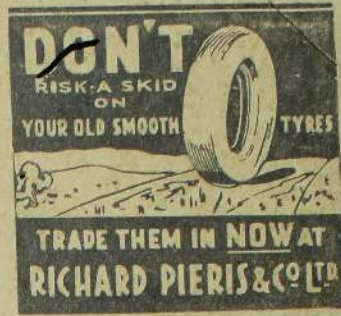




# U.N.P.



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## Pressing Need For Trained Farmers Stressed By Governor-General



"THE call today on all of us is to put first things first, and the first thing in Ceylon is to increase our production of rice, tea, rubber and coconuts. Everything else depends on this first priority of increased production," said the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, on Saturday speaking on speech-day at the School of Agriculture, Peradeniya. This was the call to the country and appeal to the people to lay aside all other matters in the pursuit of this most necessary objective—increased production.

Continuing, Sir Oliver said that he did not agree with the Principal of the School that saturation point had been reached as far as employment prospects in Government Service and in the private sector was concerned for those who gained certificates in future from that school.

"I am afraid I do not see this at all. Apart from the new developments in the Department of Agriculture itself and its extended research work, particularly in paddy, we should not forget that the Minister of Agriculture and Food proposes the planting up of new areas and the replanting of new areas.

I am glad to note that there is close co-operation between the University Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Agriculture, Peradeniya. It was a sound idea to have a joint Committee of Management for planning the experimental work to be conducted in the experiment stations attached to the School."

Referring to the replanting scheme Sir Oliver said that 27,000 acres per annum in coconuts; the replanting of rubber at the rate of 20,000 acres per year; the rehabilitation of 70,300 acres of small holding of tea were proposed.

He also mentioned that 120,000 acres were to be given out to middle-class persons for development in addition to village expansion and colonisation schemes. Besides the Director of Food Production has planned to increase the present extent of transplanted paddy by several thousand acres and highland cultivation. He further stressed the importance of an efficient extension service which would contribute to the real progress of agriculture in Ceylon, such as the Japanese method of planting rice which had given very high yields ranging from 75 to 300 bushels per acre in the experimental plots where the method was tried out. Sir Oliver declared that every encouragement should be given for an agricultural training in Ceylon.

### Need for Strengthening Staff

He stressed the need for

strengthening the supervisory staff for the extension work. The Department, he understood, proposed to increase the number of agricultural officers from its present strength of nine divisional officers in the field to twenty so that there would be one agricultural officer for each district. That proposal will help in effecting a greater co-ordination of the efforts of the agricultural and revenue officers in food production in particular. The need for more audio-visual equipment and transport for same, used by

the extension staff was becoming very great and he understood Canada had been approached for assistance in that direction under the Colombo Plan.

### Practical Training

Mr. C. A. Green, speaking on behalf of the Agency Section of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, said: "We assure you that the course of training imparted in this institution provides a good practical training and covers a wide field in the theory and practice of farming and plantation agriculture."

## MATARA COMMUNISTS ROUTED BY U.N.P.

At the Matara Urban Council elections last Saturday nine out of ten candidates elected were U.N.P. nominees. All the Communist candidates were routed.

### The Results

The following are the results:—

Ward No. 1: Mr. Wilfred Gunasekera (U.N.P.) 425.

Ward No. 2: Mr. A. M. Anver (U.N.P.) 743.

Ward No. 3: Mr. D. K. Jayawardene (U.N.P.) 306.

Ward No. 5: Mr. Jayesena Ranasinghe (U.N.P. — uncontested).

Ward No. 6: Mr. S. Y. Issa-deen (U.N.P.) 368.

Ward No. 7: Mr. K. A. Siri-sena (U.N.P.) 445.

Ward No. 8: Mr. I. H. Ariya-sena (U.N.P.) 512.

Ward No. 9: Mr. Eugene Balasuriya (U.N.P.) 617.

Ward No. 10: Mr. K. K. D. Silva (Ind.) 664.

(No U.N.P. nominee contested)

Ward No. 4: Mr. D. D. S. Ramanayake (U.N.P.) 540.

The only ward which returned uncontested was No. 4—Mr. Mahanama Samaraweera.

There were two women candidates who were defeated and suffered the loss of their deposits. The new Council will start functioning from January 1956.

## COMBATING SPREAD OF COMMUNISM

### P.M.'s Forthright Statement

"THERE is no pact as such, brought about by my visit. I gave my advice to them and they gave their advice to me," replied the Prime Minister to an inquiry made on an adjourned motion by the Member for Colombo Central, in the House of Representatives whether the Prime Minister proposed a special agreement between Ceylon and Thailand, Malaya and perhaps Singapore on the basis of forming an anti-Communist alliance of Asian countries."

Clarifying the issue Sir John made the following statement:

So far as I am concerned, the trip was a useful one, in the sense that it benefited me as well as those whom I visited, because those whom I visited always discussed with me about the way in which things were done in this country, and I had the opportunity of seeing how things were done in their countries. One of the most dangerous things in the world today is the spread of communism, and everybody whom I visited wanted me to tell them about my own experience. In fact, as you may have read in the papers, my visit to Australia was of some value in the sense that Australia's goodwill towards us has been further strengthened by an increase of Rs. 2 million in their contribution to this country. So that is one of the good things

combating Communism

As regards communism, they knew that I had made a special study of the problem and the manner in which one could stop the spread of communism. So, they even went to the extent of giving me a doctorate in political science. As I often say, the one who pays the piper always calls the tune. The moment we stop the Cominform, or the moment we stop the piper being paid, the tune automatically stops! I gave them the benefit of my experience. I told them that as soon as I tighten the law with regard to money coming from outside countries to those who are trying to sell this country, communism automatically ceases to exist. I was able to tell them that our Communist Party are not in a position to pay their taxes, their workers and their house rent. I now see that they cannot even get the money to pay hall rents. That is one way of combating the spread of communism.

