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Where East Meets West In Complete Accord

Premier's Impressions Of Goodwill Tour

"In every country I went to I was received with the utmost kindness and hospitality, and the goodwill I carried to them from Ceylon was reciprocated in like measure. I might say here that the goodwill of other countries is essential for the progress of a country like Ceylon and that such goodwill must be sought and obtained. It was also a pleasure for me to renew association with the Prime Ministers of the three countries, Mr. Menzies in Australia, Mr. Holland in New Zealand, and Field Marshal Pibul Songgram in Thailand. They are old friends of mine and I am most grateful to them and their Governments for everything they did for me." Said the Prime Minister Sir John Kotelawala at the Press Conference soon after his return from his goodwill mission, on Friday last.

HOME AGAIN

Said Sir John:—I have come back to you once more after a long journey abroad and I need scarcely say how happy I am to be home again. Every time I return from these travels of mine in foreign parts I feel there is no place like home and no people like my own.

I have been away from you exactly a month on this occasion. I paid a visit to the Southern Hemisphere on the invitation of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and on my way back I spent a few days in Thailand on the invitation of her Government. Australia and New Zealand are members of the Commonwealth with Ceylon, but it was plain that their friendship with Ceylon went beyond these bonds. It was a friendship based on ordinary human relations and completely disinterested.

The Australians and the New Zealanders may, understandably enough, want to build up their own homogeneous communities and cultures within their countries, but they have nothing but the friendliest feelings towards the stranger sojourning in their midst. This was evident not only from their reception of me, which was as warm as could have been anywhere, but from the very sincere welcome they extend to Asian students. Another bond between them and us was the fact that they are great drinkers of Ceylon tea. From a trade point of view this was a habit very much to be approved.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT

I had much to learn from Australia and New Zealand. The development going on in these two countries is remarkable. It is remarkable enough that in considerably less than two hundred years Australia should have been able to turn

herself from an empty continent to what she is today, but the plans she has laid out for the future are even more striking. It was a revelation for me, for instance, to see the vast power and irrigation project she is building in the Snowy River Valley.

When a nation is united and is urged by a sense of purpose, anything can be achieved, and this is the lesson I have brought you from my visit to Australia and New Zealand. I have also learnt that we must not hesitate to undertake our own development, even if it may involve seeking the aid of capital from abroad. I have no time to describe to you the scenic wonders of New Zealand, but the development taking place there too is very rapid. Whole mountain-sides, which have

hitherto been barren, are being turned into rich pasture by the systematic application of chemicals and fertilisers, and New Zealand also affords the most perfect example of communal harmony in the world. The Europeans and the Maoris live together as one single people in the completest accord, like brothers.

LAND OF EMERALD BUDDHA

It was a joy to come to Thailand. Ceylon and Thailand have, of course, been bound for centuries by ties of culture and religion, hence there was a special quality in the welcome I received in the land of the Emerald Buddha. Here, too, I was much struck by the development the country had made since I last visited it four years ago. I was also struck by the part that Buddhism plays in the daily life of the people. That was indeed something noteworthy. I was received by His Majesty the King, and the Dharma Sat University conferred on me the honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science.

The Rector said they were honouring me for my devotion to the ideals of democracy, and that was a compliment I much appreciated. I am also glad to say that on the occasion of my visit the two Governments arranged to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange representatives in the near future. That will bring Ceylon and Thailand closer together than ever before.

CEYLONESE IN MALAYA

Malaya was my last stop on the way back. They are well set on the road to independence, but they have their problems and I wished them well. I was also glad to meet the Ceylonese community in Malaya. They gave me an unforgettable welcome. They have done a lot for Malaya in the past, and I exhorted them to do even more in the future.

for the country of their adoption, as good Malaysians.

I am happy to be able to share my experiences with my countrymen. I should also be happy if they would share with me the lessons I have learnt. Nothing is impossible for us if we are united in national endeavour. That is the first thing and the last to remember. Let us remember it and act accordingly.

CEYLON'S DIPLOMATIC LINKS

Netherlands

The Government of Ceylon has, with the concurrence of the Netherlands Government, decided to appoint Sir Claude Corea, Ceylon High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands. —(Press Communiqué).

France

The Government of Ceylon has, with the concurrence of the Government of the Republic of France, decided to set up a Legation in Paris and to appoint Sir Claude Corea, Ceylon High Commissioner in the United Kingdom concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France. —(Press Communiqué).

How Tea Prices Were Stabilised

In order to stabilise prices of Ceylon tea during the period of rapid decline in demand early this year, the Government put into operation a scheme for the purchase of tea at the Colombo Auctions. The Tea Controller was appointed Purchasing Authority. Under this Scheme, a quantity of 554,060 lb. was purchased at a cost of Rs. 558,942.88 during the Auctions held between 9th May and 3rd June, 1955. A part of this tea was sold in bulk to exporters and the balance was packeted in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets for sale to local consumers, realising a total sum of Rs. 619,552.88 resulting in a gross profit of Rs. 60,609.95. —(Press Communiqué).

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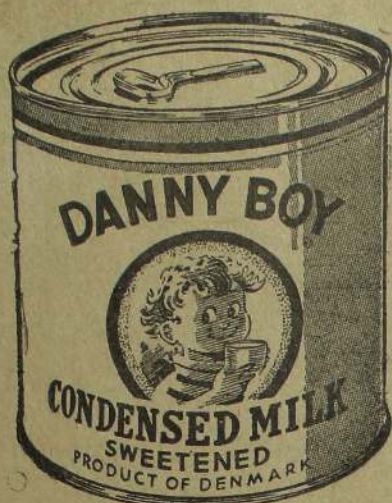


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Achievement Of The C. I. S. I. R. Importance Of Research Work.

"The Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research was conceived to fill a wide gap; to add to the country's research and technical service rather than to impose new restriction and control on what was here already. In designing the institute we had to keep clearly before us what we wanted to achieve. Research is a broad term. To quote from George Slogan of the U.S. steel: given a continued friendly climate of freedom and individual initiative, research is a golden guarantee that the best is yet to come," said Dr. Francis Godwin, Director of the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, in the course of a lecture delivered to the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science, at the annual session held last week.

