


WHY RISK YOUR LIFE?



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

U.N.P.



DON'T RISK A SKID ON YOUR OLD SMOOTH TYRES



TRADE THEM IN NOW AT
RICHARD PIERIS & CO LTD

VOL V. No. 47

Organ of the United National Party
 Rgd. Office: No. 238, Galle Rd., Colombo

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1952

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

PRICE 5 CENTS

Why The U. N. P. Deserves The Country's Support

WHEN the new Prime Minister launched the General Election six months ahead of time, he crossed the Rubicon, burned his boats behind him, and has boldly challenged the political opponents of the UNP to an open fight on the clear and unambiguous issues of Totalitarianism or Democracy.

Let there be no doubt about it. This is the stark choice the country has to make. Do the citizens of Ceylon want the barrack-room security of Communism (where no man is free to choose his job or to do his own business or to cultivate his own little plot of ground, but must go where the State orders him to go) or do the citizens of Ceylon want a State modelled on that of Sweden, Denmark, or Switzerland? Do they prefer peaceful progress with the assistance of the advanced nations of the West and of Japan in the East or do they prefer starvation and bloodshed as the result of a stupid 'revolutionary upheaval, which will only increase the poverty and disease that still encumber this fair land through no fault of its present rulers. Do the people of this country desire to see this land of theirs... turned into a second Korea with all the appalling suffering it will entail, except for the revolutionary leaders who know how to look after themselves and their families while the families of the poor man will be caught up in the fires of civil war with no place to hide?

It is true that there is a good deal of poverty in this country. It is true that there is far more inequality than there need be. But it is also true that the present rulers of Ceylon realise this and admit it, and are worried that they could not progress faster in eliminating these conditions. In the past four years, nevertheless, a great deal of fine work has been done. Can anyone deny this? More schools have been built for the poor than in the previous fifty years, and never in the past 150 years have so many model houses been built for the peasants as the Minister of Agriculture (who is the new Prime Minister) has done during the past four years. His record was 3,000 peasant homes erected during the past year alone. Never has such a feat of building been achieved in the rural areas at any time in the past.

Then come to the port of Colombo. There the dynamic Minister of Transport and Works has with amazing speed set in motion a scheme of port development which in a few years will convert Colombo from a 19th century harbour into one of the most modern anchorages in the world. But for this scheme Ceylon would soon become one of the backward countries in Asia considering the vast strides being made in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. For fifteen years the British Colonial Government had been tinkering with plans to modernise the port of Colombo before the second world war began, but nothing was achieved beyond the passing to and fro of proposals and plans none of which reached the blue-print stage. The British genius

for muddling through did not get beyond the muddling phase. What Sir John Kotelawala has accomplished will, therefore, remain a monument to him for all time. The great modern port of Colombo which he is building is fame enough for any man.

Can any intellectually honest critic therefore, say that the past four years have been years of neglect and indolence on the part of the UNP Government, a government who for the first time found themselves confronted with all the responsibilities and hazards of independence? Are not the few items in their record which I have just mentioned taken alone a wonderful achievement for the all too brief period of four years? Can any government, revolutionary or otherwise, get into its stride in four years? Is four years not far too brief a period in which to judge a man or a government?

In four years, therefore, a vast number of model homes have been built for the peasants of this country, a large number of schools have been erected for their children (for children, mind you, who had no schooling whatever in the past), and a great port development scheme has been set going which will place Colombo in the vanguard of the ports of the world. All this in four years.

But this is not all. On the agricultural front there is the gigantic Gal Oya Scheme, which at one stroke will do more to help us to feed ourselves than any single scheme in the past. It will also provide work, homes and sustenance for some part of Ceylon's rapidly increasing population.

And what about the new towns built for flood victims and the thousands of model working class homes built in a large number of towns with government aid? Have these things not been done?

It must be admitted, however, that the present Government has a bad record as regards the housing needs of the middle class. But this was the special charge of the ex-Minister of Health, Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, who did nothing whatever while he was in office to promote the building of houses for the middle class. As a matter of fact, he actually aided and abetted the building of houses for the well-to-do by exempting houses with a rental of over Rs. 250 from the operation of the Rent Restriction Act. The middle class, therefore, had the terrible mortification of seeing palatial houses being erected for the better-off classes at rents which were equivalent to the income of the average middle class family. And it is this self-same Mr. Bandaranaike who keeps repeating that he left the Government because it was not doing enough for the masses.

Very gullible must the middle class man be who believes him.

But Mr. Bandaranaike, it must be remembered, is a disciple of that one-time famous psychologist, M. Coue, who taught his followers the fundamentally profound truth that if they kept repeating anything to themselves often enough they would ultimately come to believe it. Now I am perfectly convinced that Mr. Bandaranaike seriously believes the curiously inaccurate things he keeps saying about him-

self because he has repeated them so often on public platforms and to select circles of admirers. But it is to be hoped, however that he has not hypnotised any members of the middle class (a muddleheaded class as a matter of fact, who display often a pathetic aptitude for brain-fuddling) into believing some of the funny stories he relates to public audiences.


Another admittedly black spot in the record of the present government is the hospital services. This too was for four years the responsibility of Mr. Bandaranaike, who has not yet vouchsafed the public with an account of his stewardship. Brilliant psychologist that he is he draws attention away from his own shortcomings by shouting: "Tu quoque" to his erstwhile colleagues on the Government Benches. However, his successor, the late Mr. D. S.

Senanayake, has already set in motion a number of measures for clearing up the mess Mr. Bandaranaike left him.

By A. S. Morrison

Now, for the future. What can the country look forward to? Can it trust the promises and pledges of the new Prime Minister? Is he a real leader, strong enough to keep his pledges, clever enough to implement them, and is he sufficiently devoted to the cause of the whole people as opposed to the privileged section of them to carry his colleagues with him in the task of creating a genuine Welfare State on the lines of that Sweden, Denmark or Switzerland?

(Continued on page 2)



FENNER'S BELTING

"PYRAMID Z"

RUBBER IMPREGNATED SOLID WOVEN HAIR BELTING

"PYRAMID Z"

FOR TROUBLE-FREE, EFFICIENT POWER TRANSMISSION

In places where very dry, dusty air or stifling, humid heat is prevalent, "Pyramid Z", transmits the full load without overstress.

