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# CURB AND CONTROL OF THE C.W.E.

## Ex-Chairman Clarifies The Position

"WITH my experience of the Movement I can assure the House that you can have ten amending enactments, but a co-operative undertaking can never be run as a Government or semi-Government concern," declared Senator E. J. Cooray, till recently head of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment who was almost invited to make his observations when the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment (Amendment) Bill was read a second time in the Senate at its last meeting.

There are two principal amendments," said Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, one relates to the power to carry on the business of insurance of the lives and properties of members of co-operative societies. The other is to enable co-operative societies to borrow money to expand their business.

There is also a third amendment, which is an important one. In view of the reports made by various persons who have looked into the working of these co-operative societies, it is considered desirable that power should also be vested in the Minister to issue directions which may be considered necessary in order to ensure the financial stability of the Establishment and the efficient performance by the Board of Directors of its duties.

**Gigantic Undertaking**  
Senator Cooray said that it was somewhat embarrassing for him to express his views on the amendments as a good many of them including the abovementioned were recommended during his period of office as Chairman. They were fully aware he felt sure, that the C.W.E. is a gigantic undertaking which has been entrusted to an unofficial body. In the course of working the movement certain defects came to light and it is mainly to overcome them that the Bill has been introduced.

From the time the C.W.E. was handed over to the Board, the Board has had the duty of finding its own finances. That was indeed a most difficult matter when dealing with such a gigantic organization. "Everybody referred to the question of how this should be done but nobody was prepared to pay the piper; so when the Board attempted to raise money on its own assets it was pointed out that it did not have the legal power to do so," he added, and therefore the Board thought that it should take the line of least resistance to have the necessary legal provision specifically made.

Minister had full control  
Senator Cooray begged to disagree to a certain extent with some of the remarks

made by Sir Kanthiah. He did not think there was any need at all, nor was it their intention of the Bill to give any extra powers to the Minister, except, again on certain formal matters because the old Co-operative Wholesale Establishment Act contained sufficient provision whereby the Minister had full control of the affairs of the C.W.E. It was he who appointed the Board; he could remove any member of the Board at any time; he could end the Board at any time. He had powers almost of life and death. Even as it is the Minister has the full right to give directions to the Board in any matter which concerns public financing. He was however grieved to say that on those occasions when such power had been exercised, the C.W.E. had, during a period of emergency, in a directive of the Cabinet and in the interests of the community purchased very large stocks which were supposed to be financed at that stage by the Government, which promise the Government has conveniently forgotten.

**Temporary set-up**  
One point which appears to have escaped the notice of everybody concerned, said Senator Cooray, was that at the time the C.W.E. was in-

corporated, a guarantee was given on the floor of the House in another place that it was a purely temporary set-up. The Co-operative Movement is not a Government movement; it is a people's movement. There was no intention whatsoever that the C.W.E. should go on indefinitely as a Government or even as a semi-Government undertaking. It was a pledge given by the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake. Although time and again at various meetings

representatives of the Movement have referred the Government to that pledge, it was to be regretted that it had not been fulfilled.

While welcoming the proposed enactment, the Senator concluded on the note that "steps should be taken to see that the original undertaking is implemented with the least possible delay," and wound up his comments with this observation quoted above.

## Baddegama V.C. By-Election Victory For U.N.P. Nominee



MR. F. P. ABEYWICKREMA

MR. Felix Pandukabaya Abeywickrema (son of late Mr. Simon Abeywickrema, MP Baddegama), defeated his uncle, Mr. Vincent Abeywickrema, who was heavily backed by his brother, Mr. Henry Abeywickrema (SLFP) MP for Baddegama, by a good majority. The combined efforts of the SLFP MP and his brother in their own pocket borough could not defeat our young nominee.

This proves that the UNP's young nominee has fought the lion in his own den and comes out victorious thereby showing the true colours of the UNP.

Total Polled	630
Spoilt	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>
Mr. F. P. Abeywickrema	353
Mr. Vincent Abeywickrema	269
<b>Majority (UNP)</b>	<b>84</b>

## Prime Minister In New Zealand

The Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala, on leaving Canberra, the Federal Capital of Australia on the 2nd instant, proceeded to Sydney where he remained for two days and left for Auckland as the guest of the New Zealand Governor and remained till Monday the 14th and returned to Sydney.

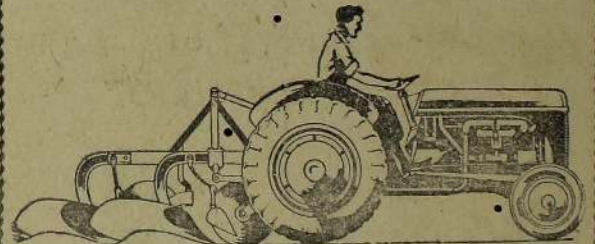
At a Press Conference at Wellington, Sir John discussed communism in the course of which he said:

"It is all very well to fight communism but a hungry stomach does not give two hoots for freedom".

Unless the standard of living is raised in Asian countries, there is a very real change of losing democracy there, the Premier added. Ceylon, he said, has a higher living standard than some of the other Eastern countries.

Sir John arrives in Bangkok today.

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## Peaceful Use Of Atomic Energy

PURE gold has been used by scientists at the United States' Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory as a component in developing new and simplified experimental power reactors which, it is predicted, will be the first United States reactors to produce high temperature superheated steam suitable for modern turbines.

This prediction is made in a paper titled "Los Alamos Power Reactor Experiments," prepared by Darol Freeman, R. P. Hammond and L. D. P. King of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. The paper was prepared for the Geneva conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The authors point out that while nuclear reactors are potentially capable of producing energy at very high temperatures, the lack of suitable structural materials to withstand high temperature, corrosion, and intense radiation has been a stumbling block in efforts toward this goal.

The Los Alamos group uses a fuel which, though corrosive, has desirable high temperature properties and which for specialized application may prove to be a step toward more efficient nuclear power sources at lower cost, they say.

The most promising uranium liquid fuel is so corrosive that it rapidly dissolves most structural materials. However, experiment showed that pure gold liners for the reactors are corrosion resistant and allow use of the new fuel.

# New Zealand—The Land Of The Maoris

WHEN the Royal Tour of New Zealand was being planned, Her Majesty the Queen asked specially for a visit to the Waitomo Caves to be included in her itinerary. No doubt she had heard enthusiastic reports of the beauty of the caves from Earl and Countess Mountbatten, who visited Waitomo in 1946.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh spent more than an hour exploring the Waitomo and Aranui Caves. Those who were there said the Royal couple left obviously awed by the beauty they had seen.

A low over-all cost for the project is obtained, since the cost of the gold is offset by the simplicity of the rest of the system when the new solution is used.

"Gold is a cheap material," is the conclusion of reactor engineers at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, the authors say.

One of the new reactor designs has been simplified to such an extent that it will require neither an operator nor neutron instruments in normal operation, the paper says. Thermometers are the only instruments needed to check its operation, and the power level will be controlled only by the electrical or heating load demand on the plant. Thereactor will be buried in the ground and should require about as much attention as an automatic water heater.—(U.S.I.S.)