Autonomous Body

Although the Institute was established by Act of Parliament and guaranteed a certain amount of Government financial support in its early stages, it was created not as a Government Agency but as an autonomous corporate institution and even with legislative safeguards against disclosure of private information entrusted to it. The legislation establishing it was passed in April. The governing Board met on April 29 and a fully functioning laboratory complete with benches, running water, gas and electricity, balance room, workshop, stores, offices and the rest were provided earlier than anticipated.

Ceylon Staff

As regards the staff personnel Dr. Godwin said:

Our total staff is now 32—all Ceylonese except two—including 12 senior level scientific men and nine others with specialized technical or professional training. Two more have been engaged to report soon. Many of the initial staff were formerly with the Department of Industries and left government service to join the Institute while some later additions have come to us directly from private industry or other employment.

Is the Institute looking for men at this time? Within limits, yes. We are building up the staff slowly, as our work increases, and with particular attention to diversified fields of experience and aptitude for teamwork.

The Institute's Studies

A partial list of the Institute's studies, long-and-short-term, undertaken since May have included: Factory reorganization, new vegetable oils from local materials mechanized blending, efficient drying of desiccated coconut, new palmyrah products, improved distillation of citronella and cinnamon oils, special rubber compounding, tire retreading moulded rubber products, commercial use of rubber-seed, coir fibre processing, recovery and use of banana fibre paint manufacture, dry cell batteries, graphite, caffeine extraction, water purification, industrial wastes manufacture and testing of hardboard roofing tiles ceramic products and building materials.

Two Successful Cases

A couple of examples of the Institute's work which brought about successful results to private business men who had obtained the advice of the Institute are quoted:

One local concern recently found itself with four tons of spoiled raw material, originally worth over Rs 20,000, which would have to be sold as low grade waste at only Rs. 4,500. The CISIR had an idea, took a sample and made a few tests. Then, under the Institute's direction, the whole lot of material was specially re-processed and 98 per

cent of it restored to its original value. The total cost to the company—mainly for the re-processing operation—was about Rs. 1,350. A little technical help saved them over Rs. 14,000 in a few days.

For an example of longer-term work, another local manufacturer engaged the Institute on a yearly contract to give its factory general technical direction and to improve efficiency. So far this job has been going only a few months.

In the first month the unit production cost of the main product was brought down 7

per cent; next month it was still lower and sales were rising. At the end of the fourth month the unit production cost had dropped a full 10 per cent, the biggest customer had praised the improved quality and the total sales had risen by more than 22 per cent.

Most important of all, in each month the company's financial gain greatly exceeded the cost of the technical help. In four months this firm has spent a total of Rs. 400 on CISIR assistance—all deductible from income for tax purposes—and has made an increased profit return on this of about Rs. 21,000 in one department alone. Today the monthly profit on this department is three times what it was four months ago.

These two illustrations confirm the quotation given by Dr. Godwin:

"Given a continued friendly climate of freedom and individual initiative, research is a golden guarantee that the best is yet to come."

P.M.'s Tour of Kurunegala

Saturday, December 31, 1955.

8.45 a.m.—Leave Colombo by Helicopter.
9.45 a.m.—Arrive at Kurunegala.
10.00 a.m. to 12 noon.—Open T.B Clinic, Kurunegala.
12.30 p.m.—Lunch at Kurunegala.
3.30 p.m.—Leave for Ibbagamuwa by car.
4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.—Preside at the Prize-Giving at the Ibbagamuwa Central School.
7.30 p.m.—Dinner at Ibbagamuwa. Night at Kahatagaha Mines.

Sunday, December 4, 1955

9.00 a.m.—Leave Kahatagaha Mines by Helicopter.
9.15 a.m.—Arrive at Kimbulwana Oya Scheme.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.—Open Kimbulwana Oya Scheme
10.30 a.m.—Leave Kimbulwana Oya Scheme by Helicopter.
10.45 a.m.—Arrive at Siyambalangamuwa Oya Scheme.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.—Open Siyambalangamuwa Oya Scheme and preside at Public Meeting.
12.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.—Lunch at Siyambalangamuwa.
2.00 p.m.—Leave Siyambalangamuwa by Helicopter.
2.15 p.m.—Arrive at Polpiti-gama by Helicopter.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.—Open Polpiti-gama Rural Hospital and preside at Public Meeting.
4.00 p.m.—Leave Polpiti-gama by car.
4.30 p.m.—Arrive at Palukadawela Scheme by car.
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.—Open Palukadawela Scheme.
5.30 p.m.—Leave Palukadawela by car.
7.30 p.m.—Arrive at Kahatagaha Mines. Night at

Kahatagaha Mines.

Monday, December 5, 1955

1.00 p.m.—Leave Kahatagaha Mines by car.
1.30 p.m.—Lay Foundation Stone for new Ward at Ridigama Hospital.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.—Open Textile Centre and preside at R.D. Rally at Olagama, Rambodagalla.
3.00 p.m.—Leave Rambodagalla by Helicopter.
3.15 p.m.—Arrive at Kurunegala.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.—Open UNP Office, Kurunegala.
5.00 p.m.—Leave for Colombo by car (or by Helicopter if weather keeps fine).

U. N. P. Branch at Wattala

At the inaugural meeting of the Wattala Branch of the United National Party held last week, Mr. D. V. Jayawardene, a former Chairman of the Wattala U.C., was elected President.

The other office-bearers elected were:—

Patron: Gate Mudaliyar D. P. Jayasuriya, M.P.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. A. Gunawardene and D. L. Gunasekera.

Secretary: Mr. D. W. Jayawardene.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. Albert Rupasinghe.

Treasurer: Mr. S. Chelliah.

Committee: Messrs. A. T. Ratnaik, D. Rupasinghe, W. D. R. Perera, J. P. Jayatilaka and G. J. Fernando.

The meeting decided to invite officials of the UNP executive to address a general meeting this month.

Ceylon In Relation To S. E. Asia

ADDRESS BY SIR EDWIN WIJEYRATNE

High Commissioner's Frank Statement

"We are all for co-existence and pancha seela, but we also ask that if the structure of society in South-East Asia is to be built on the sure foundation of co-existence, the countries subscribing to this principle should in all honesty and sincerity carry out their pledge of not interfering in the internal affairs of others. If the hand is to be the hand of Esau, the voice should not be the voice of Jacob," declared Sir Edwin Wijeyeratne, Ceylon High Commissioner in India, speaking at the International Centre, Kanpur, on Ceylon in relation to S.E. Asia. "Ceylon had accepted the principle of co-existence embodied in Sri Nehru's 'Pancha Seela' with that one basic reservation.