### TERRORISM

In Malaya I was asked how to tackle their problem. The problem of Malaya is that there are terrorist communists; there they shoot, and their counterparts here talk. Colombo Central M.P.: Here we have a terrorist Prime Minister

(Contd. on page 7)

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**BUSH-COAT PREMIER VISITS CEYLON**

The Chief Minister of Singapore, Mr. David Marshall, arrived in Ceylon on Friday last on an official visit as a guest of the government, on his way to London, for talks with British Government, regarding the grant of self-government to Singapore. In the course of a press interview he lashed out against the evils of Communism. "As a young country thirsting for independence we are anxious to learn from the doughty warriors for independence for Ceylon like your Prime Minister and your Governor-General", he said.

**FIRST STEP**

"What we want now is immediate self-government," he said. "I hope the lessons the British learnt in Ceylon and India will give them sufficient insight to grant our aspirations."

Mr. Marshall said as a first step they asked only for self-government and not independence. If self-government was granted, he proposed to introduce a full-scale socialist program.

"In under-developed countries socialism is the only cure for humanity."

He said he had come to Ceylon to "a known neighbour seeking to walk with the neighbour to a common destiny. Singapore's destiny is the destiny of the entire region," he declared.

**COMMON FRONT**

Asked whether he favoured the proposal by Sir John Kotelawala, that countries like Singapore, Thailand and Ceylon should get together and discuss means of fighting communism. Mr. Marshall said: "I shall be happy to listen to Sir John as one who fears the gauntlet of communism."

**HIS CAREER**

David Marshall's rise to fame, though meteoric, has come at the end of a long period of hard work and struggle.

Born in 1908 into a Jewish family in Singapore, he had the best education which Singapore could give in those days. There was no University and he completed his education at the Raffles Institution.

When he was 26 he went to England to study for the Bar. He was also an external student of the University of London. After three years he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He had completed his examinations in eighteen months.

David Marshall returned to Singapore and to practice as an advocate. His uphill climb was interrupted by World War II, when he was made a prisoner by the Japanese. After spending his captivity as a labourer he resumed his legal career in 1945. This time he was to meet with greater success than before the war and he began to specialise in criminal law.

**IDENTITY CARDS TO INDIANS IN CEYLON**

**Some Facts about Sly Entrants**

"Statistics show that illicit immigration is decreasing. Illicit immigrants are being caught in large numbers. A register of non-nationals is contemplated," said the Prime Minister in reply to a question by Ratwatte Ratemahatmaya, M.P. for Haputale, whether a system of issuing identity cards would be a better way of checking sly entrants.

Sir John gave the following figures:—

Date	No. caught
15-5-55	47
26-5-55	25
14-6-55	26
9-7-55	32
2-8-55	51
15-9-55	82
18-9-55	38
23-9-55	29
8-10-55	26
22-10-55	27

Continuing he said: "The work of registering citizens of Ceylon cannot be done now because we are going through the process of 'sieving'—finding out whether those who apply for Ceylon citizenship are entitled to registration or not. "A" might apply for citizenship; if he is entitled to it, he will be registered as a citizen. If he is not entitled to it he will be given the opportunity of becoming an Indian citizen. Till this work is over, nothing can be done.

As regards the question of illicit immigrant he gave the following facts:

A naval base has been established at Karainagar, and a Senior Naval Officer directs all naval operations from here. Patrols are carried out by H.M.Cy.S. Vijaya, the seaward-defence boat, 'Kotiya,' 2 long patrol boats, 'Hansaya' and 'Lihiniya,' and 2 short patrol boats 'Seruwa' and 'Diyakawa.' The possibility of getting more seaward defence boats is under investigation at the moment.

The Army are manning 10 coast-watching posts and 3 searchlight sites in the Mannar area. Approximately 225 men are engaged in these duties.

The air reconnaissance flights are carried out by two 'Oxford' aircraft. Two 'Dove' aircraft and two helicopters are on order and are expected shortly.

The police man 14 coast-watching posts in the Mannar and Jaffna areas. Approximately 75 men from the Police Force are specially employed solely on illicit immigration duties.

All anti-illicit immigration work carried out by the Services, Police, Customs, village headmen and rural volunteers is co-ordinated by the Government Agents of Mannar and Jaffna in their respective areas.

A proposal to appoint deputy village headmen in these areas will be implemented very shortly. These deputy village headmen will relieve the village headmen of a large proportion of routine work so that village headmen will now have much more time to concentrate on anti-illicit immigration work within their divisions.

A proposal to compile a register of all non-nationals is under consideration.

**The British Labour Party**

(By Bertil Ranasinghe)

The recently announced decision of Mr. Clement Attlee to resign from the leadership of the British Labour Party has once again brought this party into the spotlight. Sir John surely voiced the sentiments of liberal Ceylonese opinion when he paid a tribute to the statesmanship of this veteran socialist leader. The peoples of newly independent Asian states including Ceylon will remain ever-grateful to Attlee's labour regime which liberated these states from colonialism. The six years during which Mr. Attlee was Prime Minister were certainly years of historic significance both in internal and foreign affairs for Great Britain.

The British people were adequately politically astute to recognise the Communists as traitors and agents of a foreign power. Thus while they totally rejected the Communists—the labour movement received wide mass support especially from liberal elements. The chief reason for this is that the British Labour Party is firmly pledged to preserve democracy and its socialist measures would be introduced within this democratic structure. The Labour Government formed in 1945 had as one of its principal objectives the creation of a "welfare state" in Britain based on a socialist economic system. A determined effort was made to improve the efficiency of some industries while others were nationalised. The fundamental motive behind such actions was to reduce the existing economic inequality and thereby create social justice. Despite the fact that some of the measures adopted by the Labour Government were highly controversial it is significant to note that a successful experiment had been made in democratic socialism.

Mr. Attlee's Government was also concerned with schemes of social amelioration. The Family Allowance Act of 1945, The National Insurance (Industrial Inquiries) Act of 1946, The National Health Service Act, and the National Assistance Act, were some of the most important schemes for social amelioration introduced by the Labour Government. The British people were able to meet the difficult years immediately after the war with courage and determination mainly due to the inspiring leadership of the Labour Government. The British economy which was shattered during the war was gradually re-built. The wishes of liberal British opinion were implemented when political independence was accorded to many British colonies especially in Asia.