"PYRAMID Z"

FOR GREATER HOLDING ABILITY — NO BELT SLIP.

The anti-slip driving face prevents slippage even when the atmosphere is so damp that the pulleys are actually wet.


"PYRAMID Z"

The Last Letter in Perfect Belting

Sole Agents

BROWN & CO., LTD.

Established 1875



COLOMBO—HATTON—NAWALAPITIYA

Why The U. N. P. Deserves the Country's Support

(Continued from page 1)

These are questions any honest political student must ask in the new situation in which the country finds itself as the result of a new pilot being placed at the State's helm.

By way of answer to these questions I as a close student of affairs, can state without hesitation that the New Pilot can be implicitly trusted for the following reasons:—

- (1) He is the able son of a great father.
- (2) He has able and sincere lieutenants.
- (3) He has a great record of work as Minister of Agriculture and Lands.
- (4) He abhors the sight of poverty and his highly enlightened

social conscience will not permit him to ignore the problems with which poverty confronts the State.

- (5) He is reliably reputed to be a constructive Socialist
- (6) He has a sufficient grasp of practical affairs not to embark upon wild-cat schemes for social betterment.
- (7) He starts his premiership with the benediction of all classes.
- (8) In continuing his father's work for the establishment of a welfare State he will have the goodwill and support of the wealthy classes and of the European interests in this country, and above all

- (9) He has already established a great reputation for integrity and for an inability to suffer crooked men gladly.

During the past four years the foundations for a Brighter Lanka have been laid. Now the Main Building has to be erected on these foundations. If the Contractor and the Workmen begin to quarrel at this crucial stage, not only will the building not come up, but also the foundations will be destroyed.

Therefore, this is not the time for revolutionary upheavals or for the scatter-brained schemes of the Marxists, whose chief disqualification is that in the past they have shown a remarkable inability to get on amongst themselves. Government is not a matter of dogma. It is a matter for practical men, not for visionaries and power-drunk theorists, whose intolerance of any other view but their own marks them out as a danger to the community.

Are men who rant and rave when you disagree with their views fit to rule a country? We know what Hitler did and how he ended.

Besides, all good men and true (and women too) in this little land must first of all realise that Lanka is a very vulnerable country and that her people live on the sale of three staple commodities to markets which lie entirely within the orbit of the Western Democracies. Deprived of these markets for two weeks, the Government will go bankrupt, and in three months time no food will

enter our ports from abroad since there will be no money with which to pay for it.

This is what will happen if the country elects a government of Marxist Madmen. Ceylon is not China or India, which can look after themselves if cut adrift from the markets of the world. Ceylon is a tiny country (although the death of her first Prime Minister drew world tributes). If Ceylon goes Red, she will be like a cock-boat floating, bottom up, on the wide Atlantic. Given another chance, therefore, under its new, strong and young leader—a leader imbued with great social ideals—the UNP can be relied upon to deliver the goods. And the goods cannot be delivered without the co-operation of other great and friendly nations of the world—the U.K., U.S.A., India, Pakistan, and Japan. And these countries will not cooperate with Ceylon unless Ceylon has a government which they can trust and which does not trample upon their legitimate interests here. With the aid of the various United Nations organisations and the International Monetary Fund and other international institutions poverty can be abolished, the health of the population greatly improved, and a series of industrial and agricultural enterprises firmly established so as to raise the national income and elevate the standard of living of the masses.

These things cannot be achieved through revolution and by the destruction of our foreign relationships. This country has got to co-operate with the great Western and Eastern nations who are willing to help her. Any other course would be suicide.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PREMIER

Sir,

1. The news that a scheme to perpetuate the memory of the late revered Prime Minister is under contemplation is very welcome. It is trusted that in addition to other forms of memorials, the scheme will definitely include provision for the publication in Sinhalese, English and Tamil of a comprehensive biography of the leader with a selection of his speeches and writings. This item is of paramount and urgent value. It would be interesting to note that the Pakistan Government has taken in hand the task of publishing the biography of Mr. Jinnah and has commissioned an experienced writer from the United Kingdom for the purpose.

2. There is another matter which I wish to refer to. The suggestion made in the columns of the press regarding the disposal of the ashes of Mr. Senanayake is one which is pre-eminently worthy of being acted upon, if I might say so with all respect. It would indeed be very desirable if the ashes of the late leader are made to mingle with the

waters of Ceylon at the several identical spots where Mahatma Gandhi's ashes were cast. More than being an honour to the memory of a patriot, who obtained self Government for Ceylon, without the majority of people even realizing what was being done, the casting of the ashes would be an elevating experience to the public mind of the present generation and would be a source of inspiration for the future.

One of the enduring foundations, on which the edifice of self government will have to be built, is the respect which people of the country pay to our own local institutions and personalities, whenever honour could appropriately be shown. The case of the late Prime Minister is one such instance which affords the Ceylon public a suitable opportunity in this regard. An omission to render honour would be a dereliction of duty to the nation as well as a dereliction on the part of the nation.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM.

156, Hulstsdorp Street, Colombo.

Washington's Final Respects to Late Ceylon Premier

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1

THE "living presence of a free and democratic Ceylon" is a monument to that country's late Prime Minister Don Stephen Senanayake.

These words of eulogy were spoken here today by Donald D. Kennedy, director of the U.S. State Department's Office of South Asian affairs, when official Washington gathered for a memorial service to the Ceylonese leader who died March 22.

Included among those joining the Ceylon Ambassador to the United States, G. C. S. Corea, and his wife in the services held in the U.S. Department of Interior auditorium were British Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks, Canadian Ambassador Hume Wrong, Indian Ambassador B. R. Sen, and Australian Ambassador Percy Spender.

D. W. Rajapathirana, alternate Ceylon delegate to the World Bank, led the meeting in a Buddhist ritual. He explained that the late Prime Minister was a devout Buddhist.

Ambassador Sen termed the Ceylonese leader "a symbol of that new spirit now stirring the masses in Africa and Asia—of the awakening of the common man to his inherent rights as a human being."

Don Stephen Senanayake's death was described by Ambassador Corea as a loss not only to Ceylon, but "to all freedom-loving democratic people."