Indo-Ceylon Problem

Referring specifically to the Indo-Ceylon problem over the grant of citizenship rights to Indian settlers in Ceylon, Sir Edwin said: "I have said this before and I repeat here today, that the presence of these people in large numbers has given rise to a serious economic situation in my country. With the rapid rise to population and the limited employment opportunities available, the expanding numbers of Indian labour have deprived the local indigenous population of opportunities for employment.

The stage is now being reached when the national economy of the Island cannot prosper unless full employment is found for her own people. Mine is not the only country in South-East Asia which is faced with the problem of this nature."

Resurgence of Asia

Sir Edwin said that although he bore the legend "born in Ceylon" he was the product of the influence of Western civilization. "If we take into account the Himalayan extent of the South-East Asian region the picture becomes staggering. South-East Asia has, by reason of its area and population alone, become a fact that cannot easily be bypassed. And in the content of present world events it has assumed a new role in which its voice is being respected in the councils of the world. Over the centuries and until a few years ago the countries of South-East Asia were ruled and exploited for the benefit of their foreign masters. They were the source of raw materials for rapidly expanding industries of the West and they were at the same time important consumers of their mass produced manufactured goods. The extent of development in these countries was accordingly calculated to suit their purpose," he added.

Referring to the Colombo Plan he said that great human experiment was the first large scale and concerted effort to rehabilitate the economic conditions of that vast territory which had achieved in a large measure its original objective. Regarding the stir Communism was creating in that region, he said there was no need to go into hysterics either in support of its doctrine or in condemnation of its methods.

"We can adopt a negative and militant attitude towards this problem by abusing both the doctrine and its leaders.

We can, with equal folly, turn to Fascist techniques to fight presents a solution.

"I believe, with the intellectual liberal, that the answer is to be found in the phrase 'Social Democracy.'"

The tragedy, he said, was that their modern-day politicians did not pause to analyse further the meaning of that term. When he referred to democracy, he took into account both categories, political and economic.

RUSSIA AND FREE ASIA

By Bertil Ranasinghe

The visit of the two Russian leaders—the Russian Premier and the Secretary of the Russian Communist Party—could well be regarded as one of the most significant events not only in Indian but also in recent World History. The two leading men in the Kremlin have taken an unprecedented step in personally visiting India and Burma—two countries that cannot even be regarded as "fellow travellers." Does this visit them imply that the "new look" displayed by Russia at the Geneva "summit" meeting is genuine? Unfortunately Russia's actions subsequent to that historic "summit" meeting do not appear to be so. The conference of Foreign Ministers recently concluded, also at Geneva, proved that Russia still maintains her former attitude on most International "Problems," particularly the problem of German re-unification. Russia perhaps apprehends a democratically elected East German Government might unite with West Germany, and cease to be a satellite any longer.

Russian activities in the Middle-East also indicate that her new "soft policy" towards the West is guided by expediency. The Soviet bloc by agreeing to supply Egypt with arms has precipitated a critical and explosive situation between Egypt and Israel.

This would prove that Free Asia must not be deceived by present Russian gestures of friendship and expressions of pious promises. After all the fervent enthusiasm and emotionalism over the Russian leaders' visit has died down among the Indian masses, a dispassionate analysis must be made of its real significance. It is very heartening that an independent Indian morning paper the "Indian Express" has already challenged the Russians to substantiate their pious assertions by appropriate actions. A demand has been made that the Cominform be immediately liquidated. This very reasonable demand would surely receive the complete support of Free Asia. Of Asia's leaders not even Mr. Nehru has made an unambiguous demand for the immediate liquidation of the Cominform as tangible evidence of Russia's willingness to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of independent Asian states. Only Ceylon's present Prime Minister, both at the historic Bandung conference, and elsewhere, has in his characteristic forthright manner accused Russia of colonialism, as well as interfering in the internal affairs of independent countries through the Cominform, which is an agent of Soviet Imperialism.

Prevention of T.B. in the Commonwealth

A WIDE-SCALE survey of the fight against tuberculosis in the Commonwealth is contained in the annual report of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis (N.A.P.T.) just published in London.

The Commonwealth represents the largest and most varied association of peoples, climates and customs the world has known. It includes rich and settled dominions such as Australia and Canada, and comprises territories with a population of only 252,000 like Gambia and island dependencies such as the Seychelles. Many British colonial territories are in tropical latitudes but some are in temperate climates. Conditions are varied, but tubercle bacillus is common to all. In all regions of the Commonwealth, prevention against this dread disease is now the keyword.

The report states that N.A.P.T.'s relationships with the tuberculosis associations in India and Ceylon are close and cordial. There are in India, says the report, about 2½ million open infective cases of the disease. Each year the disease kills half a million people. Yet only 200 tuberculosis clinics have been set up, whereas India needs 400.

At Amritsar in February, 1955, the Governor of the Punjab, Mr. C. P. N. Singh opened the Twelfth All-India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference of 200 delegates. Dr. B. B. Yodh, the President, summarised the essentials in the prevention of tuberculosis: better housing, better nutrition, B.C.G. vaccination, and a policy to convert infective into non-infective cases.

Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Lakshmanan (Director-General of Health Services and Chairman of the Tuberculosis Association of India) said that the B.C.G. campaign in India was one of the biggest in the world. He urged the need for more care committees. During the year, according to a N.A.P.T. report, the Indian Tuberculosis Association has trained six social workers.

The conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis will be held in New Delhi in January, 1957.

Turning to Ceylon, the report says that there are 50,000 cases of active respiratory tuberculosis in that country, of which only 6,000 or 7,000 have been diagnosed. Over 85 per cent. are unaware of their condition and perhaps spreading infection.

In March 1955, the foundation stone of a new headquarters building of the Ceylon National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was laid by the Governor-General. This building will help the Association to expand, especially its activities among the undernourished children. The Ceylon Department of Health is pursuing the energetic anti-tuberculosis campaign, and works closely with C.N.A.P.T.

Under the Colombo Plan a thoracic surgical unit has been inaugurated by Mr. Donald Barlow, F.R.C.S., and a team of British supporters. Mr. Barlow's recommendations, accepted by the Government of Ceylon, comprise environmental and preventive measures, including mass radiography and B.C.G. vaccination.

