceylon Technical College.

Challenge of the Times

Continuing, the Governor-General said: I thank you most sincerely for giving me this opportunity of being present once again at the annual conference of your Association. When I addressed you a year ago I was confident in the knowledge that the members of your Association would meet the challenge of the times and render the faithful service expected of you. The record of your activities in the year under review is eloquent testimony to the success of your stewardship. Although the duties devolving on you in the past year have been onerous, yet the tasks confronting you in the future will be still more arduous. These will call for the mobilisation of your resources on a scale hitherto unknown. I refer particularly to the work in connection with the Six-Year Programme. This is an epoch of great social change. The unprecedented powers of science and technology are being harnessed to break down the barriers between the rich and the poor, the privileged and the under-privileged.

We are today fashioning a New Ceylon, a finer, more beautiful and happier Ceylon in which hunger and want will be eliminated; a Ceylon in which all our peoples will be assured of their rightful share of the amenities of life—homes, clothing, transport, health and social services, leisure and the means of enjoying leisure, opportunities for increasing productivity and improving the standards of living. To achieve the targets set for the nation and to bring this plan to fruition will call for a major effort on the part of the members of your Association and the best use of technical personnel.

Six-Year Programme

The total investment on the Six-Year programme of Government amounts to Rs. 2,529 million, of which the total value of projects to be carried out by the engineering professions amounts to Rs. 1,725 million. To achieve this stupendous task and to bring all work within the programme to a successful completion, Government must

depend on the fullest co-operation of technical and sub-technical personnel in this country. For implementing the various schemes of development proposed, we look forward also to the Engineering Association of Ceylon whose members, since its inauguration forty-nine years ago, have rendered yeoman service to this country. They have been indeed a source of inspiration to generations of Engineers, Architects, Technicians, Surveyors and other allied professions. The systematic dissemination of their very valuable knowledge and experience, gained both in the course of their duties and special study of their subjects, have stood in good stead in times of stress such as this. At the same time the ideals for which your Association stands have resulted in much benefit by virtue of the fact that an impetus has been given to young men to concentrate more on training for technical professions. Your Association has, therefore, the satisfaction of having made a distinct contribution to advancement in the cause of technical training in this country. This fact has to be appreciated especially at this time of world-wide shortage of technically trained personnel, consequent on post-war problems and wide-spread development all over the world.

Although it is the constant aim of your Association to match its resources and potential against the growth of work in all branches of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, the dearth of experienced personnel is a factor which cannot be remedied overnight. In view of this contingency, the young engineer and architect are now compelled to shoulder work which more experienced officers would be engaged on in the normal way. It is, therefore, doubly important that this Association, representing the premier institution of this nature in this country, should step up its effort for the furtherance of the good work it has hitherto been responsible for, in order to ensure that our resources of technical personnel would prove equal to the demands

for the further development of our country.

Major Features

May I remind you of some major features in the Six-Year Plan. The major works on port engineering will be on four schemes—the completion of the main Port Development Scheme. Approximately Rs. 46,000,000 will be spent on these works during the Six-Year Programme; the development of Galle Harbour, costing Rs. 4,650,000; the development of Kankasanturai Harbour, costing Rs. 4,350,000; and the completion of the Admiralty Destroyer Dock, costing Rs. 3,250,000.

The work on the main Port of Colombo Development Scheme will be supervised directly by the Consulting Engineers as has been done since work on the scheme began. The completion of this project in the Colombo Port will be a major engineering feat. The development of Galle and Kankasanturai Harbours will be preceded by an engineering survey for the preparation of specifications and plans. It is likely that both these projects will be executed departmentally with the existing resources of the department, possibly with some increase in personnel. The experience gained by our engineers in the work done in Colombo will be of considerable benefit in executing these two schemes. The Destroyer Dock, work on which was started and abandoned at the cessation of hostilities by the Admiralty, is now in a dilapidated state and considerable work has to be done on it to bring it into commission. It is expected that this work too will be executed on a departmental basis within the Six-Year Plan. These projects will be of real benefit to the country and will, no doubt, be of great interest to the Engineering Association.

Government has provided for the construction of Stage IIA and the initial work connected with Stage IIB of the Aberdeen-Laksapana Scheme. Stage IIA would produce 25,000 kilowatts of power, and to distribute this power, 96 miles of 132 kv., 42 miles of 66kv, 325 miles of 33 and 11kv transmission lines and 160 sub-stations have been planned. The total cost of this scheme is estimated at 151 million rupees. A sum of Rs. 300 million will be required for the electrical development of the country.

These schemes could be successfully completed only with the assistance of all technical skill that we can muster. We are not only short of electrical engineering personnel but also of Civil Engineers and Surveyors to carry out this

programme.

Government proposes to spend a sum of about Rs. 33 million on consolidation of the existing State enterprises now in operation, and on the establishment and operation of those not yet complete. The main items of expenditure will be on the following—Cement Factory—Installation of a second kiln—Rs. 9,000,000; Vegetable Oil Factory Rs. 8,517,000; Paper Factory Rs. 5,260,000; and Caustic Soda—D.D.T. Factory Rs. 6,443,000.

The new policy of industrialisation more or less abandons State-owned enterprises and is designed to help the private sector to help it-

self. The Government will in pursuance of this policy give encouragement to the private sector in the establishment of industries by participating in the capital of those enterprises which the Government considers to be in the public interest. It is expected that on an average, Government participation will constitute about 20 per cent. of the initial capital of these enterprises. To render encouragement by investments of this nature, the Six-Year Programme provides a sum of Rs. 35 million. In the construction of these projects, and if we are not to fall be-

(Continued on page 2)

SUCCESSFUL OIL MILLERS

use

only

Red Lion Oil Expellers

manufactured by

THE

V. D. ANDERSON CO.

SUPPLIED,

INSTALLED

& SERVICED

by the Sole Agents:

BROWN & Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1875



COLOMBO HATTON NAWALABITIYA

CEYLON NEEDS MORE TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

(Continued from page 1)

hind our target of industrialisation, we will require during the construction of these projects about 250 technically trained persons of the higher grades, and about 1,000 skilled workers.

Housing Problem

It is not necessary to provide the Engineering Association with details of the housing problem in Ceylon, of which everyone is now aware. The problem in Ceylon has been aggravated by a rapidly increasing population which will require approximately 39,000 houses extra each year and a backlog of roughly 75,000 houses. After very careful consideration a sum of Rs. 90 million has, therefore, been set aside by Government under the Six-Year Programme for this purpose. With the militant plans of the Housing Minister for harnessing private enterprise as well, it can reasonably be assumed that at least a like sum will be available from the private sector. The task of the Engineer and the Administrator will be to provide the people with the houses they need within the limits of the monies available.

The Engineer can help in the following spheres—experimentation with new cheap building materials; the evolution of cheaper methods of

building; the training of technical skills in the building trade; the production of optimum efficiency in labour teams; the mechanisation of building process; the prefabrication and standardisation of building components to produce maximum efficiency with minimum costs; and the devising of ways and means of bringing building costs within the levels of the great mass of the people.