During his eulogy Kennedy saluted the late Ceylonese leader's son, Dudley Senanayake, who has been chosen to succeed his father. "Like his father, he is a devoted servant of his people and deeply desires the well-being and progress of his country. He now has a singular opportunity to advance his father's dreams," Kennedy concluded.—(USIS).

FREEDOM

from Want —

from Fear —

from Care —

from Worry—

Can only be Ensured

by **INSURANCE**

Whether it be

LIFE

MOTOR

FIRE

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION Etc., Etc.

Consult:

TRUST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

First Floor,

Grams: Gaffoor Buildings,
"Cotrust" COLOMBO I.

Dial:
3600

C.C.C. FERTILISERS

FOR OVER 40 YEARS THE LEADING NAME IN
THE FERTILISER INDUSTRY OF CEYLON.

THE
**COLOMBO
COMMERCIAL
COMPANY**
LTD

Grams: COSSACK P.O. Box 33, Colombo Telephone 5351

INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN—LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED

W
H
I
T
E
W
A
Y
S
O
A
P
T
H
E
B
E
S
T
W
A
S
H
I
N
G
S
O
A
P

Increase of Country's Revenue 1951 Customs Duty ..Chief Source

THERE was an increase in the country's revenue for 1950-51 which was Rs. 910 million as against Rs. 623 million for 1949-50, states the Acting Deputy Secretary to the Treasury in his Administration Report for 1951. The chief source of revenue still was the Customs duties, providing 57.98 per cent. of the total of the year's revenue. There was an increase in expenditure from Rs. 563 million in 1949-50 to Rs. 804 million in 1950-51.

The actual figures relating to Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1950-51 are Rs. 910,163,590 and Rs. 804,903,671. The total revenue includes Rs. 65,999,473.55 Railway revenue and Rs. 8,219,003.28 Electrical Department revenue. The total expenditure includes railway expenditure Rs. 72,762,646.11 and expenditure on Electrical Department Rs. 8,219,003.28. The revenue from the Electrical Department represents the net amount after a sum of Rs. 3,677,434.85 was transferred to the current account of the Electrical Department in order that this sum may be ultimately transferred to the Reserve Fund of the Electrical Department. The neat appreciable revenue was derived from Income Tax, Estate Duty Stamps, Excess Profits Duty which amounted to Rs. 152,150,614.74 or 16.72 per cent. of the total year's revenue.

FOOD SUPPLIES COST RS. 442 MILLION

The Treasury has undertaken the work of direct payments for food-stuffs from abroad, as from March, 1950. Hitherto this work was done by the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom who has been relieved from this duty. Flour and milk powder were purchased in the Australian, Canadian, Pakistan, Dutch and United States markets while stocks of sugar were made available from Mauritius through the good offices of the U.K. Ministry of Food, London, and were also bought from Peru and San Francisco through private firms. Payments were effected by letters of credit established through the commercial banks in Colombo.

Rice supplies were obtained from Siam, Pakistan and Burma under agreements entered into with the Governments there and payments made, in the case of Burma, through semi-letters of credit remitting the cost of sterling to the Union Bank of Burma's account with the Bank of England. A quantity of Pakistan rice was purchased direct from private suppliers in Karachi, and the balance through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Pakistan Government.

Food payments made during the period under review amount to Rs. 442,061,656.03.

CEYLON EMBASSIES ABROAD

The total payments made by the High Commissioner for Ceylon in the United Kingdom during 1950-51 was Rs. 1,206,533.16. His receipts totalled Rs. 580,970.42. The payments represented salaries of the Embassy staff allowances to Ceylonese officers on study tours and conferences, and Scholars on Government scholarships in the U.K. and other miscellaneous payments on behalf of Government Departments. Now that he has been relieved of the work of payment on account of foodstuffs, the volume of disbursements has been considerably reduced.

The total payments and receipts during 1950-51 in respect of the Ceylon Embassies in U.S.A., Australia, India, Pakistan, Singapore, Burma,

(Continued on page 7)

GENERAL ELECTION TRANSPORT

Anyone who has not yet volunteered the use of his/her transport on Polling days at the forthcoming General Elections and who is NOT a Government Servant is kindly requested to do so immediately and to send in details of his/her car(s)/Van(s)/Lorry(ies) stating Registration Number(s) and personnel carrying capacity to:

Hon. Organiser, U. N. P. Transport
P. O. Box 751,
Colombo

WITHOUT DELAY

*Martell
makes friends*



MARTELL
Cognac

THE BRANDY FOR A PERFECT INTRODUCTION
THREE STAR CORDON BLEU

PYNOL—Pine Disinfectant

Ensures sensation of cleanliness
and health



Nature's delightful Germicide
and Deodorant

a **B. C. C. Product**

Obtainable at all Good Stores.

CHETTINAD CORPORATION LTD.

FOR

All Your Requirements of Hardware etc.

Importers & Stockists : of Galv. sheets, asbestos sheets, cements, paints and colours : wirenails : barbed wire, galv. pipings. B. I. sheets and plates.

Constructional steels of all descriptions such as Rounds, Flats, Squares, Joists, Channels & Angles.

And all kinds of Estate supplies as Aluminium Tea Chest linings, hoops, etc. etc.

Chettinad Corporation Ltd.

116/118, Keyzer Street, Colombo.

"Financo" Telegrams.

Telephone: 4276 & 4277

The Spirit of personal service—the unselfish effort to give our guests that little extra that money cannot buy—has been a tradition among all our staff, throughout these years. Almost every worthwhile amenity in local touring has originated by CEYLON TOURS. Our excursions are numerous, varied and most carefully planned to show you as much as possible in special Luxury Motor-Coaches.

CEYLON TOURS

Grams : 'TOURSCO'

'Phone : 4012.

P & O and B. I.