Waitomo's trio of caverns—the Waitomo, Aranui and Ruakuri caves—have impressed visitors from all parts of the world. Limestone caverns are not unusual—they are found in most countries—but the Waitomo group have one feature that is unique. This is the Glow-worm Grotto, a lofty-roofed cavern with an underground stream flowing through it. No light from the outside world penetrates the cave's interior, and no artificial brightness illuminates it. But the whole roof is starred with a million tiny blue-white lights. The cave is viewed in silence, for noise can dim the brilliance of the lights; but no one ever wishes to break the quiet spell of this underworld fairyland.

The lights are created by the larvae of a tiny insect, *arachnocampa luminosa*, a slimy, fragile creature, that lives out its life cycle underground. The larva is only about an inch long. It carries in its rear segment a bright "tail-light." The larva lives in its own little web of mucus—a horizontal tube within which it can slide backwards and forwards. Fine threads attach the web to the rock, and from the web hang down from 15 to 20 longer threads, from a few inches to 2 feet long, beaded with drops of sticky mucus. Midges, hatched in mud on the cave floor, are attracted by the brilliant light. Flying towards it they are caught in the sticky strands like flies on a fly-paper. Once it has secured its prey the larva draws up the threads and devours them, midge and all.

The Waitomo Cave was discovered in 1887 when Fred Mace, an English surveyor, and his friend Tane Tinorau, a Maori chief, explored the mysterious cavern formed where the Waitomo River disappears beneath a hill. They built a raft of flax flower stalks, and together pushed off through the narrow, fern-fringed entrance onto the unknown river. Tane was uneasy for Maori lore tells of great "Taniwhas," strange malignant monsters that dwell in deep waters. At one stage the adventurous pair had to lie down on the raft to avoid low-hanging stalactites; then they passed into a series of long, lofty chambers separated by low passages where the river ran swiftly. Soon they found their way blocked, and were forced to return to the cavern mouth, just as their two candles—the only lights they carried—burned out. After that, Tane, who owned the property beneath which the caves lay, guided many parties through the cave, charging his customers only the price of a candle until he realised the economic value of his possession, and raised the toll to 2s. 6d. a head. In 1904, when there was a fairly large volume of visitors through the cave, many with vandalistic tendencies, the area was formally protected, under the Scenery Preservation Act.

Ruakuri ("Cave of the Dogs") was discovered in 1904 by James Holden, and a simple accommodation house was built to cope with the increasing flow of visitors to the two caves. The following year the Government bought the building, and in 1907 purchased the surrounding land for protection and development as a national tourist attraction. By 1908 a large hotel had been erected (it still forms part of the present accommodation house); horse-

drawn coaches carried visitors to the caves and hurricane lamps were used instead of smelly tallow candles.

Aranui, the smallest, and in some ways the loveliest, of the three caves was not discovered until 1911, when a Maori came across the entrance when he was hunting wild pigs. A trip to Aranui Cave was soon added to the itinerary of visitors to the Waitomo Hotel.

Although the caves have been known for only half a century, they have become firmly established as one of New Zealand's finest attractions. They are centrally situated, only a few miles off a main highway, and only a couple of hours by road from Auckland, Rotorua or Taupo.

The first hotel which accommodates visitors is a few minutes' walk from the Waitomo Cave, and a couple of miles from Ruakuri and Aranui Caves.

The countryside above the caves is bush-clad, and picturesque bush-tracks lead from the road to the caves. Although the Glow-worm Grotto in the Waitomo Cave invariably provides the most unforgettable memory for sightseers, the limestone formations throughout all three caves are outstandingly beautiful. Stairways have been built so that visitors can view the caves easily, and concealed illumination highlights the beauty of the formation.

Waitomo Cave consists of several large limestone caverns in addition to the Glow-worm Grotto. The most spectacular is the Cathedral whose majestic dome, rising 47 ft. spreads above walls crowded with huge columns of limestone. The Cathedral has remarkable acoustic properties, and many famous visiting singers and theatre companies have given impromptu recitals, and have been delighted by the pure tonal reproduction.

Nearby is the Organ, a realistic, pillared mass of limestone rising eight feet from the floor to the ceiling of the cave. The limestone is a warm, creamy colour, constantly glistening from the drops of water that seep through from the ground above. On an average it takes 70 years for each stalactite to grow an eighth of an inch; stalagmites take even longer to be built up.

Not all the formations are impressive because of their size. There are quaint little groups of figures set in clefts of the rock, and it does not need much imagination to trace the resemblances in the figures known as "The Pilgrimage," "The Seven Dwarfs" or even "Six O'clock Closing at the Local."

Waitomo means "Place where water enters a hole," and the "tomo" is one of the cave's most impressive spectacles. The total height of the great shaft is 70 feet; it was formed by a waterfall that gradually ate its way down through the limestone until it reached the present river level.

The Ruakuri Cave is the largest of the three. Only 25 yards from the track leading to it is a smaller cave in which the bones of several species of the giant extinct flightless bird, the moa, were found in 1953. There were indications that specimens up to ten and a half feet tall once ranged over the Waitomo countryside. Soon after entering Ruakuri Cave visitors follow the narrow, eerie Ghost Walk for a hundred yards into a huge passage that reverberates with the roar of a hidden waterfall. So tremendous is the noise of the water that the impression is of a really

huge fall; the few adventurous explorers who have forced their way through the dark waters of the underground river to see it report that it is actually only about six feet high.

The real beauty of Ruakuri Cave lies in the Bridal Chamber—where the "bridal party" and the "bride's jewels" are clearly present—and the Royal Court, where a coronation is said to be taking place. Here the formations are truly dazzling, crystal-pure and perfectly formed, hanging from the roof in a glistening, splendid mass.

The smaller Aranui Cave presents a more delicate, and, to many, more appealing beauty. Long, fragile fingers of creamy-white limestone taper from the ceiling to meet the sturdier formations on the cave floor, and in some places form a great curtain of shining splendour. There is a series of small caverns where the formations are brilliantly translucent, with a frosty sparkle whose clarity is emphasised by their needle-fine slenderness. Each portion of the cavern—the Fairy Walk, the Crystal Palace and Aladdin's Cave—has the beauty that its name suggests, highlighted by the carefully-placed illumination. It is on the lighting that the beauty of all the caves depends, for not a ray of natural light ever penetrates to these depths.

## UNIVERSAL U.N. MEMBERSHIP

THE 10th plenary assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations held in Bangkok on the 11th September, called for admission to the U.N. of "all states which in the opinion of the Security Council and of the General Assembly fulfil the conditions laid down in article four paragraph one of the charter".

This article requires that applicants be "peace-loving", "able and willing" to fulfil their obligations under the United Nations Charter. The unanimous action came in the first of the two plenary sessions held last Sunday.

The plenary acted on four items considered by the Political Commission before concluding its week's work. The Assembly will act on reports of the Economic and Social Commission, the Subcommittee considering the German issue, and the election of a new president.

After voting on the main resolution dealing with universality of membership in the UN and specialized agencies, the Assembly expressed its hope that conditions will develop which will allow the government of the Chinese people republic in conformity with article four of the Charter to take its place in the United Nations.

In another footnote to the universality resolution, the assembly urged the specialized agencies to admit all eligible countries and territories to membership.

Also adopted was a resolution noting with satisfaction "the recent improvement in the international situation of which the Geneva Conference was the most outstanding example and wishing "all success to the negotiations which are about to open between the foreign secretaries of the great powers as well as to the Disarmament Subcommittee and to all talks aimed at diminishing world tension."