Though the Labour Party was beaten at the recent British General Election it still has a very strong support among the masses. This defeat was mainly due to internal dis-unity caused by the extreme left-wing leader, Mr. A. Bevan. The glowing tributes paid to Attlee on his retirement indicate his popularity and the high esteem in which he is held. The present Prime Minister of Ceylon rightly said that Mr. Attlee's Labour Government was an inspiration and example to the states of Free Asia. This is not only because of the heroic efforts to rebuild the economy immediately after the last World War but especially because of the successful experiment it carried out in democratic socialism. It is quite evident that if Free Asia is to be saved from the Communist menace it must adopt democratic socialism and thereby obtain economic freedom for the Asian Masses.

# New Interpretation Of Nature IMPRESSIONS

BY A. E. M. ABEYASEKERA

THE Tenth Exhibition of the '43 Group which had just been held at the Art Gallery, Colombo, was absorbingly interesting in that it gives one a splendid opportunity of favourably as well as adversely criticising the work of an artistic body that seems to strive to enunciate a new meaning to the interpretation of Nature.

Art is a faculty of a high order. One fundamental, intrinsic and enduring principle in the study of aestheticism (generally calls "art") is the use of man's powers or faculties of observation of Nature, imagination, planning and production of work in such a way that, when exhibited before, or viewed by, anyone it should exercise an ennobling influence on the viewer or spectator; so much so, that such work may possess a spiritual or quasi-spiritual character, or a secular character with a spiritual background.

The essence of a work-of-art is its theme, and technique—by "technique" I mean the method or style of execution—will come as a by-product of the artist's concentration and meditation on the theme. The sentiment of the theme should be clearly interpreted or depicted in the work, in whatever style it is executed may be. I found in

this exhibition some works—that is my general impression of the exhibition—executed in peculiar non-naturalistic styles and some executed in geometrical patterns that are likely to arouse public ridicule. Nevertheless, guided by the criterion as aforesaid which I firmly believe in, I must say that the following works are highly commendable, either for the significance of their themes or their techniques or both: portraits of "W. H. Perera" (57) and "Eileen de Mel" by Harry Pieris. Note—the portrait of "Kay" by Pieris is a beautifully painted picture, but, unfortunately, the sitter is affectedly posed, and this reduces its worth. "Nude" by G. Claessen. "Study for painting" and "Lovers" by Neville Weeraratna. "Mother and Child," "Flute Player" and "A Family" by Richard Gabriel. "Heliconia, Brazilian" fine tapestry by Edith Ludowyke. A. Collette's "Ceylon Society of Arts" and "The '43 Group" are amusing, humorous and satirical; they were hung on the wall of the gallery in juxtaposition. Gabriel's work has a peculiar charm, indeed. It is hoped that the work of this artist is not a case of plagiarism.

## The Late Major J. W. Oldfield

"An Englishman at his best"

Tribute was paid to the late Major J. W. Oldfield who was for several years associated with the political life in this country, when the Leader of the House of Representatives, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene referred to his death. He was a Member of the State Council, a Member of the Governor's Executive Council and was an Appointed Member of the House of Representatives.

"We were all friends of his," said Mr. Jayewardene, "and it is not necessary to make long speeches about a gentleman who was our friend. I wish to conclude by saying that he represented all that is best in the Englishman."

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, on behalf of the Members of the Opposition, seconding the motion, said that they associated themselves with all that had been said about Major J. W. Oldfield who was who have had the opportunity of working with Major Oldfield, particularly in this House realised how valuable and well-informed were the contributions he made on various occasions in the course of discussions in this House. As has been said Major Oldfield was a very good example of an Englishman at his best," added Mr. Bandaranaike.

The Speaker, Hon. Leader of the House, hon. Leader of the Opposition and hon. Members of the House, I associate myself fully with all that has been said, and I shall request the Clerk of the House to make a Minute of the proceedings and send a copy thereof to the bereaved members of the family of the late Major J. W. Oldfield.

## NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

ALLOCATION of land in the colonization scheme is not made to racial groups but to districts after considering the recommendations made by the Land Commissioner who consults the revenue officers before making his recommendation. The allottees are selected by the Government Agent at Land Kachcheris. The racial groups to which the selected allottees consist of Low-Country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims or Moors in respect of each colonization scheme inaugurated between 1949 and 1955.

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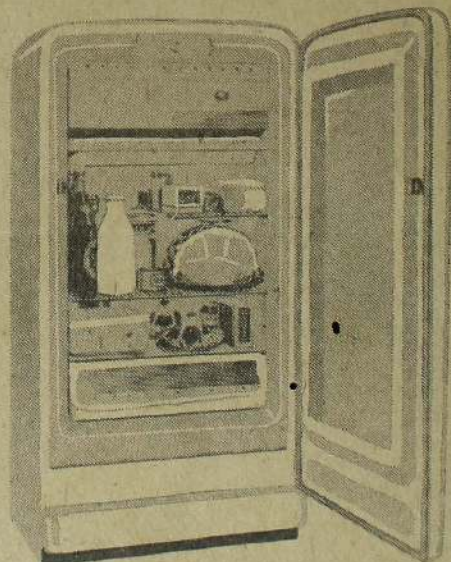
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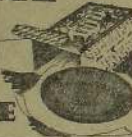
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December 16, 1955

**FIRST THINGS FIRST**

THE clarion call to the country made by the Governor-General in his Speech Day address at was that we must put that that we must put first things first, and the first thing in Ceylon is to increase the production of rice, tea, rubber and coconuts. The first priority of the country was increased production and everything else, plans for education, health services, social services, housing, domestic water supplies, better transport, reduction of unemployment and under employment depended on the first priority.