REGULAR PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICES

FROM COLOMBO

TO

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

CONNECTIONS VIA BOMBAY TO
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

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

AGENTS

● COLOMBO

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

P.O. Box No. 94. Tel. 2381 (3 lines)

The Importer Versus Private Enterprise*(From A Correspondent)*

THIS country is very largely dependent on the willingness and the buying power abroad to maintain a high standard of prosperity in respect of the main agricultural sources of wealth. In the circumstances, it must be prepared for fluctuations in prices abroad, for changes in demand, and other causes which are beyond its control. This means that agricultural industries can face precarious conditions which are not of our making. The Government has accordingly very wisely decided to encourage industrial development in this country, and has expressed its desire in a manner not to be misunderstood. It would be good for Ceylon to have a balanced economy, so that industry, if spread on a fairly wide scale, would make up for losses during a depression period. No country can count entirely upon foreign markets. It would create a kind of dependence which is dangerous. The State must accordingly depend to a great extent on industrial developments created by private enterprise to sustain the local economy in times of difficulty, and also to raise the living standards of the people through the high rate of industrial wages.

There is accordingly very much to be said for private enterprise, but this position does not seem to be realised by the importer who, having a wide range to choose from in the matter of articles to be imported, is yet unwilling to subject himself to reasonable and necessary restraints in order to make local industry prosper. The importer is not concerned that there should be a home market for local industry. He does not realise the advantages he himself enjoyed when, during the recent war period, supplies from abroad were cut off, and he had to depend upon local enterprise for its products. The importer has a short memory for favours done. As soon as he is free, he takes a line of action which is entirely inimical to local manufacture. His profits being large, all he is concerned is that he should be free to import as much as he likes from abroad. Private enterprise in local manufacture might have to bear unfair competition, the public may have to pay much more for imported articles, there will be no employment for the local worker in industry, but what does all this matter to him? The profit motive triumphs over all other considerations.

No local industry, of course, could ask for any consideration in which the standard of production falls below the imported articles to any marked degree. But when locally manufactured goods are of an equal quality, and are sometimes even better, there is reason to protest against such an attitude. This country is not sufficiently developed to import on such a large scale and expect local industry to stand up against such heavy competition. Even in a vast country like India, every precaution is taken to eliminate both external and internal competition. It is obvious, therefore, that with our limited market in which saturation point is quickly reached, there should be strong and effective protection for local industry. Local industry cannot be subjected to the interests of the importer who in buying finished products from abroad forgets completely that the Government itself has an interest in seeing that the sources of employment in this country for the worker should not be imperilled or abolished.

The local glassware industry is in a difficult position as a result of heavy competition from abroad for which the importer is responsible. At present, under the conditions imposed by I P R A, the importer is allowed to import three half-pint tumblers for every one half-pint tumbler he buys from local manufacture. Local manufacture needs

protection in respect of these half-pint tumblers and chimneys only. The proportion now maintained has proved to be utterly inadequate to prevent disastrous conditions prevailing in the glassware industry. The local industry has asked that these proportions be reversed. The locally produced tumblers are cheaper than the imported varieties. They are as good in quality, and in some cases better. The public will not have to suffer in any way under the reversal of these proportions but, on the contrary, will greatly benefit. The importer must realise that he has a large field of importation to work in even after this necessary restriction has been imposed upon him. It is not proper that locally manufactured stocks should be allowed to accumulate merely because of unfair competition. It must also be remembered that Government exercises control over the price position in regard to locally manufactured tumblers. The price presently fixed is unremunerative, and this has been demonstrated on the basis of duly audited figures. At Rs. 42 per gross, the public can buy at a much cheaper rate than has to be paid for any imported variety. There is every reason why the Government should afford real and effective protection to the glassware industry which has been built up by private enterprise, with Ceylonese capital and which affords employment to about 300 workers and their dependants.

Also, under the existing regulation, private enterprise is placed under a needless handicap. A bold policy of support of local industry is necessary all along the line. The private enterprises in industry in this country have all come into existence recently. They have not had time to build up reserves, especially as Government has imposed price controls which allow them next to nothing in the way of margins of profits. This attitude is not good for industry. It prevents necessary developments. It is necessary that Government should now formulate a considered and comprehensive policy in regard to the future of industry. Government should see that it allows no loopholes for defeating the objects it has in view. Under any concession granted by Government, it is possible for example that the importer could bring into this country any quantity of tumblers which is just a little less or just a little more in size than the half-pint tumbler. Whilst the local manufacturer is held down to exacting terms, it should not be possible for the importer to act in a manner contrary to the wishes of the Government and contrary to the legitimate interests of the local manufacturer who is fighting a desperate battle to merely survive, under a variety of adverse conditions. The public should adopt a sensible attitude towards local manufacture.

*(Continued on page 5)***PHILATELIC MEMENTO**

FOLDERS containing commemorative stamps and first-day covers, personally autographed by the late Premier D. S. Senanayake, are among the treasured possession of a Colombo philatelist, Mr. A. W. Fernando, of Frankfort Place.

They form what their owner believes to be a rare memento of the late Prime Minister. The first-day covers bear these important dates in Ceylon's recent history: November 25, 1947, commemorating the inauguration of Ceylon's first Parliament; and February 4, 1949 and 1950, (Independence Day anniversaries).

Each cover and folder bears the bold, legible signature, D. S. Senanayake.

BUILDING UP THE NATION

Refresher Courses For 600 Trainees

THE Education Department has made arrangements to hold residential holiday courses for 600 teacher trainees for adult education at Polgolla, Uyanwatte and Mirigama Government Training Colleges from April 28th to May 5th. The purpose of this Adult Education course is generally to train teachers for adult education work, but the special feature of the course is the training of personnel who in turn will be able to guide the citizens of this country to understand the problems that have to be faced and to note how the Government is planning to, and is actually solving them. One of the steps towards the goal, namely, the creation of a healthy public opinion, is the study of facts regarding the country's problems and a study of the work of the Government to which the people of the country have entrusted the task of building up the Nation.

A NATION AT WORK

It has been decided that the adult education course should begin with the examination of the Budget. This is the Government's plan. With this study as the overall picture of the Government's plan, the trainees will study in detail some of the most important aspects of the Nation at work. The aim of the Government is national well-being and its work, the achievement of national well-being. The student begins with a study of the Island's resources in terms of the existing population and its growth. The resources are analysed into National Resources such as agriculture and industries and Human Resources. Each of these is examined in detail and this is followed by a study of the utilization of these resources by the Government.