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# TIME FOR GOOD SENSE

Says Paul F. Ford

IT is unfortunate that at the time the Big Four Foreign Ministers are attempting to reach a settlement of vital world issues here in Geneva, their attention should be partly diverted to a situation in the Near East which seems clearly to have been created with malice a forethought.

The introduction by the Soviet Union of heavy armaments into the Near East is viewed by the United States, British, French foreign ministers as a serious breach of the Geneva Spirit engendered by the July Summit Talks—the spirit to which the ministers must add substance if their meetings are to be fruitful.

The seriousness with which the Western ministers view the situation has been made amply clear to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. Each of the Allied Ministers has discussed the matter in individual informal meetings with Molotov outside the conference room.

Fortunately, the situation is not as black as it might appear. The US—British—French declaration of May, 1950, is still very much in force. It is a declaration designed to prevent aggression by either side in the Near East.

Moreover, events seem to be demonstrating to the Arab States and Israel alike the importance of a settlement of their differences. Both sides are well aware of the crying need in the Near East for economic development, and it is self evident that this development cannot be achieved if the nations of the area are to dissipate their resources in an arms race, to say nothing of open conflict.

Egypt, for example, is mortgaging available exports of cotton and rice for a long time to come in payment for Communist arms, and this is not a situation which can continue without soon having a depressing effect on that nation's economy. The products which Egypt has bartered in advance for Soviet bloc weapons could be used effectively to produce the foreign exchange which Egypt needs for its own development. Further, the economic drain on both sides in connection with the scramble for few arms is related not only to their purchase but also to their maintenance—and this latter factor can be extremely costly.

The United States, whose policy towards the Near East remains based on equal friendship toward all peoples of the area regardless of recent developments, is relying on the good sense of both Israel and the Arab States, to realize that the best interests of their peoples lie in peace—in economic development rather than in wasting their resources on military buildup.

US Officials have no intention of contributing in any sense to an arms race in the Near East. They have not agreed to arms parity between Israel and Egypt. They are willing to sell a moderate amount of arms to either side on a cash basis—but only for the purposes of internal security and legitimate defence.

For example, they are prepared to study an Israeli request for a moderate amount of defensive arms. If this request is granted, however, it will be solely for internal security and legitimate defence and will not be related either in purpose or quantity to the arms supplied to Egypt by the Soviets.

The US sources here in Geneva stress that American policy toward the Near East is today precisely what it was when it was spelled out by Secretary of States Dulles in New York on August 26. The United States is still prepared to join formal treaty engagement to prevent or thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbours. It is hopeful that such a security guarantee could be sponsored by the United Nations.

In addition the United States is willing to help in the search for a solution to the Israeli—Arab problem of permanent borders, and to contribute to the economic development of the area. It is also ready to make a substantial donation to a loan to enable Israel adequately to compensate the 900,000 Arab refugees who formerly lived in Israel.

Diplomats here are particularly interested in a comment, just received here, from the influential Times of India. This says that the USSR is deliberately fomenting "hostilities and suspicions" between the Arabs and the Israelis.

Certainly, Moscow's role has been a devious one. It has never permitted arms sales to any nations except for political reasons. Such sales, including those of offensive weapons such as bomber planes, submarines and heavy tanks, are not purely commercial transactions, and are not so regarded by either seller or buyer.

The Soviets have sought to camouflage their responsibility by designating Czechoslovakia as the agent for their sale. This is nothing more than a repetition of the technique used by the Soviet Union when it sent Czech arms to a Polish ship to bolster the then Communist Regime in Guatemala.

Moreover, the Soviets have indicated that they would not be above an attempt at double dealing, despite their newly-professed friendship for the Arab States. Radio Warsaw, a favourite Soviet mouthpiece has broadcast directly to the Israelis that if their Government had followed the proper policy, they "could have obtained arms from Czechoslovakia, too."

## SWABHASHA TESTS FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

The following Press communique has been issued:—

The attention of the Treasury has been drawn to a statement appearing in certain newspapers that at the Proficiency Examination in Sinhalese Tamil held in May, 1955, for Public Officers, 32,000 have failed and only 4,000 have passed.

The examination referred to was held at two levels—Ordinary and Advanced—in May, 1955, to test the proficiency in Sinhalese-Tamil of public officers. Only 9,493 candidates sat for this examination of whom 4,288 passed. The particulars in respect of this examination at each level are as follows:—

	Ordinary Level	Advanced Level
Number sat	2874	6619
Number passed	1227	3061

## Vaccine Against Common Cold

WASHINGTON: A new vaccine which provides "substantial protection" against a widely prevalent common cold type virus has been announced by US government researchers.

The US Public Health Service reported development of the vaccine on Thursday, saying it had proved its effectiveness in a series of tests.

The three-year research, carried out by a group of scientists from the Health Service and Johns Hopkins University, was described as "still experimental" with no likelihood of production for public use "in the near future."

The vaccine is described as giving "substantial protection for human beings" against "type three APC virus," a type which brings on a five-day illness, marked by sore throat, fever, and conjunctivitis, or "red eye."

The term "PAC" is an abbreviation for the words Pharyngeal Adenoidal, Conjunctivitis.

APC infections often occur, the Health Service said, when large groups live together in close association—as in military camps or college campuses.

Scientists expect eventually to so improve the vaccine that it will provide protection against the entire group of APC illness.

The Health Service pointed out that APC infections, widely spread in the general population, are easily transmitted from one person to another. They cause a large variety of other respiratory illness, with symptoms sometimes virtually indistinguishable from those of simple cold, influenza, or streptococcal sore throat.

## CEYLONESE AT ECAFE MEETING

MORE than 50 economists, including officials from Ceylon, India, Pakistan and 15 other countries are meeting here to discuss economic development and planning in Asia.

The two-week meeting, which began October 31, was organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

In his opening address, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Executive Secretary of ECAFE, pointed out that "in sharp contrast to industrialized countries throughout the world, income levels in the agricultural countries of Asia had remained stagnant."

He added that Asia's vast material and human resources were still largely undeveloped and because of this, there is wide scope for economic development in the region and a striking need for conscious planning.

Dr. Lokanathan pointed out that plans for economic development had been initiated and public investment had increased greatly in many ECAFE countries without reducing private investment. Development planning no longer conjured up visions of loss of freedom and individual initiative, but the problem was how to organize the available human and material resources and how to attain the highest possible level of productivity, he said. Such efforts, he added required careful planning and also a certain degree of central control.

The ECAFE official said consumption levels in Asia were down and there was little scope

for reducing consumption still further so as to build up extra capital to sustain economic development.

He stressed that external assistance was essential but domestic policies had to be recognized and defined to ensure the best possible development and use of external assistance and domestic resources.

In a message of welcome, Thailand's Prime Minister P. Pibul Songgram, said that economic development was the bold answer to the crying need of Asian peoples for better living.

The countries participating in the meetings, in addition to Ceylon, India, and Pakistan, are Australia, Burma, Cambodia, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Vietnam.

## Ceylonese Legation At Bonn

The Government of Ceylon has, with the concurrence of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, decided to establish a diplomatic Mission in Bonn at Legation level. The Legation will be headed by a Charge d'Affaires en pied. It has also been decided to appoint Mr. S. P. Wickramasingha as Ceylon's first Charge d'Affaires en pied Press Communique.