One of the most interesting parts of the report draws attention to the psychological basis of illness and of tuberculosis in particular. Problems here have special urgency which the doctor must penetrate and help his patient (Continued on Page 8)



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DECEMBER 2, 1955

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

Among the recommendations of the United Kingdom and Australia Mission on rice production in Ceylon is the set up for a separate organization to deal exclusively with the improvement of rice, the staple food of the people. There is the Rice Research Institute already established. The Mission is of opinion that the scope of such organization must be wide enough to include not only fundamental research problems associated with the production, milling and storage of rice, but also the processes by which the results of such research might reach the individual cultivator in the field in the shortest possible time. Likewise the problems confronting the cultivator must flow readily back to the research laboratory for investigation and solution. This is the need that awaits remedial measures.

In the course of his address at the eleventh annual session of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, drew special attention to this recommendation. His Excellency declared that actually sixty per cent of the world's people obtained eighty per cent of their energy from one single species—the rice plant. Rice, therefore, accounted for half the human energy of the world. He added that all those concerned must never forget the vital importance of research work done in connection with the rice plant and its cultivation in other lands and give the maximum possible attention to this same subject in Ceylon.

It is indeed a revelation to be told that out of nearly 333,000 species of plants in the world, man has made use of about 3,000 species for food. Of these, only 150 have become important enough to enter into world commerce. The majority of the world's people obtain the bulk of their food from about 12 species—namely, three cereals—rice, wheat and corn; two sugar-producing plants,

sugar cane and sugar-beet; three starchy root crops, potato, sweet potato and cassava (our manioc); two legumes, soya bean and common bean; and two tree crops, banana and coconut.

In this truly golden age of the scientist and research worker it surely must be possible to select a further number of food species out of the 330,000 species of plants available. It is through the indefatigable efforts of those engaged in conducting specialised research into food products and determining their nutritional values that the growing need for the increasing population could be adequately met.

The scientific control and research of all agricultural activities in Ceylon are in the hands of the Department of Agriculture whose chief occupation should now be to increase Ceylon's production of rice. The three important Research Institutes for tea, rubber and coconut have now been provided with adequate funds in order to give them full scope for work in connection with the protection, rehabilitation and advancement of these industries. There is also the Rice Research Institute too but it has been found that in addition to the research into problems associated with the production there must be research into ways and means of improvement of this staple product of the majority of the people. That is the recommendation of the United Kingdom and Australia Mission on rice production in Ceylon suggesting the establishment of a Rice Improvement Unit within the Department of Agriculture. While the specialized institutions conducting studies in the production of tea, rubber and coconut have done excellent work the need for a broader service of applied research and practical day-to-day technical help to the production of rice has become a primary requirement for the economic improvement of the people.

During the discussion at the sessions of the Science Association one of the members who advocated measures for the increased production of rice in Ceylon stated that today only 40 per cent of the country's total rice requirements was produced locally and although this was an improvement on the position ten years ago, resulting from the emergency measures conceived

during World War II and thereafter stabilised and extended, it would be necessary to produce 77 million bushels of paddy from the estimated harvestable acreage of 1,222,000 in 1960 to meet the requirements of the estimated population of 9,856,000. An additional 9.1 million bushels would be needed to meet seed paddy requirements and off-set losses from storage. This figure of 86.1 million bushels would only be achieved if production per acre could be stepped up to 70.5 bushels per transplantable acre as has been achieved by the Japanese through their method of cultivation where transplanting was involved which gave an average yield of 75 bushels per transplantable acre. That is the only way self-sufficiency is possible in this country.

Milk Feeding Centre At Slave Island

The latest project of the All-Ceylon Malay Association is the establishment of a Milk Feeding Centre in Slave Island.

The Centre was opened by the Minister of Labour, Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, on Monday at the Association Headquarters, Rifle Green, focal point of Malay activities for some 30 years.

The initiative came from a band of Malay ladies alive to a sense of social responsibility which has resulted in casting off time honoured prejudices against such work by ladies of this community. They have in the three years of activity starting very slowly but gathering tempo a magnificent record of work in house-to-house visits and humanitarian work.

A number of families have been "adopted" by the Association. The interests of these families are watched not so much by way of financial relief as assistance rendered to them in contacting various sources with regard to their problems in order to achieve the solution of these problems.

The scope of the work however is unlimited and with many more social conscious ladies coming to the fore the work of diversifying this branch of the Association's work, of which the Milk Feeding Centre is one in this direction, unlimited opportunities for helping the underprivileged in the area will be

Russia and Free Asia

D. F. Karaka holds the rather unpopular view that the present Soviet policy of co-operation and friendship for "neutrals" like India and Burma is merely a temporary phase motivated by expediency. If the world is to be preserved from Communist tyranny Western unity must be maintained at all costs. The states of Free Asia would naturally dislike being involved in any conflict. The real threat to World Peace and the national independence of Free Asian states still emanates from Soviet Imperialism.

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GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S APPEAL TO SCIENTISTS

Governor-General's Appeal to Scientists

THE future of the world would be settled not by Summit talks between political leaders but by Summit talks between scientists. One is entitled to wonder whether our future has not already been settled by the scientists and that there will be no major war in our times," said the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, in the course of his address in opening of the annual sessions of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science last Thursday at King George's Hall, and stressed the need "for organisation, for team work and for a sense of urgency if research is to be useful to any country. Truly this is the golden age of the scientist and of the research worker."

The following is the full text of the address:

It is a very great privilege to be with you this morning. May I begin by saying how grateful my Government and the University of Ceylon are to the United Kingdom and to you, Mr. McGaughey, for the arrangement by which you give Ceylon the fruits of your experience and your scholarship. Sir Frank McFarlane Barnet, 1947 Royal Medallist of the Royal Society, President-elect of the Australian and New Zealand Society for the Advancement of Science—we in Ceylon receive you with real affection. In South East Asia, where the resistance to disease is so sub-normal owing to low living conditions, the importance of securing active immunity, through all available means, against tuberculosis, small-pox, typhoid, diphtheria and even polio, cannot be over-stated. But in few fields of medical research has more courageous work been done. We shall listen with great interest to you, Sir Frank, so distinguished a world authority on these subjects.