The Government is playing its part in this sphere by carrying out a certain amount of original research at the Low-cost Housing Centre. Apart from developing and popularising the stabilised earth process of construction, it is also experimenting with the prefabrication of timber components, principally with plywood, the impregnation of soft timbers and the use of prestressed concrete. Further, empirical research is going on in the various Government building schemes. The Government Engineer who supervises these schemes should take every opportunity, within the ambit of the regulations that govern his work, to produce new and more economic methods of building. The private Engineer can do this in his own sphere. A housing programme of approximately Rs 200,000,000 over the next six years, apart from

all the other vast building projects on which the Government and private enterprise are engaged, will give them ample scope.

There are several other very important branches of engineering dealt with under flood control and irrigation, public health, transport, telecommunication and radio engineering, etc. Flood control and irrigation, for example, are most important in an agricultural country like Ceylon. There is provision in the Six-Year Plan for expenditure of a sum of Rs. 300 million on irrigation projects. The Department is at present engaged in a number of major irrigation works which will render irrigable a large extent of land. Among the more important schemes are the Uadaviya Scheme on which an expenditure of Rs. 16 million is expected, the Kantalai Scheme of Rs. 19 million, the Allai Scheme of Rs. 14 million, the Parakkulam Scheme of Rs. 7 million, the Vavunikulam Scheme of Rs. 5 million, the Huruluwewa Scheme of Rs. 7 million and the Mahavilachiya Scheme of Rs. 5 million. Besides these major schemes there are a large number of schemes under construction or planned for construction at an expenditure of between Rs. 1½ million and Rs. 2½ million each. The total

expenditure on the Walawe Scheme is expected to be Rs. 176 million, of which provision in Rs. 24 million has been made in the Six-Year Programme.

Gal Oya Scheme

I would like also to refer here to our first multi-purpose project, the Gal Oya Scheme. The Left Bank Scheme with a total irrigable area of 90,000 acres will be completed by the end of this financial year. The total expenditure on this scheme to date has been Rs. 291 million, which includes a sum of Rs. 73 million on capital works. Provision has also been made during the coming six years for an expenditure of Rs. 160 million for the completion of the Right Bank. When the scheme is completed it will bring under cultivation a total extent of 150,000 acres of irrigable land and 100,000 acres of high land, making a total of 250,000 acres on which a total number of 250,000 persons will be settled.

You will all be glad to hear that this project, particularly the mechanised modern methods of development, have aroused a great deal of interest in South and South-East Asia.

Recently the Food and Agriculture Organisation held a Seminar on large-scale mechanisation here which was attended by the countries of South and South-East Asia. I have no doubt that there are a large number of irrigation engineers here today. On them rests the very great responsibility of carrying to a successful conclusion the programme laid down in our Six-Year Plan. All these schemes are of vital importance in our plan of development and colonisation, still other schemes of the type of village works and minor irrigation schemes are essential to small farmers and count a great deal in agriculture and food production.

Several hundred million rupees are to be spent during the six years on colonisation and land development. Colonisation and land development involve surveys, the provision of irrigation facilities, the clearing of jungle land, stumping, ridging, levelling and asweddumisation of the land, the provision of cottages, hospitals and other amenities to the peasants—all these require engineers, technicians and skilled workers.

Public Transport

Our public transport organisations have come in for a great deal of criticism in recent times. I am glad that the Railway is catching up quickly in its efforts to modernise the system. The provision of cheap electric power will hasten the day of the electrification of the suburban railways. The provision of diesel units and several other proposals included in the Six-Year Plan will, I hope, receive the earnest attention of our engineers. I hope that the Engineering Association, which embraces in its fold all categories of engineers and others in allied professions such as surveyors and architects, will devote its attention to the specialised branches of engineering such as telecommunication engineering and radio engineering.

Public Health

There is another branch of engineering to which I would like to draw the particular attention of the Association, namely, public health engineering. Our medical services have developed to a stage when we require considerable assistance in that section of engineering dealing with the maintenance and repairs to complicated electro-medical apparatus such as electro-

cardiographs, X-ray and deep-ray plant, etc.

I have no doubt the Engineering Association of Ceylon is following carefully the advancements that are being made in other parts of the world in this Atomic Age. Voluntary organisations and Associations such as yours can help immeasurably as regards their respective specialities, not only by organising public talks on problems of national importance coming within their fields, but also by critically examining such problems and placing before Government their considered views and, if possible, concrete proposals. Engineering skill is indispensable for the development of any country, and there are numerous engineering problems which we in this country have to face daily. Your Association, composed as it is of the most competent experts in all fields of engineering, can assist the Government with valuable advice.

Economic Factors

Of the three economic factors of production, land, labour and capital, labour of the right quality and quantity is the most important. Little can be done without men. An urgent national need, therefore, is to ensure that in the years to come the whole educational system will be geared to turn out men and women in the right proportion and in the right quantity to meet the demands of our expanding economy. Everything educational should be judged in the light of this over-riding necessity. It is very desirable that a closer liaison should be established between the schools and the University on the one hand, and industry on the other, if the right men are to be found and trained for the right jobs. In a country like Ceylon with a limited economy and a restricted field of employment, careful planning is necessary if we are to strike the correct balance between men and jobs, which a state of "full employment" would demand.

Engineering Employment

I was very much perturbed to hear, about a year ago, that there were forty-six engineering graduates unemployed. I am very happy to note that all these engineers have since secured employment and that their professional future is assured. In the brief space of a year the position in regard to engineering employment has changed radically. A survey, recently conducted by a committee specially appointed to go into this question, has revealed that a grave shortage of engineers is overtaking us at the present time. According to the report of this committee, nearly a hundred engineers are needed to fill existing vacancies and many more will be needed in the near future for work under the Six-Year Plan. How this deficiency can be made good is the major issue confronting us today. It is a matter of grave import, which I trust will receive the earnest consideration of the members of your Association.

It is evident, therefore, that in the days to come, the profession to which you belong will be subjected to stresses and strains very much in excess of the load capacities for which they were originally designed. I feel confident, however, that the resilience and toughness of the various members will enable this extra load to be carried safely, in the best engineering tradition and in conformity with the best engineering practice.

I would wish to carry this analogy a little further. Continued overstress causes "fatigue." It is very necessary,

(Continued on page 7)

THE BEST BEER AT THE BEST PRICE



Beer is the Drink of Moderation

T.B.—How The Disease Is Discovered

(By S. SITTRAVEL)

MANY persons of genius have suffered from tuberculosis, that some biographers have come to the conclusion that tuberculosis acts as an intellectual stimulant. Remembering the cliché that genius is 99 per cent. inspiration, 90 per cent. perspiration we may deduce that, overwork, lack of sleep, and all too often the attendant circumstances of poverty, combine to cause breakdown from tuberculosis, just as they are apt to do in persons of less intelligence. R. L. Stevenson, Katherine Mansfield, Voltaire, Molière, Keats, Shelly, Francis Thompson, Cecil Rhodes and the Brontë sisters all suffered from tuberculosis. And there is considerable evidence that others such as Milton, Goethe, De Quincey, Goldsmith, Kant, Balzac, Scott, Chekhov, Gorku and Chopin suffered from the disease. In spite of the fact that Keats died at the early age of 26, he had already completed a considerable volume of poetry. Voltaire, the revolutionary writer, on the other hand lived to the ripe old age of eighty-four before dying of tuberculosis from which he had suffered during most of his life.