## INFANT DIARRHEA

A combination of Aureomycin Chlorotetracycline and triple sulfonamides is highly effective for diarrhoea in infants. Drs. Albert M. Hand, W. T. McLean, Jr., and James N. Etteldorf report in the US Journal of Pediatrics.

The investigators studied 100 young diarrhoea patients at the John Gaston Hospital in Memphis Tennessee. All the children were given the usual fluid therapy, but 50 were given penicillin, Terramycin oxytetracycline and streptomycin, singly or in combination, while another 50 were given a mixture of Aureomycin and triple sulfonamides (sulfadiazine, sulfamerazine, sulfamethazine) in the lower range of therapeutic dosage for each.

The patients on the combination of Aureomycin and sulfonamides did better by every test. None of them had positive stool cultures after the second day, compared with a longer persistence of pathogenic bacteria in the children getting antibiotics alone. Those on Aureomycin and sulfonamides resumed normal bowel movements sooner, were off fluid therapy sooner, and discharged from the hospital sooner.

The investigators found that the combination produced few side effects and was "helpful in the control or prevention of secondary infections." In infancy, the authors point out "However chemotherapeutic and anti-biotic agents are also important in the management of these cases for the following reasons: (1) treatment of primary intestinal infections (2) therapy of parenteral infections associated with diarrhoea; (3) prophylactically; to prevent intercurrent infection to which the debilitated child with diarrhoea is more susceptible."

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18 NOVEMBER, 1955

**UNWANTED VISITORS**

Every effort is being made to stem the tide of illicit immigrants but so far only a slight decrease in the influx of sly entrants has been noticed. Last year there was a welcome drop in the number of these unwanted visitors as shown by the figures of landings and arrests as compared with the two previous years. It is gratifying to note that more arrests were made in the first nine months of this year than

for the whole of last year. This indicates the activities of the patrol off the northern coast by the authorities.

The recent move for consultations between the Police on either side of Palks Strait to take vigorous steps to stop Indians from crossing over is therefore heartening. There has been some concern that the authorities on the Indian side were not doing as much as they could to deter and prevent sly entrants from entering this country. Purely keeping watch on the coast lines, though this is very important, is not enough to solve the problem. There is no doubt that inducements are offered by certain employees, particularly fishing mudalalis, who are on the lookout to obtain cheap labour. It is important, therefore, to adopt a method to prevent sly entrants from securing employment in the Island.

While very effective work was being done by the Ceylon Navy and Air Force at sea as usefully as was done by the Army and Police force in patrolling the coast line, it would be worth while to concentrate on combing out the planting districts where it is alleged the largest number of the sly entrants gravitate once they set foot in the northern area. The general

position up to the end of October this year, according to the report of the Indo-Ceylon Advisory Committee, after an inspection of the anti-illicit immigration work in the Jaffna and Mannar areas, was that over 1,521 individuals had been arrested in actual landings with another 460 combed out very shortly after landing, making a total of 1,981 as compared with 150 for the whole of the previous year.

The fishing mudalalis who are obviously not concerned with the national interest, are really encouraging the flow of sly entrants by giving them employment. They do not appear to appreciate the damage they are doing to the economy of his country and the grave problem they are creating by their selfish neglect of their obvious duty of Ceylonising the labour in their employment. There is seasonal employment available and Indians who are aware of it, contrive to find their way in the sure hope of finding jobs. Isn't it time

**HOW THE DEAD BRING HAPPINESS TO THE LIVING**

**"BOLD FANTASY OF TRANSPLANTING CORNEA"**

THE Laymen generally get intrigued by newspaper stories especially as the story of corneal grafting is one bound up with the pathos of blindness, the sadness of death, the nobility of sacrifice and minute delicacy so necessary in the operation of the eye. Because of this, it is a perennial source of joy for the public and for the Press to read or write about eye operations and corneal grafting."

The above observation was made by Dr. M. V. P. Peiris, the well-known Colombo surgeon, who was recently appointed as a member of the Senate in commending the Corneal Grafting Bill which seeks to make it legal for persons to donate their eyes as a last great gift to the world before their deaths, so that their eyes can still continue to see by grafting them on to the eyes of sightless persons".

**THE OPERATION EXPLAINED**

The Senator availed himself of the opportunity to make a few observations which may help to clarify certain difficulties in the minds of folks and to modify public opinion in favour of this piece of legislation. Describing that part of the human anatomy concerned he said:

The transparent disc in front of the eye permits light to fall back on the retina of the eyeball itself. This disc, called the cornea, sometimes can get obscure and result in a blurring of vision.

In Ceylon, we have quite a large number of diseases and affections which result in corneal opacities. Certain countries in the world are fortunate in that the incidence of blindness due to corneal opacity is very low; but unfortunately for us, with malnutrition and various other causes, we have a very high percentage of corneal opacities.

**GENESIS OF THE EXPERIMENT**

Tracing the genesis of the experiment and the operation, the Senator continuing said:

From time immemorial, man's ingenuity has been directed towards the prevention of blindness; and for quite a number of centuries human ingenuity has also been directed towards the cure of blindness. It was somewhere about the end of the eighteenth century that Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of the famous Charles Darwin, thought why a cornea that became opaque should not be made clear by transplanting or by replacement with glass. Ever since

that Government stepped in and took effective action towards ensuring complete Ceylonisation of their labour in stages, of course, and finally check illicit immigration into Ceylon?

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee has pointed out that the prevention of illicit immigration was of such vital importance that steps must continue to be taken to intensify activity until illicit immigration was completely arrested. He has stressed that this was a matter of national duty of highest importance to the country. The chief lesson that experience has taught is that vigilance cannot be relaxed.

that proposition was made, surgeons have had their skill challenged and their imagination fired. For many decades, surgeons all over the world have carried out various experiments and research to find a remedy for corneal opacity.

It was somewhere in 1818 that Reisinger proved that a cornea could be transplanted from one rabbit to another but it took quite a long time before a cornea could be transplanted in man and, this "bold fantasy of transplanting cornea from one human being to another was actually experimented in southern Russia, in Odessa, by a man named Filatov. This was after much experimental work.

Even at that time there was much controversy and much bitterness as to the methods used which were successful. And even to this day we have got these controversies.

**DEARTH OF MATERIAL**

At present there is a great dearth of corneal material. It is not possible to get corneal material from a living person and transfer it to another without damaging the eye of the giver. The only large source of corneal material is from the dead. So that, in most countries in the world today legislation has been enacted and measures have been adopted to ensure that sufficient corneal material is available. In certain countries like Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia there is not much need for legislative measures because they already have the power to carry out experiments on the dead body and make use of the necessary material for scientific study. But in certain other countries, legislation has to be introduced in order to provide for corneal grafting. Almost all the countries in the world are today contemplating special legislation for the purpose.