Mr. President, the eleventh annual sessions of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science is meeting at a period of our history when the climate for the advancement of science in all its branches is most favourable. In Ceylon the wounds of World War II are still to be seen—in over 100,000 acres of slaughter-tapped rubber, and in our capital city where fire-gaps were cut to meet enemy attacks with incendiary bombs. But we are going forward with no uncertain stride. In addition to the provision of improved services for education, health, housing, water supplies and power, the chief pre-occupation of Ceylon now and in the near future will be to increase our production of rice, tea, rubber, coconuts and to establish comparatively small industries throughout Ceylon to meet localised unemployment as well as under-employment. In all this we have realised the value of science and of research.

The three important Research Institutes for tea, rubber and coconut have now been provided with adequate funds by the industries themselves and by Government in order to give them full scope for work in connection with the protection, rehabilitation and advancement of these industries. Their work for years has been of the highest international standard. In this connection I would commend your attention to this afternoon's lecture by Dr. Baptist of the Tea Research Institute of Ceylon, when he will discuss how the routine application of insecticides on the tea bush can result in breaking down the established biological control balance, between the tortrix leaf eating caterpillar and its natural controlling parasite, by an unequal effect on pest and parasite. We may have forgotten that the latter—the parasite—

was introduced as the result of a monumental achievement by the Tea Research Institute of Ceylon, or else the tea industry in Ceylon would have gone the way of its predecessor, the coffee industry. Dr. Baptist's study will indicate how important it is for the research scientist to be always 'on-the-beat.' Before I leave this particular subject may I congratulate Dr. Portsmouth on his appointment as Director of the Tea Research Institute. Great responsibilities rest on his shoulders. The Institute claims that in field experiments certain clonal plants—vigorous and disease resisting—produced by methods of vegetative propagation, give an yield of nearly 2,000 pounds per acre. Large areas of worn-out tea have to be re-planted. The Institute must educate the working planters, and also provide planting material suitable for all areas.

The scientific control and research of all the other agricultural activities in Ceylon are in the hands of the Department of Agriculture. Reading through the last year's Presidential address, I gathered the impression that there was some anxiety that this work was not adequately co-ordinated. This should not be the case. Adequate funds are now available as well as assistance in personnel from C-Plan members and United Nations Organisations. Increased production of food, including milk, is, however, the first priority of the Department of Agriculture.

Out of nearly 333,000 species of plants in the world, man has made use of about 3,000 different species for food. Of these, only 150 have become important enough to enter into world commerce. The majority of the world's people obtain the bulk of their food from about 12 species—namely, three cereals, rice, wheat and corn; two sugar producing plants, sugar-cane and sugar beet; three starchy root crops, potato, sweet potato and cassava (our manioc); two legumes, soya bean and common bean; and two tree crops, banana and coconut.

Actually sixty per cent. of the world's people, however, obtain eighty per cent. of their energy from one single species—the rice plant. Rice, therefore, accounts for half the human energy of the world. All those concerned must never forget the vital importance of keeping abreast of research work done in connection with the rice plant and its cultivation in other lands. Let us also give the maximum possible attention to this same subject here in Ceylon.

Rice Production in Ceylon

The following recommendation of the United Kingdom and Australia Mission on rice production in Ceylon, is worth repeating:—

"The Government and the industries concerned have seen fit to set up special Research Institutes for the

three major crops—tea, rubber and coconuts—yet there is no specific organisation which deals exclusively with the improvement of rice. It is true that a large amount of attention is given this crop by various research officers of the Department of Agriculture and as a result rice yields have been considerably increased. But these officers have other crops with which to deal and can devote only a portion of their time to rice research.

The Mission feels that the time has arrived for the establishment of a separate Rice Improvement Unit within the Department of Agriculture. This title has been chosen in preference to a Rice Research Institute because the the Mission feels that the scope of the proposed organisation must be wide enough to include not only fundamental research problems associated with the production, milling and storage of rice, but also the processes by which the results of such research might reach the individual cultivator in the field in the shortest possible time. Likewise the problems confronting the cultivator must flow readily back to the research laboratory for investigation and solution. In this manner both the research and extension services connected with the rice crop will have the advantage of being administered by the one individual and within the Department of Agriculture."

We should be most gratified to know that the Minister of Agriculture and Food is taking active steps to implement this recommendation and is proposing to intensify considerably rice research work with the assistance of large rice producing countries like Japan. I commend, therefore, to the special attention of this conference, the Section B Presidential Address this afternoon by Mr. G. V. Wickremasekera. Few men in South-East Asia have had a more varied experience in rice growing than has Mr. Wickremasekera. I also welcome the two studies of Mr. F. N. Ponnampuram on this subject.

Industrial Research

Last year, in the opening address, the Minister of Finance referred to the proposal to establish a Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research with the assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. We should congratulate the Minister of Industries on the fact that this Research Institute, which so many of us wanted very urgently, is now an accomplished fact, set up as an independent body, on the lines the World Bank experts considered necessary. I should like on this occasion to wish its first Director, Dr. Francis Godwin, all success in his service to Ceylon. He is assisted by Dr. Lilljellund, also lent by the World Bank and 21 Ceylonese scientists who between them have thirty-four University degrees, including six Ph.Ds. Dr. Godwin, you have started well—already nineteen major research projects are under examination—eleven of them for Government, six for private industry and two started by the Institute. But please do not allow either Cey-

(Continued on Page 6)



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The Fibre Industries of Ceylon

Ways And Means To Increase Production

"The fibre industries of Ceylon are at present run mainly on a Cottage Industry basis. This basis is not necessarily the most efficient way of running an industry; but for various reasons, many of them obvious, it is not yet possible or desirable to mechanize or to industrialize them to any large extent. Moreover mechanization is only a means to an end, and it should not be carried out merely for the sake of mechanization. Whether mechanization should be used depends on the target which is in view, and also on whether mechanization is likely to lead to a reduction in the cost of production and to an increase in the efficiency of the industry. Machines can be bought for example, for crushing coconut husks to remove the fibre, winnowing and opening up the fibre; and it is also possible to buy spinning machines for coir which are hand-fed. The use of such machines would necessitate the setting up of factories and the partial industrialization of the coir industry. These power-driven machines are, however, much more costly than the small hand machines at present used; and in view of that wide area over which the production of coir fibre is spread, it is doubtful whether their installation would be economic in view of the distances from which the coconut husks would have to be carried to a central factory. Moreover, until alternative work is available to the workers in the coir industry it would hardly be politic to install machinery which might throw a large number of them out of work."