If anybody have the following symptoms, he should immediately get himself examined at the nearest clinic. Cough, hemorrhage, pain, shortness of breath, fever, sweating, loss of weight, pallor, loss of appetite, vomiting, indigestion, hoarseness and undue irritability and nervousness often accompany tuberculosis.

When you go to the doctor with one or more of the symptoms mentioned above, he examines you. He may discover the signs but they should not be regarded as conclusive proof of the presence of tuberculosis in you, as all of them may be caused by other lung diseases. To confirm his suspicions he will therefore undertake certain other investigations, viz., sputum test, the X-ray, the blood test and the temperature.

So far no specific remedy has been discovered for this terrible disease that is, no drug which will kill the germs. As there is no drug or antiseptic which cures the disease, it is said it is better to adopt methods which by proper have been found to be helpful putting in a nutshell, the principles

of essential of treatment are, rest, food, re-education, discipline and fresh air.

When the resting is resting on bed, minimum use is made of the lungs, and for most cases this is the best form of initial treatment. The duration of rest in bed varies with the extent and severity of the disease, and with the likelihood of its responding to bed rest.

Food being an important item in treatment, the patient should know what is being eaten and why. The constituents of food consist of half a dozen fundamental elements, some of which are consumed in reasonable proportion to maintain the body in health.

Discipline is irksome to many patients, for they are most likely afterwards to throw off all restraint, and to go back to the careless way of living which has caused their breakdown, and which, if persisted in, inevitably causes relapse. One of the Sanatorium's function consists in re-education of the patient, so that he may live within safer limits; and the imposition of discipline marks the commencement of re-education. Every institution has rules which must be followed for speedy recovery. Re-education means the teaching of the principles of health. Fresh air should also be regarded as eminently desirable in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Governor-General Criticises Extravagance

At the annual general meeting of the Denepitiya Medical Mission held at Queen's House on Friday, the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, criticised the growing tendency among the monied section of the people in this country for luxurious and extracagant living who are quite oblivious to the hardship and suffering which they could see all around them. The monied folk, he declared, would rather build pretentious houses in the most extravagant style, surrounded with every aid to luxurious living than dip into their pockets to help less fortunate fellow-beings. There was at present, he added, a real need for social service of the kind carried on by the Denepitiya Mission.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS OF AMERICA

A short history of American life written by Nelson Manfred Blake of Syracuse University, has the following definition of the Americans:—

"The Americans have become a distinct people. Some of them are white, some black, some red, some yellow. Their names may be as simple as Smith or as complex as Eisenhower. They may adhere to anyone or none of over two hundred different religious denominations. But despite all this diversity, they have many things in common. They speak the American language—to be distinguished from English by its extravagant vocabulary and its easy idioms. They believe in democracy—though they find it hard to define. . . They take pride in their growth to world power and are confident of their destiny. In a world where many have lost hope Americans are for the most part, transplanted Europeans. Their culture is a strange amalgam of elements drawn from some of different countries, modified by prolonged contact with a new environment. The process started over three hundred years ago."

The arts and crafts of this nation consequently disclose in a wide measure the influence of ranging cultural patterns brought by waves of early settlers in the New World. The inspiration to produce the articles on exhibition came from the rough and primitive designs of the arts and crafts of the native background of the early settlers. From this strange amalgam, while retaining the distinctive touch of their original heritage has evolved the arts and crafts of the modern Americans who have now become a distinct people.

An Inspiration to Local Craftsmen

Of special interest to Ceylonese craftsmen particularly and to all generally interested in handicrafts is the exhibition of American handicrafts which was declared open by His Excellency the Governor-General on Tuesday and will be continued till the 10th. A feature of the exhibition is that it includes handicrafts similar to Ceylon products not so much

to display any superiority of finish and production but to indicate that as in Ceylon, handicrafts are an integral part of national art in the United States. The exhibition is sponsored by the Arts Council of Ceylon. They portray the varying cultural patterns brought by the early settlers to the United States with their own cultural background. Hardware, furniture, jewellery, weaving are all represented and these should give inspiration to local carpenters, goldsmiths, silversmiths and cottage workers and enable them to improve their products in the various craft media. Much of the pottery exhibits is for decorative purposes rather than for utility purposes as is the case in Ceylon. A large part of the textiles are woven on hand-looms as in Ceylon where a cottage industry is now receiving encouragement from the Government. The handwoven mats on view are of a similar type that is being produced by Ceylon village folk in the traditional methods from local material, cotton yarns and also from Dumbara fibre.

SEND!

Winter Tea



(Finest Highgrown B.O.P. Tea)

to your friends in the U. K. and Nothern Ireland

MILLERS' "5 O'CLOCK" TEA packed in Aluminium foil in a wooden box, by insured post inclusive of a charges

2 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 12-80	nett
3 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 19-60	"
4 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 23-40	"
5 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 28-00	"
6 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 34-30	"
7 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 39-47	"
8 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 43-65	"
10 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 56-40	"
12 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 65-45	"
15 x 1 lb. pkts.	Rs. 79-95	"

Above prices are subject to alteration without notice. Prices to other countries on application.

Christmas and New Year Orders are accepted up to the 12th and 18th November 1955 respectively

millers Ltd.

GIFT PARCELS LTD

U. N. P. JOURNAL

Annual Subscription?

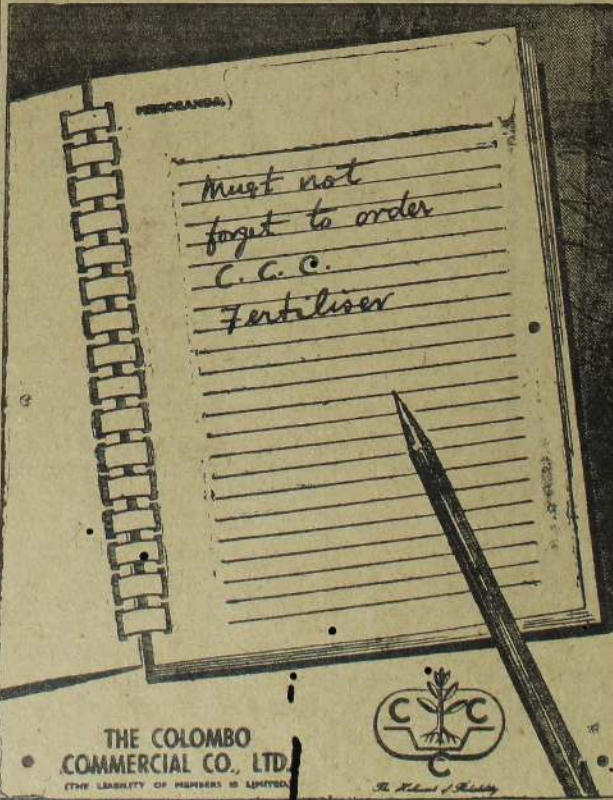
Rs. 4-00

SIX MONTHS Rs. 2-00

P. C. E. & S. Co., Colombo



DELMEGE FORSYTH & CO. LTD., COLOMBO



THE CEYLON WHARFAGE COMPANY, LIMITED COLOMBO

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED.

Clearing, Forwarding, Bonding, Shipping and Motor Transport Department

Goods cleared through Customs, and

- I. Forwarded to any part of Colombo.
- II. Delivered at Railway Station for transmission Up-country.
- III. Stored in bond to suit the convenience of owners, or
- IV. Placed in a transshipment warehouse for re-shipment.