**EYE BANKS**

In 1950, the Spanish Act was passed for the purpose of providing for corneal grafting. In 1952, the Corneal Grafting Act was passed in England. The Bill before this House is modelled on the lines of the English Act. In almost all the other countries where there was no legislation for this purpose, special measures have been introduced or is in the process of being adopted. Besides amending existing legislation or enacting new legislation, such as we are contemplating today, there have been "eye banks" established with the object of securing and storing corneal material for the surgeons to work on. In New York they have obtained no less than 4,000 eyes from the dead for corneal grafting. In places like Madras, and Aligarh in India, they are just establishing such institutions and legislation is being modified to facilitate corneal grafting. As hon. Senators are aware, we already have banks for blood and also for blood grafting material is not a new idea, but there are a lot of difficulties in the way of utilizing corneal material. For instance, there should be no delay in obtaining corneal material. It has to be obtained within a short

(Continued on Page 6)

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# Royal Title of Sovereign

## Constitutional Maxim Quoted

"As far back as 1953, a certain piece of legislation was rushed through both Houses of Parliament. It is today the law of this country and it provides that the sovereign of this free State shall be referred to as Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Ceylon and of Her Other Realms and Territories and Head of the Commonwealth," said Senator Palipane in moving a resolution in the Senate at the last meeting that in pursuance of the Royal Titles Act No. 22 of 1953 the Sovereign should in the Oath of Allegiance and in all other official documents be referred to as Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Ceylon. But, on the occasion when the newly elected Senators were taking the Oath it was apparent from the actual Oath or Affirmation that they made that their loyalty was pledged to "Elizabeth the Second." There was a certain amount of vagueness in those declarations. "Having accepted Her Majesty as our Queen, as Queen of Ceylon, and having enacted legislation to that effect which is on the Statute Book, and when hon. members of the supreme legislature of this country, take their oaths or make their affirmations of allegiance to the Sovereign they must take those oaths or make their affirmations to the Sovereign of Ceylon." That is the submission the Senator made.

The President: Does that legislation indicate that we have all accepted Queen Elizabeth II as our Queen?

Senator Palipane: It does.

The President: When we refer to Queen Elizabeth, the reference is that Queen Elizabeth II is our Queen?

Senator Palipane: Yes.

Jacobite Practice Recalled

Senator Kannangara who seconded the motion said that he felt sure the ten Senators who took their oaths recently had no doubt in their minds that they were taking oaths of loyalty to Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Ceylon, but in the actual words there should be no doubt about it.

"I should like to relate to the House a story that I heard, although I do not think it is correct," added the Senator who released this incident: "Years ago in England, in the time of the Jacobites they used to toast the King and, I was told, very often some of those who were not in favour of the King at that time used to raise their glasses, take them across their finger-bowls and pretend that they were taking an oath of allegiance to the King across the seas. So that, in our documents where you take an oath of allegiance or affirmation there should be no doubt as to the actual words."

Constitutional Maxim

A few observations on this important motion was made by Senator Cooray who stated that on the face of it, it may appear that it really did not make very much difference whether "we called Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, or Queen Elizabeth the Second of Ceylon because in either Title Her Majesty will be equally gracious. Some may even feel that it is a distinction without a difference. But I think a distinction can lead sometimes to very serious consequences from a constitutional point of view."

It might be purely an act of omission, an inadvertence. What happened was that the Oath followed the form provided by the Oaths Ordinance and nobody apparently de-

lected it until the hon. Senator brought it to the notice of the House. There is something in that and there is an old constitutional maxim that the Crown is one and indivisible throughout the Empire.

History of the Title

Senator Cooray referring to a section of constitutional law recounted the history of the Title. He said:

Mr. President, it may be useful to recount briefly the history of this Title. When Her Majesty succeeded to the Throne, a Proclamation was issued, in terms of which we show allegiance to Her as Queen Elizabeth the Second. Then, as the hon. Mover pointed out, it brought about very violent agitation in the country that we should make a distinction before the Coronation; and at a meeting of the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, I believe in December 1952, it was agreed that each Dominion should be free to accept that Style and Title which suited her so long as she had some lowest common denominator. In terms of that agreement, various Dominions adopted various names. As the hon. Mover pointed out, the United Kingdom adopted a particular Title; Canada and Australia followed suit and adopted practically the same Title; South Africa—it may interest

us—adopted the same Title as ours and called her Sovereign, "Elizabeth the Second, Queen of South Africa and of Her Other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth." Pakistan—it is rather significant—did not call her Queen of Pakistan, because even at that time, she contemplated possibilities of declaring herself a Republic. India merely referred to her as the Head of the Commonwealth.

I think it would be fairly clear to hon. Senators that this is not a provision which is not of much use or substance, but as I pointed out, it is one that can well lead to situations where there can be a conflict from a constitutional point of view. I therefore fully agree with the hon. Mover of the Motion that steps should be taken to avoid such a situation, and as we have all taken the oath of our own free will and volition and accepted Her Majesty as the Queen of this country, there should be no ambiguity.

Senator Palipane did not press the motion to a division. In view of an assurance given by the hon. Minister, and as a Member of the Government Party, he was prepared to accept that assurance that the matter will be considered, he withdrew the motion, with the leave of the House.

### Mechanised Fishing Trials Off Colombo

TWO experimental fishing boats built on the lines of those operating off the West Coast of Canada, which were gifted to Ceylon by Canada under the Colombo Plan, have been carrying out experimental fishing operations off various parts of the coast. During the South-west monsoons their operations were based at Trincomalee. With the advent of the North-east monsoon, these boats will, for the time being, operate from Colombo.

During the week beginning November 7, these vessels, the "Canadian" and "North Star", will be fishing in the vicinity of Colombo. The "Canadian" will be looking for surface schools of fish for ring net and purse seine trials while the "North Star" will be fishing with surface long lines.

Fishermen of the locality are invited to accompany the boats on these operations to observe the method of fishing. Where possible, they will be permitted to bring their own gear and bait for comparison with the types being used on the boats in the trials. Any fisherman desiring to take this opportunity is requested to contact the Director of Fisheries or his Deputy personally so that arrangements may be made for him to go on board the vessel of his choice. As it will not be possible to take more than two or three fishermen at a time each day, requests will be treated strictly in the order in which they are received.

During the week, meetings will be held at Mutwal and Dehiwela between fishermen and the Canadian skippers, Barry and Pyne, to discuss areas of operation and methods of fishing to enable the fishermen to get further information on the work that is being done and to make suggestions for the furtherance of the programme.—(Press communique).

### Sale of Food Unfit for Humans

"Is the Government aware that the major quantity of food sold by the Government Food Department as unfit for human consumption was resold to the public?" is a question asked by Senator K. Adamaly at the last meeting of the Senate who followed it by inquiring whether any steps have been taken to prevent this abuse.

The acting Leader Senator Sir Kanthiah Valthianathan, replying said that in the course of business, bags of rice burst and contents get dispersed. These were thus accumulated sweepings which have been contaminated and the fact that there were 17,000 bags or something like that out of the millions and millions that government has been importing into this country was no derogation on the efficiency of the Food Department at all, he said.

"I know that very often merchants who receive good rice and good flour from the Government, let them go bad and pass them on as bad rice and flour which the government sell to the public through them. I think if everybody—merchants as well as those responsible for distributing these commodities—co-operate the food of the country would be much better than it is today. Perhaps it is unfortunate that some unscrupulous merchants sell as human food what is not fit for human consumption and what they receive from Government as cattle food."

"However," he said, "we are doing our best to stop this irregularity and not sell to that kind of merchant if we can."



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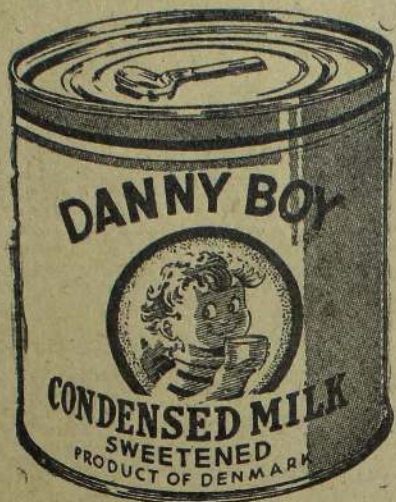
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## Prohibit Restrictive Agreements

T. M. G. SAMAY

Statutory Prohibition of Restrictive Agreements is needed.