The above is the introduction to a report on a visit to Ceylon, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan by Dr. R. H. Kirby, of Colonial Products, London, on the fibre industries in Ceylon, issued as a Sessional Paper.

His brief was to conduct a preliminary examination of the fibre industry and since his arrival in Ceylon in January this year. He has toured the areas in which the main fibre industries are carried out and was able to see all the various operations which are involved in the extraction and utilization of the fibres. He had visited the Cottage Industries, the Industrial Laboratory, the Dye House in Colombo, besides coir factories and centres in Katunayake, Nangundankari, Marawila, Kalutara, Dodanduwa, Ratgama, Galle, Matara, Kankeasanturai, Gurudeniya, Kandy, Peradeniya.

In making his recommendation Dr. Kirby has borne in mind the peculiar conditions of the fibre industry in Ceylon and has endeavoured to suggest ways in which the laborious work of extracting the fibre could be reduced the rate of production increased and the quality of the fibre improved, without the necessity for spending large sums of money on equipment and without upsetting too much the present structure of the industry.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS
Dr. Kirby makes certain recommendations and the following as a summary of the same:—

1. A small cheap machine is needed to beat the retted co-

conut husks for the extraction of the fibre. Work should be started at once on the production of such a machine.

2. Some incentive should be provided to the spinners to raise the standard of quality of coir yarn.

3. The present coir hand-spinning machine should be re-designed if possible to include a bobbin for winding-on the spun yarn.

4. Work should be commenced with a view to designing a small sliver-making machine for coir.

5. A small hand-operated machine is needed for the beating and extraction of the fibre from the leaf bases of Palmyra.

6. There is an urgent need for improved methods of extracting the fibre from "Hanna" leaves. A small sisal decorticator should be obtained for experimental purposes to see whether this type of machine would be suitable.

7. Cultivation experiments should be carried out with "Hanna" (*Furcraea* species) to see whether larger plants with a higher yield of fibre can be grown.

8. If there is a choice between growing sisal or *Furcraea* in any particular area, sisal should be chosen.

9. Different varieties of *Hibiscus cannabinus* should be grown experimentally with a view to increasing the yield of fibre per acre.

10. Cultivation trials should be made in the Jaffna area with *Agave lecheknulla*, the fibre of which is used for brush-making.

GOLDEN AGE OF SCIENTISTS

(Continued from Page 5)

forget about you and your lon or the World Bank, to team. We want to see you and to hear you, as often as possible.

Mr. President, all this is with reference to Ceylon, but science is universal and there are lessons in results as well as in procedure which we must learn continuously from other lands. Only a few days ago the President of an organisation similar to yours claimed that the future of the world would be settled not by Summit talks between Political leaders but by summit talks between scientists.

One is entitled to wonder whether our future has not already been settled by the scientists and that there will be no major war in our time. In any event, that thriller on Screen, or in Book, can compete with the story now available in regard to the development of the atom bomb and the "super"—the hydrogen bomb. In America, you would remember the sequence. The appeal made by President Roosevelt to the American scientific Congress on 19th

May, 1940—the date the Low Countries were invaded—to protect and defend by every means, freedom and civilization; the hearing by President Truman in April 1945, after his first Cabinet meeting, of a scientist's explanation of the atom bomb, and the following comment of Admiral Leahy who was with him—"this is the biggest fool thing

we have ever done. The bomb will never go off, and I speak as an expert on explosives"; Hiroshima on 5th August 1945, the explosion in another country of an atom bomb in the summer of 1949, Dr. Edward Teller's obsession that a "super" bomb was possible, and most necessary; his discovery of the "sixth idea" in 1950, which converted the contraption, which had to be carried in a ship's hold, into a deliverable bomb, as versatile as the atom bomb; his impatience on the eve of his triumph because the target date for the test was too far off. He left his colleagues to set up a Nuclear Weapons Laboratory, in competition. The "Super"—the hydrogen bomb—was successfully tested in November, 1952, in the Marshall Islands and Dr. Teller only saw the explosion in the seismograph of a friendly university.

Golden Age of the Scientist
The story now comes closer to us. On the 1st of March this year we were told by Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill that another country did possess the hydrogen bomb. In August this year was held in Geneva the "Atoms-for-peace Conference," attended by leading atomic scientists of seventy countries, where more than 1,000 technical papers were submitted. Ceylon was represented by Sir Claude Corea and Professor Eliezer. Finally, there may be established in Ceylon, within the framework of the Colombo

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Contribution Of The Malaya's To Ceylon Life

Reviewed By T. M. G. Samat

SIR EDWIN Wijeyeratne's talk to the Allgarh University relating to "Muslim Contribution to Culture in Ceylon," an example which might be followed with advantage wherever we have foreign missions, had a passing reference to the Malays in Ceylon which because it was too short would have given the impression that the Malay contribution might have been confined to that of mercenaries. Sir Edwin however conceded one basic fact about the Malays. He said that the association of Malays with the people of this country "has been close and friendly and in some ways they have come closer to the Sinhalese than their co-religionists."

In a passing reference it could not have been possible to take into account the common ties of Indonesia and Ceylon which the Malay in Ceylon helped to foster in his own silent way. There is the Mahawansa story of the 13th century invasion of Chandrabanu and his Javakas and the days when men of the Malay Archipelago and the Malay Peninsula with their "prahus" (sailing boats) predominated South-East Asia when Malay was the "lingua franca" of the East, all of which Sir Edwin had to leave out of his talk.

What of the notable parts Malays had in this Island story as soldier, policeman, colonist and sportsmen? But these are nothing as compared to the role in which within his limitations wherever he figured he displayed a unifying sense of collective values to make common cause for the good of this country. As an agent of law and order notably in British times occupying positions of trust as watchers, policemen and conductors managing large concentrations of labour had the Malay found favour in insulating dignity, appealing to the judgment of ignorance, devoted himself to pursuits of overbearing the weak he could have been a parasite. It is doubtful whether even for the sake of large gain British energy and enterprise would have built the roads and railways and other public utilities so soon as they did and whether their steamers would

have opened regular communications with the world without the security of law and order that the Malay helped to maintain. Establishing contact for the conduct of the day to day affairs between the rulers and the ruled he engendered practical and justifiable values of confidence living. It was on maintaining confidence living that astute Malays looking after Malay welfare depended most, not on political victories.