Special arrangements have been made to ensure that the social and cultural aspects of adult education receive due attention. Community singing under the leadership of Mr. Ananda Samarakone will be a regular feature. Dramatic entertainments both by outside artistes of repute and by the trainees themselves are being arranged. Besides experienced teachers and other specialists, lecturers and group leaders

THE DEPARTED LEADER

Our eyes behold the glory of the Leader who is gone,
At the sounding of his bugle blast a nation reborn,
Grieve not fellow citizens, let not your hearts be torn,
For Lanka is marching on.
His strength was as the strength of ten, because his heart was pure,
He ventured neck or nothing like a man who know no fear,
Oh! my friends be jubilant his name will long endure,
While Lanka marches on.
Before he started living, he learnt just how to LIVE,
He grappled hard with Mother earth amidst the falling dew,
Because he gloried labour and shewed us how to GIVE,
That Lanka is marching on,
Queen and Lord and peasant extol his mighty fame
Still loftier than the world suspects, will men revere his name
High flier of the warrior race he won the Freedom's game
And Lanka marches on.

C. P. M. ABEYSEKERA.

for the course are being selected from among officers of various Government Departments and other agencies engaged in nation building activities. Educational excursions to places of interest are being arranged.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

On the subject—A Nation at Work—the topics of discussion will be the Budget, the sources of revenue and the distribution of expenditure, the development of national wealth, social services, utility services, administration, defence and external affairs, legislature, pensions, public debt; the problems connected with growth of population. In connection with agricultural resources animal husbandry and fisheries, will be discussed, besides industrial resources in relation to raw materials and power, and the need to educate people—young and adult to develop—traditional skills and crafts.

As regards human resources, the incidence of disease will be discussed and the organization and administration of the health services, health units, control of disease, sanitation. Control of disease will form a wide field for discussion and study. With a view to training in self-help, there will be an examination of the co-operative movement and its place in the building of the nation, the growth of the movement and types of Co-operative Societies.

OMEGA.

THE IMPORTER VERSUS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

(Continued from page 4)

It should not discriminate unfairly against the local product. In India the public deliberately patronizes local products by an intelligent preference. The Indian Government protects local industry in that country very effectively. Ceylon's industrial future is in the hands of the Government and of the public. Both must give a rational support to local enterprise. Only in this way can the country's industrial future be made secure.

The one and only—
Baby Soap

THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIAL WORKS LTD COLOMBO

CAMEL HAIR BELTING

The World's Finest

Sole Agents
HARRISONS & CROSFIELD, LTD.
(Incorporated in England. Liability of members is limited)

COLOMBO
GAS & WATER
CO., LTD.

Ministers to Comfort

The Necessary Link

TO
WELL-COOKED FOOD &
PLENTY OF CHEAP HOT WATER

P.O. BOX 64
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND—MEMBERS' LIABILITY LIMITED
COLOMBO (4)

THE CEYLON WHARFAGE COMPANY, LIMITED COLOMBO

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED

Clearing, Forwarding, Bonding, Shipping and Motor Transport Department

Goods cleared through Customs, and

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

Telephone 2291

Post Box 169
COLOMBO

REMEMBER TUCKERS, LTD.
A HOUSEHOLD WORD FOR ALL YOUR MOTORING TROUBLES.

PHONE 7242

GRAMS TUCKERS

HE'S A HAPPIER BABY ON Allenburys



for he has no feeding troubles and Mummy knows that Allenburys will keep him happy and healthy. Easily adjusted to suit babies of all ages, Allenburys Foods are humanised to assist digestibility.



MADE BY ALLEN & HANBURY LTD. LONDON

Agents for Ceylon



Friday, April 18, 1952

WE ASK COUNTRY FOR MANDATE

The first election under Dominion status takes place next month when the country will be asked to choose its legislators. The party system of government has been in existence for five years now and it is on the party ticket that the various candidates will go to the polls. The United National Party has decided to contest nearly two-thirds of the total number of seats and the issue before the voters in these electorates is crystal clear. Our Party stands for freedom and democracy. Those who oppose us are committed to a way of life that is foreign and repugnant to us. We believe in allowing every man, woman and child in our country to lead his or her own life without interference. The creed of our enemies is regimentation. We cannot for a moment imagine that there is anybody in Ceylon who would willingly give up those rights which we all cherish so much and for which great patriots lived and died. The late Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who brought us

out of the wilderness, is no longer with us but his life's work must be continued. The political freedom he won for Ceylon has to be matched by development in the social and economic fields. This development can only be effected if the processes of government continue to follow the democratic pattern. Our Party and our Party alone represents that pattern and all we need is a mandate from the people to proceed with the great projects which the wisdom of our dead leader brought into being.

An unhealthy and selfish desire for office has led to some defections from our ranks but we would appear to be better off without them than with them. Those who would bargain with us and leave our fold when their bluff is called are unworthy of the high principles which the Father of the Nation set before our Party when it was first formed. As we have emphasised time and again we have no room in our Party for time-servers or place-seekers. We ask from our candidates that they dedicate themselves to the service of our country without any thought of office or preferment. If this standard is too high for some of our erstwhile supporters, the sooner the break came, the better would it be for our country. We can now go to the polls confident in the knowledge that our Party is represented by men of unimpeachable integrity and singleness of purpose. It is now left to the country to give us the mandate we need.

NEW MEDICAL SET-UP IN OPERATION
LAST PARLIAMENT'S NOTABLE LEGISLATIVE ACT

ONE of the last acts initiated by the late Prime Minister who carried the portfolio of Health and Local Government as well after the previous Minister crossed the floor of the House of Representatives, is the enactment of the Health Services Act, No. 12. This Act provides for the constitution and responsibilities of the Department of Health and for the establishment of Regional Hospitals Boards and Hospital Committees and to secure more efficient administration by the Local Authorities in relation to Public Health. It is one of the notable pieces of legislation passed by the last Parliament and came into force on the day of the dissolution of that august body. Its aim is to implement as far as is considered desirable and immediately practicable the recommendations of Dr. Cumpston regarding the reform of the medical and sanitary services in the Island.