Too often one has had the experience of being able to obtain in the Pettah a number of articles in popular demand at a lower price than at the Agents.

The question arises as to whether between manufacturers and traders business arrangements as at present is harmful to the national interest.

The existence of a large number of arrangements between Agents and dealers of many kinds to cover a wide variety of products cannot be denied. Taken collectively the consequences of these arrangements must transmit themselves to an appreciable degree to the cost of living by giving the consumer a higher standard of service at a higher price when consumers if free to choose would prefer less service and a lower price.

There is another aspect. Powerful business arrangements of this kind have a definite influence against manufacturers or distributors experimenting and trying out new or different ways of conducting business and so doing deny the consumer his right to adjudicate on the value of such new methods.

In business circles might be found many arrangements well within "rights" but certainly in business everything cannot be fair as in war if these business arrangements damage the national economic structure.

In other words prohibition by Statute of all discriminating arrangements in business with the provision for exceptions in particular cases would seem desirable.

All restrictive agreements could be registered and such as are found after scrutiny to be against the public interest could be prohibited.

Of course if the procedure is made cumbersome it will be slow and unfair. The reviewing authority should not take years to complete its task.

An independent tribunal set up to hear appeals from particular trade associations could be granted for consideration of exceptions for statutory prohibition under the majority's recommendations.

Restrictive agreements might be unhealthy for stability and fewer quantitative restrictions in this way should induce activity in other lines of service to the community.

### MISSIONARY TEACHING PRAISED

Mr. H. H. Basnayake, acting Chief Justice, said on Saturday at the golden jubilee celebrations of the Old Boys' Union of De La Salle College, Mutwal, that religious education was necessary for all persons to take their rightful place in this country.

"Though I am a Buddhist," he declared, "I have been a product of Christian institutions, and I can assure everyone that the Fathers and Brothers under whom I received my training were men of great piety and devoted their life among those whom they worked."

Mr. Basnayake said De La Salle College had in the past made great progress and was continuing to help the people of this country to take their rightful place.

Senator Sir Philip Rodrigo, who welcomed Mr. Basnayake, said the success of the school was due to the Christian Brothers

## NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INAUGURATED

A large number of business men and government officials assembled at the G.O.H. at the inauguration of the National Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon by the Minister of Agriculture and Food, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, who promised all assistance to help the institution to help in developing Ceylon's trading and industrial activities. He said that private enterprise must fit into the pattern of government activity. The State by itself did not have the resources to undertake the gigantic task of increasing the national wealth and distributing it in an equitable manner. Therefore when government brought about legislation to prevent the exploitation of labour or to take from the profits of private enterprise such as was necessary for increasing the national wealth through government action, private enterprise should not grumble. The new Chamber, he said, could play its part in advising government when new measures were considered towards bringing about the welfare state. The new Chamber has been formed to take over the assets and liabilities and the rights and privileges of the existing Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon.

Mr. Jayewardene and three other Ministers—the Finance Minister, the Commerce Minister and the Minister of Industries assured the new Chamber all aid, encouragement and incentive from government to launch new industries and other lines of development.

### Government Assurance

Mr. Shirley S. C. Corea, Minister of Commerce and Trade, observed that a national Chamber of Commerce was undoubtedly a very desirable institution and the new Chamber had a very great responsibility towards the mercantile community of Ceylon both nationals and non-nationals. Above all the new Chamber should adopt and enforce high standards of business dealing both among the membership and its trading partners throughout the world. "This, I think, is the most important function of a Chamber of Commerce," he added.

Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena, Minister of Finance, and Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Minister of Industries, urged the members of the new Chamber to take to new industries and promised them every facility to set up new lines of business.

Sir Cyril de Zoysa welcomed the government's policy of rendering all assistance to the new Chamber. He assured the Government of the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the Chamber to implement its Ceylonisation policy. While the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon was limited to Ceylonese by descent, the new institution would open its doors to distinguished registered Ceylonese as well. He declared that the aims and objects of the National Chamber of Commerce were to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries, agriculture, transport, financing, banking and shipping in which Ceylonese nationals are interested and to represent and express on these questions, the opinions of those interested.

## B. O. A. C. 'World Focus' Exhibition

High Commissioner's Tribute  
"It gives me great pleasure this evening to declare open this photographic exhibition which is being sent round the world by the B.O.A.C. and to commend it to the people of Ceylon," said Sir Cecil Syers, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ceylon, when he opened the "World Focus" Exhibition of Photographs at the Art Gallery, on Wednesday depicting the activities of the B.O.A.C.

Continuing he said: "B.O.A.C. have shown themselves enterprising and forward-looking. In this they have reflected the temper of the people of the United Kingdom in so many fields of activity. Ten years ago there were many people in the world who thought that Britain was down and out, crippled and exhausted by a devastating war in which she had played no mean part, destined to fall back in the world not only politically but economically as well. Nothing was further from the truth. We have recovered and recovered magnificently. Here is one proof of it:

### Civil Aviation

"It is appropriate that this task—and a very pleasant task—should be performed by the representative of the U.K. Government, one of whose chosen instruments in the field of civil aviation is the Corporation.

"There is another reason, however, why I am particularly pleased to have been asked; in the early days of commercial aviation, I was associated as a young Civil Servant with the Company, Imperial Airways, from which B.O.A.C. has stemmed.

### Warm Memories

"I have warm memories of that association, particularly when I was privileged to serve as Secretary to the United Kingdom Government's Trans-Atlantic Air Mission which in 1935 laid the foundations for the Trans-Atlantic air service arrangements between the United Kingdom, Canada, what was then the Irish Free State and the United States of America.

"It is strange to think that nevertheless I am one of that dwindling but select band of people who never have crossed the Atlantic by air.

### NULLI SECUNDUS

"We of the United Kingdom are very proud of the achievements of B.O.A.C.—and rightly. They have built up a vast world-wide network of services and have proved themselves leaders of the world in air travel.

"I am sure that representatives of other countries and other airlines who are here this evening will not misunderstand me if I say that we regard B.O.A.C. as second to none in the world today.

## HAPPINESS TO THE

(Continued from Page 4)

### RELIEF TO SUFFERERS

period of time after death and also made use of within a few days.

This is a Bill which really needs no recommendation as it is one which is intended to relieve a great deal of suffering among those afflicted by blindness. I think it will prove a great boon to people who are in need of corneal grafts. Up till now, conditions did not permit corneal grafting to be done with any degree of success because eyes could not be obtained in time. As you are aware, there are quite a number of sons of this soil who are already doing corneal grafting.



# INDO-CEYLON ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

## Anti-illicit immigration measures

The following report of the Indo-Ceylon Advisory Committee was issued by the Ministry of External Affairs:—

**T**HE Chairman of the Indo-Ceylon Advisory Committee, Hon'ble E. B. Wickramanayake, Minister for Justice, and other members of the Committee, Hon'ble M. D. Banda and Mr. T. F. Jayawardane, MP, accompanied by Mr. D. B. Ellepola, Secretary to the Committee, inspected the anti-illicit immigration work in the Jaffna and Mannar areas commencing on the 8th November at KKS and terminating on Thursday, the 10th instant at Mannar.