It is not generally realised how much the Malays had to do with confidence living whether it was the coffee crisis, the rubber boom or some national festival—confidence living in which traders, workers, investors and consumers all shared. No wonder then that there never was against the Malay any administrative, racial, religious or other discrimination in this country except for the one that Lord North imposed in the first years of the British rule when he settled members of this community in Hambantota as a punitive measure. On the other hand in spite of the propensity of this community to multiply in every aspect of environment emigration as an item of Malay business never occurred deep down in the Malay community.

They gave from the Malay way of life many contributions to the Ceylon way of life such as the sarong, the cloth and jacket of the Sinhalese low-country women not to mention the comb once worn widely in use by the more conservative Sinhalese men.

Other Malay "Imports" are string-hoppers, pittu and babbath, sathay, chu-ka and several sweetmeats. Drama and Oriental dancing had Malay pioneers and definitely sport had its earliest pioneers among the Malays. The Malay Cricket Club is the oldest Ceylonese cricket club in the island. Place-names like Chavakachcheri in the North where Chandra Banu was defeated old towns like Kalpitiya, Badulla, Kandy, Hambantota, Jaala and localities like Jawatte, Ja-kotuwa, Siri (Betel), Pina (arecanut) lane and Amath tell the story of the parts Malays played in the determining factors of the evolution of this island. As for Malays being mercenaries here are the facts. In the less benevolent days of Dutch colonialism the Dutch press-ganged into service men of Indonesia and there is little doubt that the Jurampathis, Sinhawangsas and Kanakas did not experience all the inconveniences of these Dutch press gangs. Moreover, a series of events between 1705 and 1745 in Java led to the banishment of many Javanese notabilities and chiefs like the Javanese monarch Susuma Maukurat, Mass Danurajo, a court Minister and others. In fact Dutch possessions in the East and South Africa all had their share of exiles. After the establishment of Dutch sovereignty in Java these Javanese exiles were free to return to Java but in Ceylon like in Cape Town many Malays settled down living with confidence among the inhabitants and contributing their communal values to the good of the country of domicile. In Ceylon this race of short and sturdy men which 150 years ago had a community basis of about 1,500 now number nearly 30,000. They have preserved to a remarkable degree their language, customs and costumes and even prejudices in spite of the isolation and mis-

cegnation of two centuries. According to Major Skinner "the best men came from the Celebes" and he does not fail to add that "the word of a Orang Boogie was more to be relied upon than the oath of another man." Major Skinner admired the Malays for their extreme independence of all external aid "they are a wonderful handy set of fellows," he wrote, "and could do anything from building a barrack to the repairing of a foot-stood. As I stated they are the 'beau ideal' of native light troops."

What of the next 25 years? Would the Malays acquire unpredictable contrasts taking advantage of the quickening rate of technological development, rise in productivity and the steady improvement in standards of living? Or would they be a "souped-up" version of 1955? There can, I believe, be no problem for the Malays that is not associated in a more modified form with the general social and economic problems of this Island. And so assuming basic trends in the Malay community there is no reason to suppose that the common effort with an inspiration to live devotedly and heroically as their martial forefathers did, would lose any of its enthusiasm in the future. Challenges appear constantly to any community in an age of rapid changes but the Malays have nothing to fear if they continue promoting confidence living as in days of yore.

Mechanised Fishing Trials Off Colombo

The two experimental fishing boats have been taken out during the past few days for demonstrations of various types of mechanised fishing to a number of fishermen of the Mutwal and Dehiwela communities. These operations have been conducted on fishing grounds which are normally beyond the reach of the fishermen due to unfavourable conditions of wind and tide which do not permit them to visit these grounds except during a very few days within the year and then also for not more than two hours fishing in 10 to 15 minutes at a time.

There has been a very keen response to the invitation extended to the fishermen to accompany the boats on their operations as observers. Their general reaction to the fish-operation has been most favourable. The fishermen feel that if they had fishing craft which were equipped with motors it would enable them to visit these grounds regularly. Although the weather was very bad, interfering with the normal long line operation, a single operation produced approximately 160 lbs. of fish in 1½ hours. Several visits have been paid to grounds off Dehiwela and Mutwal to enable as many of the fishermen as possible to witness and estimate the prospects of these mechanised operations.

In the course of the forthcoming month, fishermen of the Negombo and Chilaw areas will be given similar facilities and arrangements will be made for meetings in Negombo and Chilaw for preliminary discussions with fishermen to enable experienced fishermen who are desirous of seeing these operations to make arrangements to go on board. (Press Communiqué).

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Present Day Architecture In Germany.

It is not easy to give a clear picture of German architecture today without sketching the previous stages of its development. During the second and third decades of the century, Germany was in the forefront of modernistic building. The school of architecture called the "Bauhaus" was at that time in its heyday, and men like Mess van der Rohe, Polzig, Gropius, Behrens, Tesenow, Menndelssohn and May were teaching and building throughout the country.

The question may well be raised whether the creative momentum of those years was sufficiently strong to bridge the gap of a period which defamed and even forbade the most modern trends of architecture. It is hard to imagine that the architects of the time should have been able to rescue across those years even a small part of the impetus, deprived as they were of all media of expression.

One of the answers is that the architects employed in industry were relatively free and had sufficient means at their disposal to carry on. This relatively small group was predestined to take in hand post-war reconstruction. Although the three years immediately following the war were anything but favourable for actual large-scale construction, they were—all the more—a time filled with intensive planning for the coming years. With the currency reform of 1948 and with the restoration of confidence which this reform entailed, such plans could begin to take practical shape.

Town-planning

Despite the mountains of rubble in the cities, town-planning could not be permitted to concentrate its efforts on

the untouched outskirts of the towns. The centres of the cities had to be reconstructed, if only because of the immeasurable assets buried under tons of rubble—the underground drainage and cable systems. But the previous outlay of those centres was usually highly inadequate for the requirements of modern traffic. Thus, planning had to include many compromises. Today, the bottlenecks of traffic are where these centres meet the newly-built outlying districts. Only in rare cases—and at immense expenditure—could really satisfactory solutions be applied.

Another problem was to make possible large-scale housing construction with plenty of light, air and green areas. Here property rights were often an obstacle. Thinking in terms of large units of space, town-planners often had to take into account great numbers of conceivably small units of real estate.

Modernistic Trend Victorious

Nevertheless, it can be said that on the whole there have been good results. Since this kind of building must be regarded as renovation rather than completely new construction, it cannot be measured by the highest theoretical standards of modern town-planning.