Telephone 2291 Post Box 169
COLOMBO

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

The arrival of stocks of

"B. I." HELSBY
C. M. A.
CABLES
&

TUCKERS
ACCESSORIES

enables us to quote for

NEW INSTALLATIONS
REWIRING

Note: Estimates will be given free of charge for work in any part of the Island

FENTONS LTD.

350, UNION PLACE,
COLOMBO.

Phone 5182—P. O. Box 310.

IF IT IS ANYTHING
ELECTRICAL

PHONE FENTONS.

THE GALLE FACE HOTEL

Banqueting Service

you are planning a private function in the near future, The Galle Face Hotel Banqueting Rooms offer you an ideal setting.

They are excellent for large and small Banquets, Receptions, Private Lunches, and Dinners.

They are especially suitable for Wedding Parties.

Your satisfaction is assured by personal supervision over every details.

u.n.p.

4th November, 1955

INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN CEYLON

A COMMUNIQUE issued by the Inspector-General of Police in regard to the state of crime in Ceylon explains the present position and outlines some steps the Department intends to take to find a practical solution. The high incidence of crime in the country is admittedly a grave concern. As a first step to help the Police to conduct serious research into the subject of homicide and crimes of violence it is proposed to invite a team of specialists from the University of Ceylon and elsewhere and a questionnaire is in course of preparation which when complete will be circulated among the public inviting comments. It is hoped to make a scientific analysis of the comments which is bound to provide data useful not only for the purpose of further study and experiment but also to bring about a more realistic approach to this vital problem.

It is obvious that the eradication of crimes of violence cannot entirely be the responsibility of the Police service. The general public, the law-abiding, responsible members of the community, should take their full share in that responsibility to make Ceylon a safer and a happier place to live in. While on the subject it is worthwhile to refer to the strength of the Ceylon Police service in comparison with other countries. The universally accepted norm according to the I.G.P. is 1.4 policemen for every 1,000 head of population. On this ratio the authorized establishment of the Ceylon Police should be 11,200 men but the actual strength of the service is only 849 per 1,000 head of population, that is almost half the accepted ratio.

Another important factor which must be considered when comparing ratios is the population. The universal yard-stick for comparing crime statistics is, for obvious reasons, per hundred thousand of the population. On this basis it would appear that crime in Ceylon is definitely on the de-

crease and is in fact even lower than the pre-war level. This yard-stick is adopted because it is not possible on figures alone to compare crime in different countries with widely different levels of population. For example crime figures in Ceylon in contrast to crime figures in India, with 42 times our population, would be meaningless. This fact is supported by the observations recently made by the Magistrate of the Colombo South Court, who, in the course of his address to the Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia Youth Forum, said: "As you know crime in this country generally and in this area particularly, is increasing. The increase is nothing to be alarmed at. As you know population is increasing so that if we find that there was an increase of crime this year as compared with last year, the increase is only in the numbers not in the ratio."

The comparative statement of grave crime from 1939 to 1954 which is attached to the commu-

nique gives a comprehensive picture of the statistics in relation to population, during a fifteen-year period. Under the heading: "homicides" there has been an increase from 1939 from 359 to 561 in 1947 and from then onwards a progressive decrease has been recorded up to 1953. The decrease has been accompanied, states the IGP, by a steady improvement in detection—"an ideal state of affairs from a purely Police point of view." It also shows that the standard of investigation has improved all round. The increase from 1938 to 1947 is not considered by the IGP to be by any means as alarming but conforms to the normal rise and fall of the crime barometer common to all countries. In conclusion he cherishes the hope that the public will extend their cooperation in the task that the Police Service has undertaken and take their full share with the Police to make Ceylon a safer and a happier place to live in.

PROGRESS OF PREMIER'S GOOD-WILL TOUR

According to his itinerary the Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala, who went by air on Tuesday last on his goodwill tour of Australia, New Zealand and Thailand, has arrived in Canberra, the Federal capital of Australia, which he reached on Wednesday and will stay till the evening of Sunday the 6th, when he will leave for Sydney.

The first halt on leaving Ceylon was at Singapore the same evening where he spent the night. Interviewed by the Press, Sir John observed that today world tension was subsiding and the different peoples were now talking things over instead of fighting. Ceylon would like to get the atomic reactor which the United States offered Asia. "If the reactor is to be of any use," he said, "it must be sent to a nation where there is no 'shooting war' and 'Ceylon is the most favourable political country in the world', adding that the Communists in Ceylon were on the verge of 'liquidation' and were at present fighting among themselves.

In reply to a question asked by the Ceylon High Commissioner in Malaya, about financial aid from America, Sir John said: "We have enough money from our tea and rubber. We do not want any financial aid but would welcome technical aid."

Sir John was met by Singapore's Chief Minister, Mr. David Marshall, and other Government officials. He left for Perth the following morning en route to Adelaide.

He was welcomed at Perth Airport by Mr. Paul Hasluck, Australian Minister of Territories. Earlier at Jakarta on the way from Singapore to Perth Sir John received a warm welcome from Dr. A. Sastromidjojo during the brief stoppage.

Promise of Cheap Tea

Sir John made a promise on his arrival at Perth that cheaper tea for Australia would be forthcoming. He said that a Tea Producers' Corpora-

tion would be formed in the near future which aimed at eliminating the middlemen, and bringing the price of tea down.

"We in Ceylon are very conscious of the friendly relationship existing between Ceylon and Australia," said Sir John, "and we are grateful to Australia for the encouragement we have received from her in the international field and for her generous assistance in our efforts to build up our country. I might say cricket, racing, tea and the Colombo Plan have bound Australia and Ceylon in friendship."

At a gathering in Fremantle which he attended Sir John drank the Queen's health in tea where tea boasts are a long-standing custom. "I assure you, I will introduce this in my country," he told at the reception which was sponsored by the Mayor of Perth. The Commonwealth of Nations have most need of each other today than at any time in history. This need is based not on just the preservation of our existence or our economic level but on the life of our very system of government. If we are to keep our freedom in speech, thought and action we must stick to the club—the Commonwealth."

"White Australia"?

Sir John, while in Australia on his tour, said in a press interview at Adelaide that the best way for Australia to convince Asians that there was no racial prejudice behind the "White Australia" policy was by friendly acts and practical help. The people in Ceylon, he said, knew there was no bad intention in the white Australia policy.

"We follow the same policy—have the right to regulate and select citizens of our country. Australia could cement Asian goodwill through the Colombo Plan by giving technical aid. Give us some machines which you manufacture and send some of your men to train our fellows," he added.

FERTILISERS

of Best Quality
for all Crops

A. BAUR & CO.

COLOMBO

Firestone TYRES
consistently
good

THE STRONGEST
AND LONGEST
WEARING TYRES

ROWLANDS



The Motor People
TURRET RD COLOMBO

SOIL CONSERVATION, A 'MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH' SAYS THE PRIME MINISTER

"25,000 square miles are all we have. Parts of it have already been lost without any hope of bringing under cultivation. Our population continues to grow, casting a heavy burden on the soil for our sustenance. Maintaining soil fertility and soil stability are, therefore, a matter of life and death to us," said the Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawa, in a recorded broadcast on Sunday night by Radio Ceylon in inaugurating the National Soil Conservation Week.