They were accompanied on this visit of inspection by Mr. S. W. Osmund de Silva, Inspector-General of Police accompanied by Mr. J. A. A. Perera, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hon'ble Shirley Corea, Minister for Commerce, Trade and Fisheries, Mr. H. C. Gunawardane, Director of Fisheries joined the Committee on the inspection at Mannar on the 10th instant.

The Government Agents of Jaffna and Mannar, Col. de Mel of the Ceylon Army, and Comdr. Kadirgamar of the Royal Ceylon Navy, Mr. W. E. C. Jebanasam, Superintendent of Police, Northern Province and other officers of the Army, Navy and Police were present at their respective centres of charge, to show the Advisory Committee the work that is being done under their direction in their respective areas.

Within the Jaffna Peninsula, the Committee inspected the Police posts at Mathagal and Kovilam, and the naval base at Karainagar. They met members of the public, Village Headmen and Rural Volunteers at Myliddy and at each of the Police posts. Meetings were held in these centres and problems connected with illicit immigration were discussed and the provisions of the recently amended legislation prohibiting the harbouring, transport and employment of matters connected with the illicit immigrants and other enforcement of legal provisions were fully explained. At Karainagar Naval Base the Committee met the officers of the Royal Ceylon Navy and other naval staff, now stationed at the newly established naval base. The Committee observed with pleasure, the active steps taken by the Royal Ceylon Navy both in the establishment of this base for the control of illicit immigration, and the useful patrol work that had become possible there after, leading to a series of detections out at sea recently, involving no less than boat-loads of approximately 45, 35 and 30 illicit immigrants on the three occasions. The Navy will continue to step up their patrols. Work on the slip-way at Kayts for the use of the Navy is making steady progress. Later in the day, the Committee met in Conference at the Kachcheri the Government Agent, officers of the Army, Navy and Police, the Customs, DROs and heads of other departments. Matters of illicit immigration were discussed very fully. On the 9th November the Committee inspected the Elephant Pass Barrier maintained by the Police. The Committee noted with interest that in addition to detections for transport offences under the Immigration and Emigration Act., no less than 570 other offences under various other provisions of law such as illicit transport of timber, unlicensed shooting of protected game, etc. had been

detected which has brought in considerable sums of money by way of fines in Court imposed on offenders. En route to Mannar from Elephant Pass via Pooneryn, police posts were inspected at Pooneryn, Nachikudal and Iluppukadavil. At each of these places, as in the Jaffna Peninsula, the Committee met gatherings of village people including Village Headmen and Rural Volunteers, and discussed with them matters of illicit immigration.

On the next day—10th November—the Committee inspected the Detention and Quarantine Camps at Talaimannar. At the time the Committee visited the Detention Camp, there were approximately 80 detainees almost all of whom had been arrested in the actual act of landing. Among these were women and children, both young and old. The Committee closely questioned some of the detainees, with a view to ascertaining not only the reasons for their illicit immigration but also to ascertain the actual methods of immigration. In the Quarantine Camp, there were 10-15 persons in quarantine. Security measures in the Quarantine Camp were also discussed by the Committee.

The Committee met in conference at Pesalal the fishing samathis of the Mannar District. The meeting was very well attended and difficulties of samathis in regard to Ceylonizing of their labour, but these difficulties could all be solved, by discussion between the Government and the samathis themselves. The Government would in such discussions, approach the problem with sympathy, and devise ways and means by which the difficulties of the samathis can be met, whilst also ensuring complete Ceylonization of the labour employed under them. On the side of the samathis, their difficulties were also explained at the meeting. Before the close of the meeting, the Hon'ble Shirley Corea, himself addressed the meeting and confirmed the need for immediate Ceylonization, and assured the samathis of the sincerity of the Government's intentions, so that they had nothing to fear in discussing with Government ways and means of complete Ceylonization. He invited them to do so at an early date. He said he would be willing to support any reasonable proposals, that they would make in solving their difficulties, keeping in view however the essential objective of complete Ceylonization with the minimum time. He said the industry was vital to the economy of the country and nothing must happen that would do damage to it. He added at the same time, that full employment to nationals, was equally imperative, and there was no reason whatever for any non-national illicit immigrant labour to be employed on this work, when there were such large numbers of unemployed Ceylonese in the fishing trade, which could be made available from other parts of the country.

Early in the same afternoon the Committee met in conference at the Kachcheri the Government Agent, the DROs and other district officers and representatives of the Army, Navy and Police. Before commencing the meeting, the Government Agent presented to the Chairman, Hon'ble E. B. Wickramanayake and members of the Advisory Committee, the following Village Headmen who had done specially good work in connection with the detection of illicit immigrants.—

N. K. N. Ibrahim—V.H. 190 Irukkulamplddy.  
P. Anthony Croos — V.H.

191, Pesalal, N. S. Koonghe—V.H. 192 of Talaimannar  
Cassim Lebbe—Actg. V.H. 184 of Vidatattivu

The Chairman of the Committee, Hon'ble E. B. Wickramanayake personally congratulated the Headmen concerned, on the valuable example they had set their colleagues. He invited them to continue their good work in the service of the country, in regard to a problem which had become of such vital importance to the country. The meeting then proceeded to discuss the plans of activity of the Army, Navy and Police, and decided on further measures for stepping up the good work that had been done in recent months. Among the matters discussed, was the question of co-ordinated control at a local level, of the work of the various services engaged in illicit immigration work. This matter was noted for further investigation and discussion by the Advisory Committee.

Later in the day, the Advisory Committee visited several of the Army posts in Mannar Island. They inspected three posts in the Northern and Southern coasts. They noted with pleasure, the efficient and disciplined manner in which the coastal guard points were manned. At one of these posts the Committee saw a 'vallam' that had been seized by the Army, valued at about Rs. 3000. The Committee then proceeded to the southern coast of Mannar Island and at 7 p.m. observed the working of the searchlights that have been installed at various points along this coast. Each searchlight illuminated up to a distance of 5-7 miles. This has been one of the most recent steps taken by the Army for improved preventive work. Further searchlights are proposed, and will be installed at an early date. The inspections terminated late in the night at about 8-30 p.m. and the Committee returned to Colombo by the night mail reaching here on the 11th morning.

The general position is, that up to the end of October this year there have been over 1521 arrests in actual landings, with a further 460 combed out very shortly after landing, making a total of 1981 as compared with about 950 for the whole of the previous year. Although there is a substantial increase over the figures of last year, the control of illicit immigration is now far more effective than it was ever before. The increased figure of detections, may well therefore be due to improved methods of detection, rather than to an actual increase of illicit immigration itself. Apart from the very effective work that is now being done out at sea by the Royal Ceylon Navy, the Army and Police Force are also doing useful work in patrolling the coasts. The Police posts are now very closely supervised, by certain sections, there is reasonable assurance, that due to this improved supervision, certainly no landing are made, knowledge of which does not speedily reach the Police, even if the actual landing itself is not immediately detected. Taking all factors into consideration the Committee noted with pleasure that active at both land and sea to grapple with this problem. A suggestion by the Government Agents to appoint Deputy Headmen in certain areas along the coasts, to take over normal work of the Village Headmen in these areas, relieving permanent

(Continued on Page 8)

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# LABOUR MINISTER'S ADDRESS AT UNIVERSITY MUSLIM UNION

## THE INDIAN PROBLEM

(By Bertil Ranasinghe)

"In a free and civilised country every one should be able to live without fear," declared Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, Minister of Labour, in a talk to members of the University Muslim Union at Peradeniya last week.