It is gratifying to learn that the Department of Agriculture proposes the planting up of new areas and the replanting of old areas at the rate of 27,000 acres per annum in coconut; the replanting of rubber at the rate of 20,000 acres per year; the re-habilitation of 70,300 acres of small-holdings of tea. In addition the Director of Food Production has planned to increase the present extent of transplanted paddy by several thousand acres and highland cultivation. There is also a scheme to give out 120,000 acres to middle-class persons for development in addition to village expansion and colonisation schemes. There is also the possibility in the near future of large-scale cotton and sugar-cane cultivation.

It is also to be noted that apart from the new developments in the Department of Agriculture itself, and its extended research work, particularly in paddy, there is the fact that intensity of land development had never been higher than it was today and the demand for trained men was increasing due to the extension approach by introducing modern techniques which has contributed to the real progress of agriculture in Ceylon. The adoption of the Japanese methods is gradually extending to all paddy producing areas—the method of transplanting rice which had given very high yields ranging from 75 to 300 bushels per acre

in the experimental stations where the method was tried out.

Irrigation too has its share in the promotion of agriculture. In the olden days it was the constant aim and endeavour of the Sinhalese Kings to conserve every drop of rain that fell on the land so that it would render a service to people before it ran to waste in the sea. Thus came into being the great irrigation works of the ancient kings. Later, decay set in and it was not until the beginning of this century that it could be said there was a planned policy of irrigation. About 1930 with the beginning of self-government, the new administrators gave top priority to irrigation and produced a long-term policy for the development of our water resources, mainly for the benefit of paddy growing.

Now with the introduction of modern techniques the demand for trained men was on the increase. The supervisory staff for the extension work needed strengthening in order to increase food production on scientific lines. The training given to students in the School of Agriculture, Peradeniya, has received recognition by a responsible organisa-

tion as the Planters' Association of Ceylon, a representative of whose Agency Section pays this tribute:

"We assure you that the course of training imparted in this institution provides a good practical training and covers a wide field in the theory and practice of farming and plantation agriculture."

Sir Oliver appealed to the people to lay aside all other matters in the pursuit of this most necessary objective—increased production. He did not agree with the view expressed by the Principal of the School of Agriculture that those who passed out from that institution had no future prospects of employment. Neither are we inclined to entertain such a pessimistic view. The extent of the proposed replanting programme is such that for a very long period to come the output of passed candidates from that school would be totally inadequate for the needs of the public as well as the private sector. The prospects of employment are bright and it is for the people to respond to the call of the Governor-General to put first things

**NEW POLICE STATION AT MARADANA**  
*A Metropolitan Model*

THE Prime Minister declared open on Wednesday evening the new administration block of the police station at Maradana—an important step in the history of the Police Services, namely, the creation of a model Metropolitan Police Station. In calling upon the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister to declare it open, the Inspector-General of Police said:

We are indebted to our Prime Minister for the keen personal interest he has always taken in all the affairs of the Police Service. I am aware of the many times he has intervened personally to obtain funds, or to get things started, or even to help us out of difficulties. For all these we are deeply grateful, and pledge our loyalty to him and to his Government.

I am happy to say that a similar Building Scheme is under way at Slave Island at his moment, but there are still a few Police Stations in Colombo and at some provincial capitals which are in a dilapidated condition, and are also hopelessly inadequate for present needs. I am confident that these and the other urgent housing needs of the Police will receive due consideration. We sincerely hope that Sir John will continue to help us until all this is done, however long it may take.

We have here a most up-to-date administration block and living accommodation for single and married personnel. The new block provides quarters for two Sub-Inspectors, whose value will be greatly enhanced by their being on the spot at all times, as well as for two Sergeants and 36

Constables who will each have a separate cubicle. This in itself is an improvement on the old dormitory system. These fortunate bachelors will be able to enjoy the privacy that is necessary to foster self-respect and personality. A Recreation Room, Canteen and S.M. mess equipped with modern amenities like electric cookers, electric coconut scrapers, water heaters, etc., will bring their other requirements to their very door, and obviate the necessity to find refreshment and recreation in undesirable surroundings.

The Charge Room and offices of the different branches are spacious and comfortable, and have been designed to cater to the convenience of the public. The cells are roomy and well ventilated, but these, I hope, will be seldom occupied.

The Maradana Police building scheme now consists of 7 blocks of 16 flats each and one of 8 flats, making a total of 120 flats for the married men. Work is also in progress on a block of 6 flats for married Inspectors and sub-Inspectors. The old administration block of 1809 vintage, which was originally our Police Headquarters for many years, will be demolished, and with it an historic landmark familiar to generations of policemen will disappear. On this site we propose to have a full-sized parade ground and playing field for the men and the 300 odd children who will need recreational facilities in this densely populated and crowded part of the city.

We are deeply appreciative of the generosity of our Gov-

(Contd. on page 5)

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# SPECIAL STAMPS BILL

## SURCHARGE FOR APPROVED PURPOSE

"It is proposed to issue special surcharged stamps on the occasion of the Buddha Jayanthi celebrations and special legislation is required for the purpose. Special stamps carrying surcharges are issued by other countries too for the purpose of collecting funds for national and charitable causes" said the Minister of Posts and Broadcasting in moving the second reading of the Special Stamps Bill, in the House of Representatives. "There seems to be a certain amount of misunderstanding with regard to the scope of these special stamps. The surcharge will represent entirely a voluntary contribution towards the approved purpose. There would be the ordinary stamps, say 10 cts. denomination, and apart from them we have got the surcharge stamps. There is therefore no compulsion of all with regard to the purchase of the surcharge stamps. The money collected does not go into the consolidated fund. The explanatory memorandum attached to the Bill states that the surcharge will not form part of the consolidated Fund. So, that is clear; it is entirely a voluntary contribution."

### EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The following is the text of the explanatory Memorandum:

Pursuant to a Cabinet Paper, dated 23rd May, 1955, by the Minister of Home Affairs, a conference was held on July 5, 1955, to discuss the issue of special surcharged stamps on the occasion of the Buddha Jayanthi celebrations. At this conference it was decided that of the four commemorative stamps to be issued, the denominations 10 cents and 4 cents should be surcharged with an additional sum of 5 cents and 2 cents respectively and that the proceeds of the surcharge should be credited to the funds of the Lanka Baudha Mandalaya.