Here is the full text of the broadcast message: —
"At a time when there is no dearth of national problems to engage the attention of the public mind, and am glad to have the opportunity to talk to you on a theme which is completely unconnected with any of the political problems of the moment. It is a bigger problem than politics, for it is connected with human mismanagement that is permitting the earth which sustains us, to be washed away by water and blown away by wind.

Threat to Civilization

People all over the world have realised—and not a day too early—that wars can only destroy people, but that soil erosion will, if it goes on unchecked, destroy human civilisation itself. Soil erosion, on which the Government desires to focus public attention this week, is not entirely a man-made problem. Nature has played her part in denuding the soil but man has accelerated that process so much that human beings sometimes work more havoc in a year than nature can claim in a century.

Man's domination over land has been more or less in the nature of a sacred trust, but the betrayal of this trust has had its consequences for us as well as for the generations that come after us. While ero-

sion might be easily checked in its early stages the excessive interest, which man has demanded from the earth on the outlay of his capital of labour, has reduced the top soil on which human civilisation depends for its existence to a matter of mere inches in many parts of the world.

Ruins of the Past

The ruins of ancient civilisations which have been unearthed show the struggle that our ancestors had to cultivate our forests. Those civilisations failed when man could no longer hold his own on the soil. In this way, through man's failure to realise the value of soil conservation, human civilisation has paid a price. Vast tracts of fertile land, which were once the centres of great civilisations, have been impoverished and now stretch as barren wastes, impoverished not by rain, but by erosion.

During my visits to Europe I have seen for myself how in Western Europe alone soils have not eroded despite intensive cultivation. In fact, intensive cultivation has increased the fertility of the soil. As an agriculturist myself I must warn my listeners against the illusion that top soil fertility can be improved by artificial fertilisers. Fertility is not merely a matter of replenishing the plant food supply of the soil. Stability of the soil is no less important, because if a soil is exhausted, it becomes unstable and nature removes it bodily as it has no further use for it.

Only 25,000 Square Miles

25,000 square miles are all we have. Parts of it have already been lost without any hope of bringing them under cultivation. Our population continues to grow, casting a heavy burden on the soil for our sustenance. Maintaining soil fertility and soil stability are therefore a matter of life and death

to us. The Department of Agriculture will be telling the country by the various means of publicity at our disposal how to conserve the soil. The success of their campaign is in your hands. Acting on their advice is simple, but it needs individual effort and individual concern not only for ourselves but for our neighbours, our country and the generations to come.

I have in my time seen erosion in various forms in various parts of the world. There is the erosion caused by the rush of water from the hills; siltation or the deposit of the eroded soil on river beds; and erosion caused by wind. I have also seen agricultural communities interested in the soil for their livelihood sitting back and watching the 'rape of the earth' go on before their very eyes. We can afford to do that no longer.

GOVERNOR - GENERAL OPENS AMERICAN ART EXHIBITION

"IN an agricultural country like Ceylon so widely under-developed, the development of cottage industries is a matter of vital importance for the very existence of the nation," said the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, when he opened the exhibition of American arts and crafts held at the Art Gallery on Tuesday afternoon.

"It is usual to associate the American scene with the splendour of the machine age, the impact of large-scale industry and the techniques of mass production. But here at this exhibition you will get a glimpse of the United States, where her people have not lost the creative capacity and manual dexterity, the early settlers brought with them from their homelands.

In the numerous and remote villages of Ceylon the colourful stands of tradition and culture are woven into objects such as these you see here. Cottage crafts have thrived throughout the ages in all countries despite the changes of political and historical fortune. Here in Ceylon we have had the same problems in restoring an almost lost heritage as other countries have experienced.

The demand for these handicrafts has suffered in various ways despite the fact that there are several millions in South and South-East Asia who still continue to make them one of the chief means of livelihood. Steps have been taken by the Governments of these countries and as a result of voluntary organizations responsible for the furtherance of the arts and crafts, have given new life to these cottage crafts. By this means the process of final disintegration has been somewhat prevented.

This exhibition has come to a country whose arts and crafts are as old as the history of the Island itself and it struck an intimate and common call. None would fail to notice in the exhibits a close relationship with the work of Ceylon craftsmen. There was some common inspiration and some common direction.



When
Breast Milk fails,
give Baby...

LACTOGEN

NEXT BEST
TO BREAST MILK



LACTOGEN is a
complete, balanced
vitaminised, easily
digested,

ALL MILK
BABY FOOD

U. N. P. JOURNAL

Annual Subscription:

Rs. 4-00

SIX MONTHS Rs. 2-00

P. O. Box 751, Colombo

P. & O and B.I.

REGULAR PASSENGER AND
CARGO SERVICES

FROM COLOMBO

TO

INDIA, EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN,
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MALAYA,
FAR EAST, UNITED KINGDOM,
EUROPE AUSTRALIA

CONNECTIONS VIA BOMBAY TO
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

TRAVEL AND SHIP BY P & O AND B. I.

AGENTS

COLOMBO

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Ceylon Ltd

P.O. Box No. 94, Tel. 78381-6 (6 lines.)

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

of Ceylon Ltd.

Clearing and Forwarding
Department

LANDING, SHIPPING & TRANSHIPMENT
OF
BAGGAGE AND CARGO

UNDERTAKEN TO, REASONABLE RATES
WHICH MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION

CUSTOMS, EXCHANGE CONTROL, IMPORT &
EXPORT CONTROL FORMALITIES HANDLED
BY OUR QUALIFIED STAFF

ESTIMATES GIVEN WITHOUT CHARGE
INSURANCE ARRANGED IF REQUIRED

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
OF CEYLON LTD
COLOMBO.

P. O. BOX 94

Telegrams:—Mackinnon

Phone: 78381-6 (6 Lines)

RANI SOAP



THE SWADESH INDUSTRIAL WORKS LTD COY LON

LANKA LIGHT
SAFETY MATCHES
THE
People's Popular
Match
Lanka Light
Ltd
Moratuwa

SENATE PRESIDENT RE-ELECTED

TRIBUTE PAID TO SIR CYRIL DE ZOYSA

"It was not very long ago that I had the privileged on behalf of the House of welcoming you as our President. The manner in which you conducted yourself during your short term of office has, I think, satisfied even the most critical amongst us. You have comforted yourself with the dignity that is worthy of the best traditions of any Assembly in the world. You have always combined firmness with courtesy. You have been strictly impartial in your treatment of members of this House. Your term of office was all too short, but it is gratifying to us to find your work has been so appreciated that you were re-elected to the Senate without any opposition." was the tribute paid to Sir Cyril de Zoysa on his election as President of the Senate, at the meeting held on Tuesday, by Senator the Hon. E. B. Wikremnayake, Minister of Justice and Leader of the Senate, who proposed the election seconded by Senator Justin Kotelawala.

A Critical Period

Continuing said the Leader of the Senate: "Today, this country is passing through a critical period and we need at its head men of balance, men of understanding, men of vision, men who will not work for their own self-aggrandisement, but who will put the interests of the country above their own personal interests. Judged by those tests, I can think of no better person to occupy the Chair of the House than yourself, you have a long term of office before you, but I think that you are one of those persons who will not be affected by the vicissitudes of political life. Let me again, on behalf of the House, extend to your warmest welcome and assure you of our fullest co-operation in the discharge of your duties."