The New Act introduced a re-organization of the present Department of Medical and Sanitary Services and a new policy for the administration of Government hospitals.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Henceforth the department will be known and designated as the De-

By Jurgen

partment of Health, consisting of three divisions—Medical Services, Public Health Services and Laboratory Services. The Department shall be responsible for carrying out the following objects and purposes:—

- (a) the provision of establishments and services (including courses of training) necessary for the prevention and treatment of disease and generally for the preservation and promotion of the health of the people;
- (b) the encouragement of study and research in subjects relating to health, by the grant of scholarships and other facilities to persons employed or proposed to be employed in the Department and by the grant of financial aid and other assistance to institutions providing courses of study or engaged in research in such subjects; and
- (c) the taking, development or encouragement of measures for the investigation or prevention of disease and for the improvement of the public health, including research and epidemiological investigations and the dissemination of information.

(Continued on page 7)

FERTILISERS

of Best Quality for all Crops

A. BAUR & CO. LTD.
COLOMBO

BROUGHAMS

The Store for Service and Courtesy

FURNITURE-FURNISHINGS-LINENS
CARPETS-RUGS-LINOLEUMS
CURTAINS-PELMETS-UPHOLSTERY
MATTRESSES-PILLOWS-CUSHIONS
CHINA GLASSWARE-CUTLERY
KITCHEN UTENSILS-HARDWARE
LAMP SHADES-POLISHES-VENETIAN
BLINDS-TATS-SPRING ROLLER
BLINDS, CANE & GARDEN FURNITURE,
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

GET IT AT BROUGHAMS ALWAYS

YORK ARCADE, FORT, COLOMBO.
P. O. BOX 75.

ROWLANDS
The Motor People
TUARET RD COLOMBO

NEW MEDICAL SET-UP IN OPERATION

(Continued from page 6)

HEALTH COUNCIL

Chief among the features of the new Act is the establishment of a Consultative Council to be known as the Health Council whose function shall be from time to time to make recommendations with a view to securing the improvement of the services provided by the Department and to tender advice to the Minister on matters referred to the Council for such advice. The Council shall consist of the Director, the three Deputy Directors and not more than five other officers of the Department nominated by the Minister, three of whom must be respectively officers of the medical, surgical and obstetrical sections of the Department. The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Dr. W. G. Wickremasinghe is to be the first Director of Health under the new set-up. Dr. L. G. Blaze will be Deputy Director of Medical Services. Dr. D. L. J. Kahawita will be Deputy Director of Public Health Services, and Dr. D. L. B. E. Seneviratne of the Medical Research Institute, will be the Deputy Director of the new division of Laboratory Services.

CUMPTON PROPOSALS ADOPTED

It will be seen that the reform of the organization of the Department into three divisions each in charge of a Deputy Director under the general direction of the Director, is in line with the Cumpston proposals. It was one of his suggestions that the nomination should be changed. Dr. Cumpston urged that the title of Department of Medical and Sanitary Services with its "out-moded and unpleasant connotations" be replaced by that of "Department of Health", symbolising the essential unity of curative and preventive medicine as means of safeguarding the health of the community. When the recommendations are implemented in due course, more effective co-ordination and co-operation between the three branches in the common endeavour of fighting disease will certainly ensue. A notable provision of the Act is the Constitution of Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Committees in the various Provinces which will be implemented in the future when most if not all, the deficiencies spotlighted by Dr. Cumpston in his report would disappear once the new order achieves its aims.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

THE United Nations Appeal for Children has opened a campaign in Pakistan for voluntary contributions to help finance programs of the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund. The drive began in Karachi with a showing of U.N. documentary films and with parades in cities and towns. The U.N. appeal conducts for raising programs to supplement governmental appropriations of member nations to UNICEF.

The principle of absolute "equal rights" has boomeranged against the women behind the Iron Curtain, according to Mrs. Olive Remington Goldman, U.S. representative to the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women. She told the commission in Geneva that the Communists use the principle of equality as a ruse to force female citizens into hard and hazardous work. She spoke in opposition to a Soviet bloc motion calling

for so-called equal employment of women in all occupations and trade.

India announces that work will start immediately on 65 co-operative farm projects that are expected to benefit 53 million people throughout the rural areas of the country. An integral part of India's agricultural development program is to increase food production through technical knowledge. American experts have been requested to help train Indian agriculturists and village leaders in the latest farming methods.

Catholic clergymen in Hungary are considered not fit to teach theology if they fail to accept Communist charges that United Nations troops in Korea are engaging in germ warfare. An article in Kereszt, a weekly organ of the state-dominated priests, attacks Dr. Mihaly Marcell and the staff of his theological academy. The article notes that the clergymen apparently did not learn their lesson from the Grosz trial. Grosz was a Hungarian archbishop sentenced to 15 years in prison for not accepting the doctrines of the Communist regime.—(USIS).

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO LATE PREMIER

A SPECIAL religious service in memory of the late Premier, Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, sponsored by the Ittapanana North Rural Development Society was held on 29th March at the Miriswatta Temple. This service at which representatives of Ittapanana North Rural Development Society, Co-operative Stores Society, Rubber Producers' Co-operative Society, Co-operative Agricultural and Produce Society, Community Centre, Wishaka Samiti and Mahila Samiti of Ittapanana, were present, was well attended. The gathering having offered flowers at the Vihare, expressed their grief at the untimely death of Mr. Senanayake, Ceylon's noblest citizen and father of the nation, and prayed that he may attain Nibbana.

While expressing their happiness at the appointment of Mr. Dudley Senanayake as the Prime Minister, the gathering invoked the blessings of Gods to spare him long life.—(Pitigala Cor.).

INCREASE IN COUNTRY'S REVENUE 1951

(Continued from page 3)

Ceylon Trade Commissioner in Bombay, and Ceylon Consulate in Indonesia are as shown below.

	Payments Receipts	
	Rs.	Rs.
Ceylon Embassy in U.S.A.	684,137.52	32,083.32
Ceylon Embassy in Australia	132,229.00	3,638.04
Ceylon Embassy in India	159,420.24	2,841.82
Ceylon Embassy in Pakistan	225,798.40	8,350.94
Ceylon Embassy in Singapore and Malaya	105,306.90	3,689.31
Ceylon Legation in Burma	178,217.04	7,468.34
Ceylon Trade Comr. in Bombay	97,739.88	8,437.57
Ceylon Consulate in Indonesia	71,644.52	2,643.50

SENEX.