2. In this connection the Attorney-General has ruled that special stamps carrying a surcharge cannot be issued without special legislation or without appropriate amendment of the Post Office Ordinance further more, as the surcharge will not form part of the Consolidated Fund, provision will have to be made accordingly in the special or amending legislation.

3. Special stamps carrying surcharges are issued by other countries, e.g., Switzerland, for the purpose of collecting funds for national and charitable causes. It has been decided that Ceylon should follow suit and take this opportunity to amend the Post Office Ordinance so as to enable the Minister, whenever it is considered necessary for national or charitable causes:

- (a) to issue special postage stamps carrying a surcharge, and
- (b) for the proceeds of the surcharge to be appropriated for the particular purpose for which the stamps are issued.

The Minister reiterated that the purpose of the surcharge was national or charitable and that Government has discretion in the matter. "Approved purpose" means purpose determined by the Government" he added.

### PROCEDURE QUESTIONED

The Member for Colombo Central asked for a ruling before the matter was put to the vote, whether the Bill required the support of not less than two-thirds of the Members of the House. He pointed out that Clause 4 of the Bill sought to vary the position which says:—

"Such part of any sum realised by the sale of special stamps as represents the amount of the surcharge expressed on such stamps is hereby allocated to the approved purpose in connection with which such stamps are issued."

It would appear therefore he said the Section is at variance with what is laid down in the constitution and as such would require the support of two-thirds of the members of the House before it could be certified as a Bill duly and properly passed. He suggested that the word Government should be replaced by the word "House of Representatives."

The Member for Jaffna:—

It is said that these stamps are being issued for a national purpose. That is the explanation given by the Hon. Minister. In point of fact, the explanatory note attached to this Bill reveals that, unless Ceylon becomes a theocratic State and might I add in parenthesis that some of us have the greatest veneration for the Buddha and his teachings—we might strongly object to the use of the governmental machinery for purposes of any contribution to Buddha Jayanthi—which are purely sectional, purely attaching to

those professing a certain religion. In the circumstances, having regard to the definitive clauses in this Bill, the levy of a surcharge over and above as I said its facial value of a stamp for a limited purpose such as Buddha Jayanthi will be completely ultra vires to the Constitution. It would in fact impinge on Section 26 of the Constitution Order in Council.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is a very important point which has been sprung on me all of a sudden. It is a point I would have to consider very carefully. I shall be able to do so and make an Order at 4.30 p.m. when we resume after tea.

### THE SPEAKER'S RULING

Mr. Speaker: With regard to the point of Order raised by the hon. First Member for Colombo Central under section 86 of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council only taxes, imports, rates, duties and other revenues not allocated to specific purposes go into the Consolidated Fund. Accordingly, revenues allocated to specific purposes can be utilized for those special purposes.

Regarding the point raised by the hon. Member for Jaffna the matter is not one for me to rule on, and must be settled in due course in the law courts.

The Bill was approved with the following amendments:—"Government" replaced by "House of Representatives" by resolution passed by the House, and insertion after the word "issued", the following "in addition to the normal stamps of such denomination."

## FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT CITIZENSHIP

"1,642 suspected illicit immigrants were caught in 1954 and 2,009 from 1st January to 26th November 1955; no illicit immigrants have been fined as no prosecutions have been lodged against them; 968 were deported in 1954 and 1,642 from January 1 to 26 November 1955," said the Prime Minister in reply to a question asked by the Member for Muttur, in the House of Representatives.

The same Member asked questions relating to T.R.P. holders and stateless persons. The replies are contained in the following statement given by the Prime Minister:

From the inception of the repatriation scheme 11th September 1954, up to date 9,644 temporary resident permit-holders have left after the expiry of their temporary residence permits. During this same period 13,287 Indians and Pakistanis left Ceylon for good on their own accord. Of this number 19 are Pakistanis.

It is presumed that the question of stateless persons refers to only to persons of Indian origin. It is not possible to say for certain as yet how many persons of Indian origin can be classed as 'stateless' i.e. have applied for and been refused both Ceylon citizenship and Indian citizenship. The processes of registration by both Ceylonese and Indian authorities have yet to be completed before the numbers of "stateless persons" in Ceylon can be accurately assessed. The question of the future of these persons

can be gone into only when it has been possible to ascertain the position as regards their numbers and so on.

### NEW POLICE STATION AT MARADANA

(Contd. from page 4)

ernment who have spent over 3 million rupees on this scheme. We are equally appreciative of the architects who designed the plans, the P.W.D. who executed them, the Electrical Department, the Waterworks Engineers, the Municipality and all the nameless men whose joint efforts have produced this model Metropolitan Police Station. It is my duty to make special mention of Sir Richard Aluwihare, our former I.G., who piloted the Police building scheme of which this Police Station is but a small part. We thank him and all the others, individually and collectively for their co-operation and help.

A generous Government has given us amenities and privileges not enjoyed by those around us. Looking round Maradana particularly the contrast between the living conditions of the Police and those of their neighbours stands out very forcibly. I should like to remind the Maradana Police that privileges carry with them corresponding responsibilities and obligations—a fact which is very easily forgotten today.