In that respect, he said, the Government had been least successful because it was not possible to change the innate nature of man by a mere Government fiat.

Dr. Kaleel said: "Crime is rampant, communal passions are roused by pseudo-nationalist leaders and in such places minorities have to live in constant fear that their homes may be set on fire, their property looted or their throats cut for no fault of their own."

"This needs proper education and upbringing of children from their very infancy."

The Minister added that the Government was, however, doing everything possible to bring about communal harmony and understanding.

"The future of this country is Daedalian. If we are led by cheap slogans and unrestrained enthusiasm for some communal advantage we may end up like Icarus of the Greek mythical story."

### FREEDOM

Continuing, he said, "Political freedom is meaningless to the masses, to the average citizen, unless through political

freedom they can also enjoy some of the other freedoms to which humanity is entitled."

"What the Government have accomplished in the past is full of defects; our programme for the future is bristling with difficulties. Nevertheless, it has laid a strong foundation and mapped out a frame work on which future generations can build and perfect a superstructure worthy of the nation."

"We have found that however much we may develop our agriculture it would not be possible to give full employment to the rapidly increasing population. The only solution is to launch out an industrial development, this alone can absorb all out unemployed."

### INDUSTRIES

The Government made many attempts to start industries but they have almost all failed except, perhaps, the Cement Factory. It is now our policy to encourage in every way possible the private sector, both indigenous and foreign, to start industrial development of the country.

As for the health services, we are building up one of the finest in the East. In 1920 the expectation of life of an average individual in Ceylon was 33 years, in 1946 it was 44 years, and in 1954 it was 50 years. Infant mortality has been halved and maternal mortality has been reduced to a quarter of what was before independence.

"Our relations with foreign countries are excellent except for a little misunderstanding with our neighbour India, which is entirely due to the shortsightedness of certain officials of both countries who try to interpret the letter of the law forgetting entirely the spirit in which the Prime Ministers of both countries came to an agreement. This too, will soon be settled."

"I am not saying these things because I wish to praise the Government of which I am a member but because I want to show you that we are working on the right lines and we can proceed uninterrupted whole vista of possibilities is open before us so that we may perfect within our own shores that Welfare State, and make our contribution towards world peace and progress."

"I see before me a country where every prospect pleases and a people living in peace and harmony in spite of every diversity, a modern state surpassing Plato's Republic of the fore's Utopia."

### EFFECTS OF RED CONTROL

The oppressive effects of thought control in the Soviet Union should be weighed by Indian students when they compare India with Russia. Mrs. Indira Gandhi advised the students' union at Nagpur last month.

Mrs. Gandhi who visited the U.S.S.R. earlier this year with her father, Prime Minister Nehru pointed out that the people of India enjoy more freedom than the people of materially more advanced Russia.

The Russians, she observed, whatever their material gains, paid a heavy price. "Today every citizen of the U.S.S.R. thinks and acts along a set line," she asserted.

Citing the effects of Soviet totalitarianism on intellectuals, she noted that "those who have studied and admired the Russian classics of the pre-revolutionary period are not able to appreciate the books produced in the U.S.S.R."

THE initial importance of the "Indian Problem" has not been denied by any responsible section of public opinion. In the political sphere the rights of the indigenous population would be gravely jeopardised if any more Indian Tamils are granted citizenship rights. In the economic sphere the Indian foreigner has deprived lakhs of Ceylonese from obtaining jobs, which are legitimately theirs. Ceylonese private enterprise has often been stifled by Indian capital.

In the social and cultural sphere the presence of an alarmingly large Indian population offers a threat to the very existence, and to the development of the indigenous culture.

Even this very brief analysis would amply illustrate how grave and acute a problem the Indian Problem is. It cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded as an issue for party-politics. The Indian issue is a national problem. The Marxist political parties in their self-interested lust for power, have expressed their willingness to betray the interests of the indigenous population to the Indian. This has made their political extinction in the near future, inevitable. The Government must earn the thanks and congratulations of all patriotic Ceylonese for the vigorous measures it has lately taken to restrict and terminate the employment of non-nationals as well as to check the rapidly increasing flow of illegal immigration.

Government action alone is inadequate. The Ceylon public, especially the Jaffna Tamils must co-operate with the Government. Both in order to check illegal immigration, as well as to prevent Indians from setting up in business, as well as obtaining any employment here. It is my firm belief and earnest hope, that the present regime would attempt to solve this problem in a manner beneficial to the Ceylonese general and Sinhalese in particular.

### 35 Demands of G.C.S.U.

"ABOUT the famous 35 demands of the public servants I must tell you frankly that while a few are reasonable, the rest are unreasonable political demands," said Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardane, Minister of Finance, presiding over the silver jubilee celebrations of the Ratnapura Government Service Sports Club last week.

He added: "My desire is to make friends with the public servants. The public servants must remember that we are partners in a responsibility to do good to the people."

"I do not want you to misunderstand me for referring the grant promised to the G.C.S.U. I promised seven lakhs, on condition that calm would prevail in the public services. Within one month of this promise, efforts were being made by the G.C.S.U. to strike. Thus I had to defer the grant."

"The government is doing its best for the public servants. For houses to public servants the government has voted eight million rupees. We are putting up holiday homes. Personally I have helped many a public servant who needed help and so you should be loyal to the government."



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### INDO-CEYLON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 7)

Headmen for illicit immigration work, will soon be implemented. A proposal for payment of allowances to Rural Development Societies, as a grant on account of participation by its Rural Volunteers in illicit immigration patrols has been noted by the Committee for consideration. The suggested payment is not to individual rural volunteers, but to the Societies of which they are members, dependent as regards value of grant, on the extent of participation by Volunteers in this work. The Police are at present maintaining record of patrols done by rural volunteers, on the basis of which remuneration can be made to the respective Rural Development Societies, if the Committee decides to recommend the scheme after discussion of all the implications that are involved. Posters in Tamil, English and Sinhalese, along with special instructions to village headmen in regard to illicit immigration have now been prepared and issued to the areas concerned.

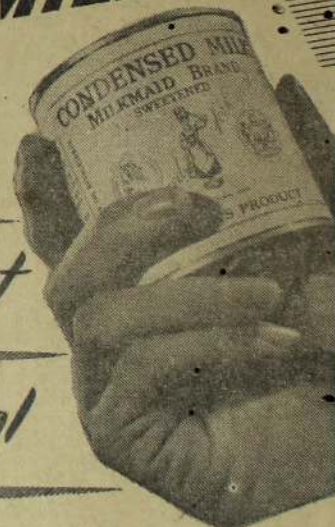
The Chairman of the Advisory Committee Hon'ble E. B. Wikramanayake, has conveyed his appreciation of the work now being done to Col. Wijeyekoon of the Army, Commander Royce de Mel of the Navy, the Inspector-General of Police and the Government Agents of Jaffna and Mannar. In doing so however, he has pointed out that prevention of illicit immigration is of such vital importance, that not only must everything be done to maintain present efficiency, but steps must continue to be taken to intensify activity until illicit immigration is completely arrested. He has accordingly called for continued and persistent vigilance from all services, as a matter of national duty of the highest importance.

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