Hardware
Cement
"Pound Mark" Roofing Tiles
Momi & Plywood Chests
Aluminium Lining
Food Grains
Etc., Etc.

Always in stock and at most Competitive Prices

JAFFERJEE BROTHERS

161, PRINCE STREET, PETTAH, COLOMBO
Tele : 3895/4863.

"Highland Queen" Scotch Whisky
(5 year old)

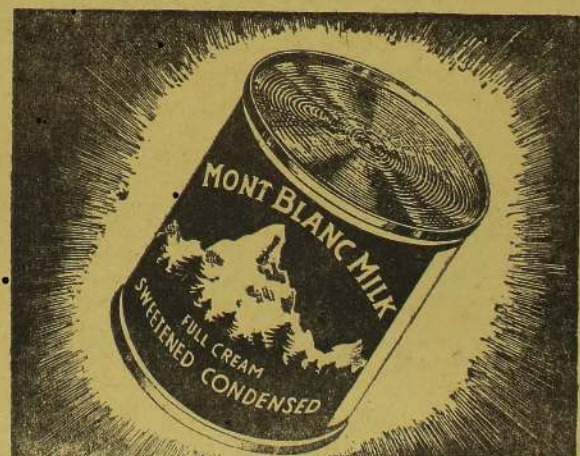
"Highland Queen" 15 year old
Scotch Liquer Whisky

Thos. Hine & Co's Cognac Brandies

Dressler's German Lager

Sole Agents

J. A. D. VICTORIA



MONT BLANC

SWEETENED CONDENSED

ALSO RECOMMENDED FOR INFANT FEEDING

MILK

NOW AT ALL GOOD STORES

Sole Importers

VOLKART BROTHERS
COLOMBO

Heirlooms of History—25

Dakkhina Vihare Miscalled Elala Sohana

A TREE covered hillock situated a few hundred yards south of the Sacred Bo-tree at Anuradhapura, adjoining the Kurunegala road which was popularly known as Elala's tomb, has now been identified as the site of the ancient Dakkhina Stupa, as the result of excavations carried out by the Archaeological Department. Half a century ago Ceylon's pioneer Archaeologist, Mr. H. C. P. Bell, held this opinion that the site was not that of Elala's tomb but it was not accepted by many who still believe that the site is traditionally connected with the Tamil Ruler slain in single combat by the Sinhalese King Dutugemunu. In his Administration Report for 1896, Bell states that the examination of this tree-covered hillock revealed the remains of a stupa. The wide trenches from north and east disclosed a brick wall of the ancient dagaba, the cutting giving a vertical height of sixty feet. Pushing the excavations further the outlines—so much as remain—of the three concentric ambulatories (pesadawal) and of the garba (bell-shaped super structure) truncated and much broken have been approximately traced.

Thupa Built by Kanitta Tissa

According to the Mahavansa, Elala's body was cremated and his ashes deposited in a tomb at the spot where he fell "near the southern gate of the city". This site would therefore be in the neighbourhood of the "Dakshina Vihare" constructed by the warrior Uttiya, half a century later in the reign of Wattagamini Abaya. Perhaps the thupa which was built by Kanitta Tissa (165-193 A.D.) may be this Dakshinarama mentioned in the Dipavansa. On the East the ambulatories cannot be fixed as the collapse has been too complete. Worked out from the partial segment laid bare the perimeter of the dagaba is about 564 feet whilst the circumference of the bottom of the garba above the ambulatories is somewhat less. This dagaba ranks as fourth in size of the six large dagabas: Abhayagiri, Jetavanarama, Ruanvelli, Dakshina, Mirisavetiya and Kiribat Vehera. This large dagaba resembled its fellows in having at the cardinal faces off-set, wings, or screens stone-built. Deeper cutting revealed bricks laid in step form, each successive course projecting gradually outwards towards the sides of the dagaba building. During the course of the work at the foot, several limestone Karandu—relic caskets came to light. They were all empty. At the centre a vertical mass of brick was exposed roughly square about thirty-eight feet in height. This was popularly asserted as the summit of "Elala Sohona" but the excavations have proved

that this surmise was erroneous. The roughly square was part of the "hataras kotuwa."

By B. R. J. O.

Discovery of a Brahmi Inscription

Persistent excavation work was rewarded in 1948, by the discovery of a number of stone slabs which bore ancient writing—Brahmi script letters of about the third century A.D. The very first slab which was cleaned and examined contained the name Dakini Vihara—and that settled the identity of the monuments. Bell expressed this opinion fifty years ago that the mound concealed the remains of the stupa of the Dakkhina Vihara and not of the Tomb of Elala as popularly held. People are not over-anxious to revise the views and beliefs in which they have been brought up. The generality of the people continue to call this mound Elala Sohona, but now the discovery of this inscription on a part of the monument itself labelling it as it were, finally sets at rest all doubts with regard to Bell's identification, which justifies the sagacity of the pioneer of Ceylon Archaeology. The inscription has the distinction of being the longest document in the Brahmi script, so far brought to light. The total area occupied by the wording is 46 feet by 7 feet, covering sixteen contiguous slabs. So far as the document is decipherable, it can be said that it contains a list of lands dedicated to the Tissamahacetiya of the Dakkhina Vihare by various individuals, among whom are a number of important personages, including royalty. The name Dakkhina Vihare occurs in more than a dozen places in the legible part of the document. Apart from its value for settling the identity of the monument the epigraph affords a striking testimony to the remarkable accuracy of the historical tradition embodied in the Mahavansa.

Site of Dutugemunu's Cremation?

Historical writings of Ceylon informs us that the Bo-tree shrine was very close to the southern limit of the Maha Vihare and the boundary wall of the monastery can be discerned about 200 yards to the south of the sacred tree. The evidence to establish that the Dakkhina Stupa was built on the spot where Dutthagamini was cremated appears to be convincing. The Mahavansa informs us that the "malaka" on which Dutthagamini's body was cremated lay outside the boundary of the Mahavihara. If this evidence is accepted, the Dakkhina Thupa must be taken as a historical and religious monument of first-rate importance, not only deserving the veneration of the Buddhists, but also demanding "the respect of every Sinhalese—nay of everybody who admires valour and chivalry."