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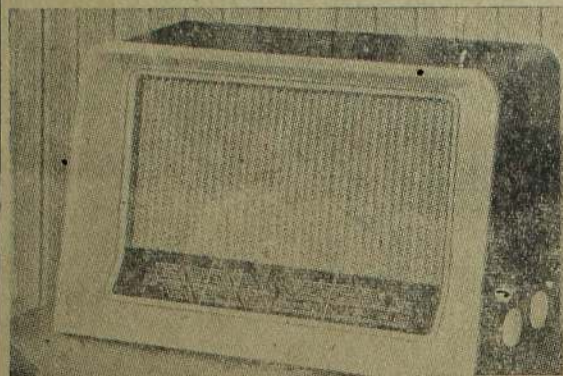
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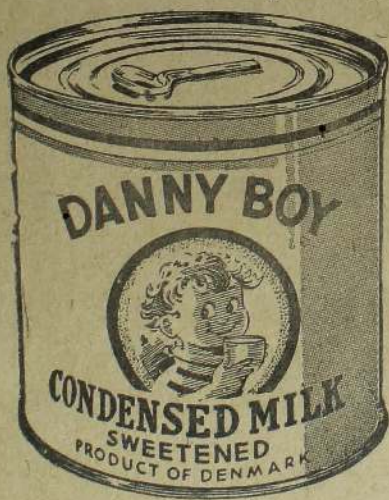
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## P. W. D. Reorganisation Scheme to Secure Optimum Efficiency

A supplementary vote in a sum of Rs. 1,022,860 was passed by Parliament for the purpose of implementing the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to investigate and report on the present functioning and organizational structure of the Public Works Department. The Minister of Transport and Works explaining the proposal stated:

For sometime past, serious criticism has been levelled against the Public Works Department regarding its inability to cope with the demands made by the various Departments and Ministries. The general set-up of the P.W.D. has remained unchanged for the last 50 years or so although this Department alone is now expected to spend as much as, if not more than the total Budget of the Island during the Colonial era. A considerable portion of the expenditure under the second Six-Year Plan is devoted to development works most of which will have to be planned and executed by the Department. As I was of the opinion that the P.W.D. as at present organised, could not cope with the volume of work expected of it, I appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz (Chairman), Mr. E. O. E. Pereira, Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Ceylon, and Mr. E. Black, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Railway to investigate and report on the present functioning and organizational structure of the P.W.D. and the measures that are necessary to secure optimum efficiency and economy.

2. This Committee has made a thorough examination of the Department and has recommended a scheme of reorganisation. The proposals, broadly speaking, contemplate the establishment of six separate branches for—

1. Administration
2. Architecture and Designs
3. Construction and Maintenance and Buildings
4. Maintenance of Roads and Bridges
5. Waterworks
6. Research and training.

Each of these branches will be in charge of an officer of the status of the Deputy Director who will be directly responsible for the efficient working of their respective branches. The Director of Public Works will co-ordinate the activities of these branches and will be responsible for the implementation of the general policy laid down by the Ministry.

3. Apart from the change in the Head Office organisation, the Committee has also recommended that the field staff of the Department be strengthened by increasing the number of Superintending Engineers in charge of Divisions from the present number of six to nine. There will be, in addition, a Superintending Engineer in charge of construction and maintenance works in Colombo and its environments. The Committee also recommends that the number of districts in charge of executive engineers be increased from the present figure of 32 to 45 and an additional 45 officers in the Engineering Grade made available for posting to divisions, districts or construction works as and when required. As regards sub-technical staff, the Committee considers the present cadre of 187 officers wholly inadequate and recommends that the permanent cadre be increased to 225 with 25 posts in a new grade of Chief Inspector.

4. The recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted by the Government but for the present only 3 new divisions and 8 new districts will be opened. The cadre in the sub-technical and clerical grades will also be suitably increased as required

for these new divisions and districts. A sum of Rs. 1,022,860-00 is required in addition to the monies already voted under Head 145, Vote No. 1, in order to implement the reorganisation scheme. A supplementary estimate is accordingly submitted.

### Is Fingerprinting An Insult?

Government opposed a motion brought up by the Member for Udugama declaring that the practice of taking the finger prints of any person accused of an offence compulsorily in a Court of Law, before he has been found guilty is undesirable and that the Criminal Procedure Code should be immediately amended.

Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardane, Minister of Finance on behalf of the Government explained the reasons for the refusal on the part of the Government to accept the motion. He said that the Member makes the point that because an accused person's finger prints are taken, it is an insult to him.

"But let him consider all the procedure of law when a person is accused of an offence."

The Procedure Continuing, Mr. Jayewardane said:—

He is promptly arrested, perhaps in a public place, and marched off to the nearest police station where his statement is recorded, which he is made to sign; he is locked up in a cell and the next day he is produced in the Magistrate's Court and if the offence is not a serious one he is given bail by the Magistrate. All these acts could be considered as insulting to an accused person. Immediately after the trial it is necessary to pass sentence, so, before sentence is passed the accused person has to be fingerprinted. Besides, unlike in a District Court or Supreme

Court case, nobody in the village hears about a fine imposed on an accused in the Magistrate's Court. So that, I do not think it is insulting to a person to have his finger prints taken before committing him for trial. If that is so, no court proceedings could be instituted because, according to the hon. Member for Udugama, everything that is done to set the law in motion would be an insult. In his Motion he says:

"That this House is of opinion that the practice of taking the finger-prints of any person accused of an offence compulsorily in a Court of Law before he has been found guilty is undesirable and that the Criminal Procedure Code should be immediately amended to give effect to this."

There is another point on which he has not touched. It is necessary, before a case could be proved, to have the accused's finger-prints; and it is only a court that can force the accused to give his finger-prints. For instance, in a case of burglary where the only evidence is the finger-prints of the accused on a bottle or glass, it is necessary to have his finger-prints taken; otherwise, no conviction could be obtained. There was the Sulaiman murder case which occurred in Kollupitiya where the entire evidence was based on a foot print. So that, if a false case is brought there is a remedy. There is a certain

### Guaranteed Price Scheme

"THE present Guaranteed Price Scheme for the purchase of paddy and the facilities which are now available throughout the Island will be continued till the end of 1957," said the Minister of Agriculture and Food, in reply to a question asked in Parliament by Mr. Mohamed Ali M.P. for Muttur, "its continuance after that will have to be considered carefully then. In certain revenue districts in order to avoid middlemen exploiting the situation paddy has been accepted only from those cultivators and paddy field owners whose names appear in dappus or crop registers. Paddy beyond the estimated yield per acre has not been accepted in order to prevent one person selling paddy that comes from another's field. Labourers whose names appear in the crop register are also entitled to sell their paddy under the scheme. The question of amending these restrictions which were introduced to benefit the genuine cultivator is under consideration."