During the first period of reconstruction, moreover, the old truth applied that quantity is often the enemy of quality. By stress of circumstances, a great amount of hasty construction was unavoidable. Furthermore, in cities with an old historical tradition, there were those who championed faithful reproduction of earlier styles of archi-

ture, and even though their opinion rarely prevailed, it was another obstacle to be overcome.

In coping with these difficulties, the architects of Germany soon made it clear that the spirit of modernistic architecture was still alive. The instruction and work at the schools of architecture, the entries in architectural contests, the practical examples of completed structures—all illustrated the general trend to combine functional design with a lavish use of space, creating green areas and letting in much air and light. A very conspicuous tendency is the well-proportioned use of colour, where formerly only white was considered suitable for exteriors.

Although there has been an incredible amount of housing construction, the larger edifices—such as banks, schools and administrative buildings—are more likely to catch the eye of the casual observer. They are the very ones, however, that demonstrate how far the old neo-classical style has been left behind. Their outstanding characteristics are restraint and clarity of line, and they are representative of modern life not only in that they fulfil its requirements but also in that they express its spirit. They as well as the layout of housing projects show that today more than ever German architecture is concerned with the individual and his well-being.

Quarter

In the centre of the modern city of Hanover medieval houses are being reconstructed. Half-timbered buildings in various sections of the city are being dismantled and reconstructed in the Old Town

between the historical Market Church, the Gothic Town Hall and the former Royal Palace. So far three half-timbered houses of several stories have been moved and a number of facades with black-and-white patterns restored to their original state. In order to keep the streets of this "new Old Town" wide enough for modern traffic requirements, the fronts of some of the old houses are being supported by pillars and the sidewalks run under arcades.

Record October Festival

According to preliminary

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN COMMONWEALTH

(Continued from Page 3)

to meet. Research in this field is being carried on by Dr. John Hambling, consultant psychiatrist to South-East Regional Hospital Board in England. He is engaged in an investigation into psychology of tuberculosis patients, based upon personality study of 500 tuberculosis sufferers, to discover specific psychological factors which might favour the onset of the disease.

N.A.P.T. Report also draws attention to the value of colonial scholarships. Each year since 1947 N.A.P.T. offered to doctors, nurses and sanitary workers from British colonial territories scholarships varying in value from £80 to £120 for six months or longer these young men and women study Public health departments in hospitals, clinics, and in Schools are nominated by the Director of Medical Services of their colony. On their return home they give their own people the benefit of an experience enlarged by contact with European methods.

statistics, this year's Munich October Festival saw about 7 million visitors (a million more than in 1954), with an unprecedented number of foreigners from European and overseas countries. More than 3,000,000 quart steins of beer were dispensed, 16 oxen roasted whole on the spit, and some 160,000 fried chickens, 7 hundredweight of fish and 800,000 pair of sausages consumed. The casualties in beer steins amounted to 35,000 which were broken, sold or "taken along" as souvenirs. Some 330 children between 2 and 14 years of age had to be taken care of at the "lost and found office" for children. Bulletin.

GOLDEN AGE OF THE SCIENTIST

(Continued from Page 6)

Plan, an Asian Nuclear Energy Training and Research Centre, and in the second phase a small atomic energy power plant. Apart from this last development, our University should undertake the responsibility of keeping abreast with research in respect of nuclear energy, which may well promote in under-developed countries like Ceylon, an industrial revolution.

Mr. President, truly this is the golden age of the scientist and of the research worker. By every mail, from the highly developed research institutions of industry and of professional groups, there comes a continuous stream of positive results—new tests to defeat early arthritis, with the possibility of treating Rheumatoid arthritis so as to prevent pain and crippling; experiments which give entirely new concept to the mechanism of heredity and the processes whereby all living things recreate themselves in their own image; the claim of a team of surgeons that human blood contains a powerful agent—properdin—which may be harnessed as a new means of protection against disease and infection. Properdin is non-specific, does not depend on previous exposure to infection and can meet the attack of different germs. How exciting all these are to laymen like myself reading about them in popular newspapers. But what new worlds must be opening out before you, who can read and understand detailed reports of all this Science Journals.

There are also other lessons to be drawn. The need for organisation, for team work and for a sense of urgency of research is to be useful to any country. The Research genius is not thwarted by organisation, by team assistance and by competition. On the contrary most brilliant brains need the hard work of less brilliant but fully trained colleagues. The collaboration may even be international—for instance, the American Cancer Society's very recent decision to engage an International Committee of fifty authorities to make an appraisal of all that has been achieved in cancer research in the last decade. From field to laboratory—from laboratory to field, giving your study of what is happening elsewhere the highest priority on your time, only thus will you be fully qualified to serve your country. The tragedy is that, if you fail to do so, there is no substitute.

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THIS well-known Office commenced operations in Ceylon in the year 1906 and it can truly be said that the Association has pioneered Life Assurance in the Island. The very large volume of business that is now written by it is ample testimony of the goodwill shown to it by the insuring public. In the very early years it was apparent that Life Assurance on a very substantial scale had come to stay in Ceylon, and in 1913 the Head Office Board agreed to the erection in Ceylon of a building worthy of housing its activities. In 1915 the well-known land-mark the "National Mutual Building" was completed, and it remains today one of the finest modern Office Buildings in the City of Colombo.

The operations of this Association are spread throughout the Commonwealth, and besides having Branch Offices in all the capital cities of Australia and New Zealand, it has District Offices in practically every town of note in Great Britain and in South Africa, and in the East is represented at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hongkong. Ceylon Branch is the central office for the control of the four establishments last mentioned.

The Association has been responsible for the introduction of some of the most important features of modern Life Assurance, and for many years has offered sound Life Assurance Contracts to the public for premiums well below the average, with full bonus rights, the figures of which have proved well above the average. This has been rendered possible by the careful selection of lives which has resulted in a favourable mortality experience, the marked economy of Management expenses and the cautious investment of funds. A Perusal of Financial Statements, will show that the security of the Association's policy contracts is above question.

One well-known British Journal writes of the Association as follows: "The contracts of the Association are liberal to the Assured. Its premiums are low and its financial resources second to none. In a word the National Mutual of Australasia is an Office which can with confidence be recommended to intending assurers."

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

J. H. NEWTON,
Manager for South-Eastern Asia.

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COLOMBO BUILDING