Opposition Tribute

Senator S. Nadesan speaking on behalf of the Opposition said: Mr. President, the framers of our Constitution

intended that the Senate should consist of men of distinction in various walks of life, who will be able to contribute their mite to the discussion of the various problems that arise in this House and who will be able to vote on those matters according to their conscience without being bound by considerations of party. But right from the inception the Senate has really been taking a different turn altogether, and we have had in this House a Government Party and an Opposition Party. At the very outset, the Opposition consisted of seven Members; it has now dwindled in numbers to four, and one of them is unable to be present in this House today because he is unwell.

It is indeed heartening to us who belong to an Opposition which is numerically feeble compared with such a formidable number on the Government Benches that you Mr. President, who are so well known for your impartiality, should be once again, elected President of this cham-

ber. I do not think any one will say that you are one of those who have been gifted by nature with a placid temper but, notwithstanding, during the past few months when you presided over the deliberation of this Assembly, it was obvious to us that you had declined yourself to such an extent that you conducted the affairs of this House with dignity and decorum.

Apart from that, Mr. President, the most important quality; and on one occasion you the Presidential Chair, as in any other person who hold high judicial office, is humility; and on one occasion you possess this quality in abundant measure when you set aside one of your own rulings after further consideration. It showed that you were always prepared to do what you thought was right and proper have shown to us that you if it meant your having to go back on a ruling which had been given by you earlier. And that is another quality of yours which has made Opposition members feel that in your hands they can expect justice in this House. Therefore, we are not in any way frightened by the fact that the forces of the Government Benches are arrayed against us in such serious ranks—we are in number three or four—because we know that, at all times, we can trust you to give us that protection which is the due of a minority in this House, so that we might place our views before hon. Senators without being unduly curbed so far as the substance and length of our addresses are concerned. On this occasion I think I would be failing in my duty if I do not offer you our sincere thanks for the opportunity you have granted to us on every single occasion to place our views before the House fairly and fully.

As the hon. Leader remarked, you have a long period of service before you, and we do all hope that you will be given the necessary health and strength to continue the good work you have started.

President's Reply

Sir Cyril de Zoysa, replying said: Hon. Leader of the House, hon. Leader of the Opposition, hon. Senators, you have elected me for a second time to be your President. In the short term during which I have held this high and responsible office you have had the opportunity of judging me, and I venture to think that my re-election today is an expression of your opinion that I have discharged my duties with acceptance to this honourable House. I am considerably encouraged. You have given me a certain confidence with which to address myself anew to the duties that devolve on me again. That confidence is strengthened by the circumstance that I become one of you by re-election in the other place. That you should have elected me unanimously for a second time greatly enhances the authority of the Chair. If all these are propitious auspices for the future, there are other portents too. The duties that this hon. House will have to perform in the near future will, I feel, be of considerable gravity. At a time when popular passion seems to threaten political sagacity, the responsibility rests most heavily on this House to continue to act with that sober deliberations and dignity which has always characterized it. A great deal of

that responsibility will rest on your President for he must guide and control your deliberations.

The expressions of goodwill I am greatly reassured by and the promises of co-operation which I have just received from both sides of this honourable House. Hon. Senators may have indeed on many matters they will have widely divergent views. But let us approach the tasks ahead of us in that spirit of goodwill and co-operation which you have just displayed. It is in that way only that we could maintain and preserve the great traditions and high dignity of this House.

I thank you hon. Leader of the House, you Hon. Leader of the Opposition, and all you hon. Senators for your generous sentiments. Again I thank you for the high honour you have conferred on me, and I shall always try to be worthy of that honour.

Lady Molamure Deputy
Senator Sir Kanjiah Valthianathan moved and Senator Mrs. Clodagh Jayasuriya seconded that Lady Molamure be elected to the office of Deputy President and Chairman of Committees. In the absence of any other name being proposed, Lady Molamure was duly elected.

'Vijaya, To Visit Burma

It has been decided that H.M.Cy.S. Vijaya should pay a formal visit to Burma from 2nd December to 9th December, 1955.

H.M.Cy.S. Vijaya will be commanded by Lieutenant-Commander D. V. Hunter, Royal Ceylon Navy, and will carry a complement of five officers and 110 ratings. Since this visit will coincide with the Fifth Session of the Sangayana in Burma, it has also been decided to convey in the "Vijaya" a small contingent from all three Armed Services to be present at the celebrations.

The necessary diplomatic clearance for her visit is being sought from the Government of Burma. (Press Communique)

CORNEAL GRAFTING BILL

A simple and straightforward Bill was passed by Parliament last week when the Corneal Grafting Bill was accepted without controversy. The Bill which is based exactly on the lines of the legislation in the United Kingdom seeks to render it legal for persons who donate their eyes after their death to the Department of Health for purposes of corneal grafting.

Since our surgeons have gone on to this sort of operation on the eyes very recently and qualified people are doing it now, thus rendering a great service to those suffering from serious eye diseases by replacement of the affected eye. All donor material the surgeons could get now is from executed persons and cadavers and they are rare, besides the material from cadavers is said to be not sufficiently up to standard. Unless the law allowed it, even when people come and offer their eyes when they are alive cannot be accepted as there is considerable risk in the operation. The Bill now passed not only legalises the donation but also ensures a larger supply to meet the demand.

HERMES

'BABY'

Weights only 8½ lbs.

The Ideal Personal
Typewriter



The famous Hermes 'Baby' typewriter is hardly higher than a match box and yet is the smartest, sturdiest and lightest of all portables. Though small and compact, it has many features of a full-size typewriter. In its elegant grey crackle-finish metal case, the 'Baby' is the perfect personal typewriter... ideal for executives, journalists, travellers, professors and students.

Special features:-

- ★ Available in Pica and Elite scripts.
- ★ Ample power for carbon copies.
- ★ Rapid underlining and drawing of horizontal and vertical lines.
- ★ Special device for inserting missing letters.
- ★ Scientific construction and robust Swiss precision craftsmanship.

Available with full service and spare parts from

VOLKART

10, N. B. ROAD, BUILDING, COLOMBO, CEYLON

More Technical Personnel

(Continued from page 2)
therefore, that the existing structure be strengthened, at the earliest opportunity, by the reinforcement of individual members, so that the strains may be reduced to a minimum and the loads more equitably distributed. This applies particularly to the more slender sections, the junior members which, on account of their less robust proportions, will otherwise tend to display, in a very short time, symptoms of acute tension and distress. The training of the junior members in your profession is a matter of paramount importance. Here is vast potential which should be developed in the most efficient manner to fit them for positions of responsibility in the quickest possible time. It was the practice in the more spacious days to leave a young engineer to his own devices in the belief that he would acquire the necessary experience with the passing of the years. This is a theory that cannot be condemned too strongly today. Our slender resources of technical manpower need to be husbanded. To this end must we bend all our energies. An attitude of "laissez faire," which leaves so much to chance and results in such heavy wastage, can no longer prevail. The casual methods of the past must make way for carefully planned and co-ordinated schemes of training, which would provide experience of the right quality under the personal direction of officers of ability and of mature experience.