### ZONING OF KATARAGAMA DEWALE AREA

In reply to a question by Mr. N. R. Rajavaroatham, M.P. for Trincomalee, on the above subject, the Minister of Local Government said:

On the recommendations of the Central Planning Commission, which is constituted under the Town and Country Planning Ordinance, No. 13 of 1946, it is proposed to zone the Kataragama Dewale area with a view to preventing haphazard building development in this area. In the zoning scheme, areas will be set apart outside the sacred zone for the erection of madams, Government and commercial buildings. An Advisory Committee has been appointed by the Government to advise the Government Town Planner on the preparation of this zoning scheme and the first meeting of this Committee was held at Kataragama on 22nd October, 1955. The Central Planning Commission which is the body that is responsible for the preparation of the scheme will doubtless consider representations if made to them by religious groups who worship at Kataragama before submitting the scheme to the Minister of Local Government for approval.

procedure in law; and I do not think we should change that procedure merely because people consider themselves insulted if they are ordered to be fingerprinted. For these reasons Government opposes this Motion.

# Prime Minister's Up-Country Tour

## PLEDGE BY SIR JOHN

AT a public meeting at the first day of the Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala's Up-country tour, a request was made to convert the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke to Buddhism before the Buddha Jayanti.

The person who made this request remarked that this would not be an impossible task for Sir John as he had done much for Buddhism in the short time he had been Prime Minister.

Sir John replied that there was no point in making people becoming Buddhists, nominally.

He remarked that it would be a simple task to enlarge the fold of Buddhists overnight by offering benefits. If for instance he said the Government said that every Buddhist would be exempted from income tax almost all the people in Ceylon would call themselves Buddhists. This he said was not the way to spread Buddhism.

Sir John said that education in Ceylon should be given a new bent by diverting the energies of youth into canals which would make the maximum use of the country's natural resources.

### The Octagon

At the meeting which was held at a B.T.S. school at Yatihalagala donated by Mr. A. R. Suwari, a prominent resident of the area, Sir John announced that the Government had decided to hand over the Octagon (Pathiripuwu) of the Dalada Maligawa which now belonged to the state to the Maligawa Chapter.

Sir John remarked that contrary to what many captions critics said of the Kotelawala Government much had been done by the Government to promote religion.

Answering his critics Sir John declared that he was not a Prime Minister for the sake

of being a Prime Minister but to do a job of work which the demands of the country had entrusted him with.

### Matter for regret

Sir John expressed his regret that the B.T.S. had decided to stop cadetting in Buddhist schools as he said it instilled a sense of discipline and responsibility in the youth, which qualities were essential ingredients in the formation of leaders and public spirited citizens in a newly independent nation.

Mr. E. A. Nugawela, the Minister for Health, said that today education had come a long way in Ceylon from what it was before independence. Today there was the opportunity for even a village boy to rise to the top of the administration due to the benefits of education in the rural areas which was as good as in Colombo schools, he said.

Mr. Fred E. de Silva, M.P. for Kandy, also spoke.

The Prime Minister was conducted to the meeting along a five-mile route spanned by 16 pandals and lined with cheering rustic people.

### P.M.'s Pledge

In the afternoon the Premier laid a foundation stone for a shrine room at the Pujapitiya Junior School, Kadugannawa. Addressing a mammoth gathering he said: "Do not believe I will ever be instrumental in bringing about the downfall of either our race or our religion."

"I was born a Sinhalese and I will die a Sinhalese and may be, I will pray to be re-born a Sinhalese, he said.

### At Hospital

After opening the Fraser Memorial Ward at the Kandy Civil Hospital the Premier again referred to the improvement in the nation's health for which he said the country should be grateful to the entire medical profession.

He hoped that that profession could only find some means of treatment to make him live till eternity, added Sir John.

Sir John paid a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hugh Fraser who had lived in Kandy for a long time and had donated four lakhs of rupees towards the building.

Sir John was accompanied by the Minister of Health, Mr. E. A. Nugawela, the Mayor of Kandy, Sir Bennett Soysa, Mr. Fred Silva, M.P., and others.

## COMBATING SPREAD OF COMMUNISM

(Contd. from page 1)

**The Prime Minister:** Yes. I am a terror to those who want to sell our country; I deport people, I stop monies coming in to them, I stop their cinema shows which they get for jam. If they want money for the party I ask them to get it from our people.

In Malaya the communists get arms from others. Malayan laws are democratic like our laws. If anybody helps a terrorist communist he is taken to court. The terrorist goes to a man and says, "If I do not get 1,000 dollars I will slit your throat." What happens? If he does not give the money the terrorist slits his throat and if he gets caught giving the money he is fined 10 dollars. I gave them a bit of my advice as to how to tackle that situation. They were so taken up with me that they asked my advice and wanted me to visit them more often. Under those circumstances that country benefited and so did we.



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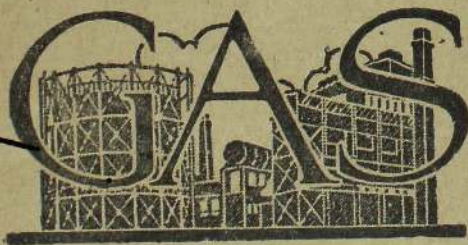
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# SHOULD SLAUGHTER OF COWS BE PROHIBITED?

A MOTION brought up in the House of Representatives by the Member for Maskeliya to consider the desirability of prohibiting the slaughter of cows for meat evoked considerable discussion between Buddhist and Muslim Members, and reached a stage when there was no quorum present. Notice having been taken, the division bell was rung and the House counted, but the response did not improve the position. The Deputy-Speaker who was presiding at the time declared the House adjourned without question put.

In introducing the motion the Member mentioned that he had no intention of interfering with any religious rights or injury the religious susceptibilities of people.