Need for Self-reliance
To what extent the various schemes in the Six-Year Plan could be accelerated without reducing professional standards is also a matter to which I trust you will give your very close attention. Shortage of scientific and technical manpower is a world phenomenon. Little or no assistance can be expected from abroad. We must look to ourselves for our own salvation. Your present efficiency and output must, therefore, be increased by the jettisoning of obsolete procedures and methods, by the adoption of new materials and techniques, by relieving technical officers of the details of administration and of finance and, above all, by improving the quality of the younger men. This is the most important single fac-

tor in our plans for the future. The members of your Association today face an era of opportunity and a time of challenge. This challenge must be met with courage, resolution and a confidence in your own ability.

Director of Development
Mr. President, as was the case last year, I am again privileged today to have in the President's chair one with whom I have worked for a long period in the Public Service of Ceylon. Your record, Mr. President, in the Ceylon Railways, is one of exceptional merit. You have now been appointed to assume much greater responsibilities as Director of Development in the Ministry of Transport and Works. The total value of projects on which construction work is to be carried out by one department of the Ministry, the Public Works Department, amounts to approximately Rs. 900 million. There are also the Hydro-Electric Schemes and the Port Development Schemes. It is imperative that these projects should be completed within their target dates.

Gentlemen, I cannot look into the faces of a group of men like you without a feeling of real confidence. In Independence Year 1948-49, the total expenditure budget of Ceylon was Rs. 667 million. In the current year it is Rs. 1211 million. Seven years ago the membership of the Engineering Association was 500. Today it is 760. As I mentioned earlier, we are planning resolutely for the greater happiness of our people. I see nothing in the financial horizon which makes me afraid that we may not be able to finance our proposed plans. On the contrary, I see indications which may enable us to accelerate them and even extend them.

In all this however, you, our Engineers, are the Captains as well as the Pilots. Your detailed planning must be accurate, your estimating realistic, your supervision intensive. You must think of your work from dawn till dusk and till late into the night, for never before in the history of this land has there been a pace so fast in all fields of construction and of development. I have worked with you during forty years of my Public Service. I know you will not fail your country in this period of stress and urgency.

Vivifying Local Government

By Bertil Ranasinghe

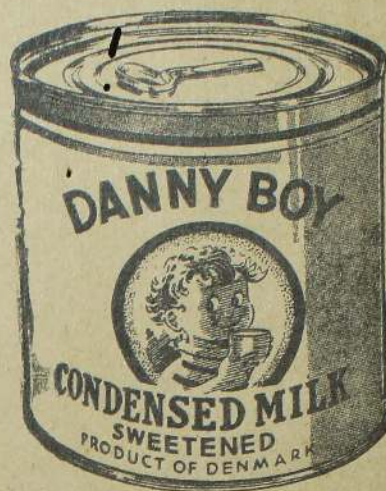
AN eminent Oxford professor on a short visit to Ceylon paid a glowing tribute to our country, when he held it out as an example for free Asia to follow, and emulate. This very distinguished visitor also had some very sound advice and concrete suggestions to offer the Ceylonese. While everything he said had some relevance and importance, the present writer wishes to deal specially with one suggestion—namely, that every effort be made to vivify Local Government.

This recommendation has a special importance in view of the many misconceptions prevalent in Ceylon regarding local government.

Local Government is not a thing apart, but part and parcel of the integrated political structure and processes of any well-ordered State. Local Government in the United Kingdom and Ceylon, strangely enough, have many features in common. The most striking resemblance is that Local Government existed in both countries from the earliest times. In Britain the system is in its fundamentals rooted deeply in the past. In our own Lanka too Local Government has existed from the earliest times, at least from the Aryan occupation, if not before. As the system of communications and transport was very weak in earliest times, the people organised themselves as best as they could for their own welfare. The most important of these organisations was the Village Council, or *Gan Sabha*, which was generally composed of the elders of the village, whose powers invariably depended on the will of the king, whose power was absolute. This is the reason for which it must be unequivocally stated that the present system of Local Government in Ceylon is NOT in its fundamentals, firmly rooted in the past. In free Lanka where the Central Government is democratically elected at Local Bodies are likewise elected. In respect of functions however, there is hardly any difference between past and present. While the central legislature is engaged in matters of national importance, the Local Bodies concern themselves, or at least should concern themselves with the welfare of the people in their respective areas.

But it is indeed a matter for grave concern and regret that many local bodies or their members do not concern themselves greatly about the welfare of those who elected them to the same legislatures. These "elected representatives" on many a Ceylonese local body, be it a Village Committee, Urban Council or Municipal Council, forget that their paramountly important concerns should be regarding the Health, Education and general welfare of the people of the respective areas. Many a local legislature in present-day Ceylon fritters away its energy, time and even finances on useless controversies. If a local body discusses an issue of national importance, say, the language issue or the Indian issue, such discussion could be justifiable and appropriate. But it is utterly fantastic for a Local Body to even attempt to discuss International issues like the hydrogen bomb, the cold war, etc. The politicians on these Local Bodies who wish to air their views on any issue could certainly do so at appropriate public meetings, but they should not make the Local Body's meetings a platform for the same purpose.

Milk From World Famous Danish Dairies



DANNY BOY CONDENSED MILK IS MANUFACTURED FROM MILK THAT COMES FROM THE HEALTHIEST COWS THAT GRAZE THE CLOVER OF THE FINEST PASTURES IN DENMARK.

BUY A TIN TO-DAY AND TASTE ITS RICH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR.

ALSO IDEAL FOR MAKING PUDDINGS AND MILK BEVERAGES.

SOLE IMPORTERS

Ceylon Trading Co., Ltd.

AUSTRALIA BUILDING
P. O. BOX 161, COLOMBO.

FOR FURTHERING THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CEYLON

CATERPILLAR

Registered Trade Mark

Diesel Engines—Tractors—Motor Road

Graders—Earthmoving Machinery—
Traxcavators

HYSTER

Material Handling Equipment—Winches
—Cranes—Excavators—Logging Equip-

ALCON

ment
rrigation Pumps—Lighting Sets—Weld-

EUTECTIC

ing Equipment
Low Temperature Welding Alloys—
Gas or Arc for all welding problems

AIR PUMP

Compressors of all types

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

Pneumatic Tools—Rock Drills—Grin-

DEXION

ders Electric Tools
Prefabricated Steel Angles for Stee-

NUFFIELD

Structures or any building require-

BRITISH OVERHEAD IRRIGATION

ments
Vapofising Oil and Diesel farm Tractors

BASOL-BASOL FEPAR

Artificial Rainfall Systems
Detergents—Degreasants and Rust
Eliminators for all Metal Protection
For the Fishing Industry

DIESEL MARINE ENGINES

COMPLETE AFTER SALES SERVICE—SPARE
PARTS AND WORKSHOP FACILITIES
AVAILABLE

UNITED TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT LTD.

P. O. BOX 343
UNION PLACE,

DARLEY BUILDINGS,
COLOMBO 2.

PHONE No. 7371 (2 Lines)

"Highland Queen" Scotch Whisky
(5 year old)

"Highland Queen" 15 year old
Scotch Liqueur Whisky

Thos. Hine & Co's Cognac Brandies

Dressler's German Lager.