"The cow is a sacred animal to certain religions," he said, "and as such I would wish that the slaughter of cows be banned. In India the slaughter of cows is completely banned, and I do not see why in Ceylon, with a smaller population we should continue to slaughter cows. By prohibiting the slaughter we would lose nothing. On the other hand we stand to gain spiritually."

The present regulations permit the slaughter of cows if the cows are barren; if the cows are in calf they are not allowed to be slaughtered. We should think of the cow as a second mother to us, because from our birth to our death it is the cow that provides us with milk. Therefore when the cow is old, to slaughter

it and eat its flesh would be like eating your own mother's flesh.

Why do we want to eat the flesh of cows when we have other alternative food available to us? The cow produces milk and that is an alternative food. The food produced out of milk is called "pasgorasa," and as such, I would earnestly request hon. Members of this House to support my motion.

Dr. Kaleel said that it is not economic for the farmer or for those in charge of animal husbandry to rear un-economic animals, ill-nourished cows, which cannot produce sufficient milk. It is well known in places like Canada and Australia where animal husbandry is highly developed, instead of having a few un-economic animals they rear a large number of animals; so that they are not destroying the cow, but actually their numbers are increased by millions because they are allowed to slaughter only those animals that are un-economic; thus providing food to those people who have not got sufficient proteins in their diet.

#### Sentimental Viewpoint

Continuing Dr. Kaleel said: Even if you look at it from which they were arguing, why should you confine yourself to cows alone? What about goats? Does the goat not give milk to your children and your mothers? Cannot you consider the goat also as a mother? Why should you consider only the cow as a mother? There are some countries where people use donkey

milk. It has been proved scientifically that ass milk is as good as human milk.

#### Muslim Principle

Dr. Kaleel explaining the attitude of Muslim said:

You cannot slaughter any animal at all for food as you like. That is why it is essential that you recite certain religious passages before you slaughter any animal. In other words, you are asking permission from the Creator that an animal be slaughtered for a particular purpose and not wastefully or uselessly. So the poor Muslim of the meat that Muslims are prohibited

from eating meat that has been slaughtered against their religious principles. If you import meat from Australia no Muslim will touch that meat. If you say: "Do not slaughter our animals in this country but get meat from Australia," then you are really making a differentiation amongst the communities. In other words, you are saying: "Let us have our meat when we require it but let us starve the poor Muslim of the meat he requires."

## Central Power Station for Jaffna

The installation of a generating plant for the Central Power Station in Jaffna, in three stages, has been approved. A supplementary vote in a sum of Rs. 1,750,000 was passed by Parliament to enable the work to be started.

A sum of Rs. 1,500,000 is provided in the 1955-56 estimates to meet the cost of purchasing land, the erection of a Power House and placing of order for the Generating Plant for a Central Power Station in Jaffna. The total estimated cost of erecting the Power House and installing the Generating Plant is Rs. 4,500,000 and it is included in the second Six-Year Plan. The proposal was to spend a sum of Rs. 1,500,000 in 1955-56, Rs. 2,500,000 in 1956-57 and the balance of Rs. 500,000 in 1957-58.

A tender for the supply and installation of 4,000 k.w. of Diesel engine generating plant has been accepted and

the contract has to be awarded. The total contract sum is Rs. 2,484,650 and the completion date is 10 months from the date of award. An amount of Rs. 2,171,069 i.e. the contract sum less 12½ per cent. will therefore have to be paid during this financial year.

When the draft estimates were prepared it was not anticipated that the engine sets would be installed during this financial year. Due to urging by prospective consumers in the Jaffna area, however, the tenderer agreed to advance the completion date.

The P.W.D. will therefore have to undertake immediately the work of site preparation and the construction of the Power Station building, quarters, water service and drainage. The estimated cost of the work during 1955-56 is Rs. 375,931 and it will be necessary for this amount also to be allocated to the P.W.D. to enable them to commence the work.

## EDUCATING FOR LEADERSHIP

By T. M. G. Samat

The number of membership of Societies, Clubs and Associations as well as assets that continue to grow might be a sign of the expansion of the idea of people wanting to conduct their own affairs. Some societies like the Child Protection Society and some Friend-in-Need Societies are Grand Dames endowed with qualities to be revered from afar. Their efforts have met a vital need of society. Now part of the features of our landscape are Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Centres all concerned with community life and conducive to the well-being of the nation.

If the vast majority of these Societies are to be satisfactorily conducted whether they concern societies for the maintenance and repair of houses, or cleaning streets or whether they concern cleaning common drains or maintaining mansions it would appear that there is a need to train a state of mind—a mental capacity for being able to perceive what really matters and how to conduct them in the world of men. The need is all the more urgent when we realise that what mattered yesterday may well be different from what is going to matter tomorrow. In other words a more close liaison between Society and Schools has become more important than legislative interest in Schools. In the past this personal contact between Society and Schools was something that has been lacking so much, in consequence academic training has had no plan dovetailing the formative years into early experience in accord with the needs of Ceylon whether it is business or otherwise.

Those in charge of the school boy have until the boy reaches 18 years, the first formative years. When he has reached the prescribed age emerges as the product of his particular school mould.

Something is wrong here both in the scholastic world and in Society. Here are two jointly interested parties yet they have no live partnership and they scarcely meet.

The present entrant for leadership to the various "fields" come off one or two well marked conveyor belts of learning. So much leadership for the majority of our Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Centres has to depend on the principle of trial and error.

Should not Society play a part in bringing into it men well equipped to improve Society? The basic requirement of the Schools is to develop character and inculcate a sense of responsibility but arrangements could be made to include in the curriculum subjects that would be of help for leadership as well. The boy or girl should know something of the possibilities of not only improving society but how to set about it. He or she should be introduced to it gradually and have the opportunity of discovering at an early stage the sort of world he or she wishes to spend the rest of his or her life.

The present trend for multiplying Societies might mean that we might not only have Societies for the Prevention of Crime but also Societies for the spreading of Crime. One would now wish there was some Foundation concerned with leadership training on sound foundations designed by Society and Schools.

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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."

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