Sole Agents

J. A. D. VICTORIA

Indian Problem Is Bomb Throwers To Be Charged

"THE Indo-Ceylon problem is a domestic one. This is a quarrel between two brothers. They quarrel violently at times, but soon come to an understanding. I, therefore, do not see it as an insurmountable one, or one that is going to create permanent estrangement between the two countries," said Mr. B. N. Chakrawarty, Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, at a dinner accorded him and Mrs. Chakrawarty by the Jaffna Central Library Association at the Jaffna Rest House. Mr. Sam Sabapathy president of the Association presiding.

Mr. Chakrawarty continuing said that India and Ceylon were bound together by cultural and religious ties, too strong to allow them to go in different directions. They had been under foreign rule, felt all the difficulties and got back their independence almost at the same time. Even in their foreign politics the two countries had been working in close liaison. It was therefore possible for India and Ceylon to find a practical solution to their difficulties.

"We realise your difficulties," he added, "and my Government is fully conscious of these and is certainly anxious to come to an honourable settlement. We want you at the same time to realise our difficulties. There are millions of persons of Indian origin in other countries. Whatever we do here will have its repercussions elsewhere. I do not want to go into the politics of it."

The Prime Minister is determined to charge those who threw bombs at the recent Town Hall meeting.

Said Sir John in the House of Representatives before making his statement in connection with Dr. N.M. Perera's motion on the languages question:

I am going to have these fellows charged, I am going to maintain law and order because that is my job. So far as I am concerned, as I said, if you start revolutionary parties, broadcast revolutionary ideas—whether they are of Nazism, or of Fascism, or of Communism, or of Marxism, it means that what you call law and order has to be disturbed. Therefore please understand this. That is why we in this country want good ordered Government and we must not in any way bring bombs to meetings and bring thugs to meetings and put ordinary fellows into Buddhist robes. That is the sort of thing which, if done by them, will get them into trouble.

Those are things that you must all agree to. So far as I am concerned, I can assure this House that we believe in democracy in the sense that anybody can say what he likes, anybody can write what he likes, but law and order has to be maintained in this country and you cannot use your fists and fight as you like moment you start using your fists, the police have to step in. When the police step in after you call for their help, you say that they were the first to hit you.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM IN CEYLON

"I take courage in that I speak to a group of thinking people who have set before themselves the objective of a new Lanka. I shall be content if in this very brief talk I have provided some material to stimulate your own individual thinking. I am glad to have this privilege of addressing a

predominantly Sinhalese audience, for it is they who should eventually produce the answer to the present controversy, perhaps after the dust and smoke of the "battle" have cleared away. When passions are roused, whether in a street mob or in a learned assembly, the first requisite is to restore calm by all means possible, intricate arguments, stimulating though they be, hardly contribute to a calm assessment of the issues at stake. In an atmosphere of acrimonious controversy if talks become necessary it has to be brief and perhaps limited to a few fundamentals only. There is something fundamental and urgent today in our problem and I hope, therefore, that this

Colonists Under Kantalai Scheme

At a Land Kachcheri held during the last week in July this year to select colonists for the Kantalai Scheme 756 allotments were made available for settlement and 1,464 applications were received from permanent residents of Trincomalee District for whom 300 allotments had been reserved. The rest of the allotments were disposed of as follows:

150 to Colombo District for which 927 applications were received.

32 to Anuradhapura District for which 822 applications were received.

70 to Kandy District for which 451 applications were received.

153 to Nuwara Eliya District for which 1,130 applications were received.

1 to a Peradeniya Farm School student.

50 to labourers of which 35 were given to labourers resident in Trincomalee District.

Further land is being developed under the scheme and the needs of Trincomalee will be considered each year when the land is ready for allocation.

A Talk by Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan

group discussion would lead to some constructive results," said Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Minister of Industries, Housing and Social Services, in the course of a talk on "The Language Problem in Ceylon Today" at the New Lanka Club, Turrel Rd., Colombo, on Friday evening.

Continuing Sir Kanthiah recalled the words of the Hon. D. S. Senanayake when he introduced the motion in the State Council recommending acceptance of the Soulbury Constitution as a prelude to complete freedom almost exactly ten years ago. He also referred to later statements made and the memoranda issued. This was before independence was won.

Three Important Resolutions

Sir Kanthiah next referred to three resolutions, one of

the Government Parliamentary Party and two of the United National Party which he described as most important and are as follows:—

(i) A special meeting of the Government Parliamentary Party held on 3rd April, 1950, visualised a time-table for promoting "the National Languages of the country, i.e., Sinhalese and Tamil, to be the official languages of the country on terms of equality."

(ii) In September, 1951, the United National Party passed the following resolution at its conference: "This conference approves the appointment by Government of the National Languages Commission to implement its decision to make Sinhalese and Tamil the official languages of the country."

(iii) On the 20th February, 1954, the United National Party also passed another resolution at its conference. "This conference reiterates its decision to make Sinhalese and Tamil the official languages throughout the country in the shortest possible time."

"I need only remind you that nearly all the public men of today were participants of these decisions or gave tacit or silent approval to them."

"In this short space of 10 years since Independence chiefly due to the progress made in adumbrating and implementing steadily the language policy by three successive Governments, despite some obvious defects in the educational structure, we did proceed a long way in welding the people of this country, admittedly multi-racial and "speaking two or perhaps, three languages," into a Ceylon nation. Moreover, minority fears and rank communalism which raised their ugly heads in the previous decade began to subside."

The Real Problem

"Unfortunately, the clear stream of good order and steady progress, for which the fair Isle has already earned a good name in the whole of Asia, and the English-speaking democracies is again being muddled; and that is what we call the Language Problem which faces us today. It is not my business to apportion the blame for this state of affairs to anybody, but I could say this that it behoves all right-thinking people of this country to ensure that reason and harmony are quickly restored in order that a deep sense of nationhood among all the communities inhabiting this Island may continue to evolve and blossom forth. Independence has, no doubt, come to us peacefully and smoothly in a way which has not been accorded to many nations of the world, particularly in Asia, since the dark ages. Let it not be said by future generations that because we won freedom so easily, that we got into the habit of taking many things for granted. The occasion has arisen for us to do some hard thinking and bring out the nobler elements in human nature, and let the fruits of independence grow and mature into a rich harvest of material prosperity and spiritual advancement with happiness for all. In this background, I wish humbly to submit to you that platform politics is hardly the atmosphere to find a solution for the Language Problem, which requires highly specialised study of its many technical aspects, and genuine statesmanship to implement the results of such study. We require all the forbearance, tact and statesmanship we can summon to overcome the emotional upsurge that prevail in our midst now."

BOSANQUET & SKRINE LTD.

P. O. Box 14

COLOMBO

CEYLON

Cables:

BOSANQUET or SKRINE
COLOMBO

Tea & Rubber Estate Agents
Tea Buyers & Exporters

SHIPPING & COALING AGENTS

(Harrison Line, Shire Line, Prince Line.)

Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.)

INSURANCE AGENTS

(Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.

World Marine & General Insurance Co., Ltd.

Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.

British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.)

IMPORTERS

(Spray-painting equipment) The Aerograph Co., Ltd.

(Balata Belting) R. & J. Dick, Ltd.

(Plywood Tea Chests) Lumsda, Ltd.

(Teak) Steel Bros. & The Anglo-Thai Corporation, Ltd.

(Paints) W. & J. Leigh, Ltd.