Physical Education and Democracy

In the world of Physical Education democracy values the welfare of the individual for the purpose of enabling him to rise to the highest degree of development in physical and emotional health. It fosters friendliness, a deep respect for the rights and in understanding others.

If this pattern of democracy is bestowed in society it will seek a solution to correct injustices, and appreciation of freedom through responsibility, not for a certain privileged few, nor for any particular religious group of whatever socio-economic status they may be but for all those individuals who collectively make up society. In Physical Education we term Life as movement, continuity or progress, which again is democracy altogether, for life enriched to

the degree that democratic values have been achieved.

Deep within us all is the need for creative expression. It is this quality to which we rarely give conscious thought—the fundamental quality in movement. For the development of this quality physical education is essential. It is the tool that will chisel out the true and mighty characters of the younger generation. If these tools are not in competent hands (by which I mean not paper qualifications but people in whose hearts there is no democratic feelings, nor the full understandings of the principles of democracy) the process will be impeded by the interrogation of negative factors. Therefore it is quite clear

(Continued on page 9)



Now all together,
louder, stronger...
Mazda lamps
stay brighter
longer

Mazda B T-H

Be Wise Insist on MAZDA

Sole Agents:
WALKER, SONS & CO., LTD.

BRITISH OIL ENGINES (EXPORT) LTD.

SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES FOR THE EXPORT SALE OF



OIL ENGINES

Mc LAREN / BRUSH 27, 44 & 55 KILOWATT

SELF CONTAINED GENERATING SETS



LEADERS OF THEIR CLASS

ILLUSTRATING THE Mc LAREN/BRUSH 55 KW ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT

CAPACITY 55 KILOWATTS
VOLTAGE 400/440
CHARACTERISTICS 3 PHASE, 50 CYCLES, 4 WIRE 0.8 POWER FACTOR

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD DELIVERY IS AVAILABLE FOR THE ABOVE SETS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 4354 (4 lines)

HOARES Colombo Engineering Works,
(CEYLON) LTD.

Incidence of Suicide in Ceylon

OF late acetic acid as a suicidal agent has become alarmingly frequent. Last year it was recorded that there were as many as ten deaths per month from acetic acid and the tendency appeared to be an increase in the suicide rate.

The conclusion was drawn by some that the accessibility of the substance accounted for its frequent use to commit *felo de se*. This is borne out by a recent case of a girl of ten years who committed suicide by drinking acetic acid. She was stated to have been in the habit of reading press reports of such cases of suicide. It appears she had hidden a coconut shell full of acetic acid two months earlier. Will the control of the sale of acetic acid influence the suicide rate? Will it not be possible that if there is any difficulty in procuring the acid, impulsive folk, will find some other method of self-destruction? Some observations on suicide in Ceylon made by a medical man have been embodied in an article in the B.M.A. Journal.

Two reliable authorities have referred to the phenomenon of self-destruction in the early British period. Davy (1821) a medical officer of the British Army stationed in Ceylon between 1816 and 1820 concluded that "neither suicide nor murder was common among the Sinhalese." According to D'Oyly (1832) suicide was common amongst the Kandyans "and is frequently committed under such circumstances as show an extraordinary contempt of life, and at the same time a desire of revenge." In India in the early days, the immolation of widows at the pyres of their deceased husbands (*suttee*) was an institutional form of suicide. In Japan a similar institutional form of suicide, known as *harakiri*, is in vogue even to the present day to clear one's reputation and blot out any disgrace on the family. Christianity prohibits self-destruction, an attitude which found expression in most European systems of law. In England suicide was originally punished by degradation of the suicide's corpse in not being permitted to be buried in a Christian cemetery and until 1870 by confiscation of his goods. In Ceylon there is no legal penalty for attempted suicide.

MOTIVES FOR SUICIDE

It would appear from information collected from Coroners' Inquest Reports that most of the verdicts described the cause of self-destruction as having been due to "temporary insanity." A few typical cases however throw some light on the reasons. Disappointment in love seems to be a very common cause, especially among young adults contemplating marriage, on account of the opposition by the parents of either the man or the woman. Financial difficulties, chronic ill-health, reputation and esteem (to be abused, slandered or belittled), sorrow over the death of a fond parent or child, sense of guilt, reverses of fortune, painful or incurable disease account for many incidents. A typical case of disappointed love is illustrated in the following case:—

A Tamil apothecary was in love with a nurse who belonged to the Burgher community. They were planning to get married. The day before the betrothal ceremony, the apothecary's brother wrote him a letter requesting a meeting. A long discussion ensued. The apothecary

was advised to "give up the girl." On his return to hospital it was noticed that he retired to bed very late at night. Next morning he was found dead, and there was a letter left by him to the effect that he was taking his life because "too many people interfered with his private life."

By **Biyar Jayo**

METHODS OF SUICIDE

In Ceylon, according to available statistics, hanging was the most frequently employed for the last 86 years. During 1940-1949 a little more than half the number of suicides hanged themselves. Drowning was next in popularity, accounting for 15 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Poisoning was third in importance (13 per cent.). During the decennial periods 1900-1909, 1910-1919, 1940-1949, hanging, drowning, poisoning and shooting were the four most common means of suicide. During the 10-year period 1890-1899 suicide by poisoning was the second most popular method. The Judicial Report (Ceylon, 1867) states that men rarely commit suicide except by hanging or shooting but women generally drown themselves in wells. It is opined that hanging is more frequent with men than shooting because the appliances are easily available to them and because it is quicker death than drowning. The reason why women so seldom hang themselves is believed to be partly that the act "being more seldom with them the result of deliberation than of passion" they take advantage of the first means available, the nearest gaping well!

During the periods 1922-1927 and 1945-1948 there were 3,841 cases of suicide in Ceylon (both sexes). The table of statistics reveals the fact that the largest number, 372 and 633 respectively occurred in the Western Province. The Central Province comes second and the Northern Province third. The smallest number has been in the North Central Province. Sex distribution of suicides shows that the total number from 1922 to 1950 was 6,990 males and 3,077 females, the ratio of males to females being 2 to 1 approximately. There is no statistical information available prior to the British occupation. There is a high rate of suicide among the Tamils. The Tamils (both sexes) choose drowning as a means of self-destruction. The Sinhalese male selects hanging and the female prefers poisoning. Acetic acid is a common suicidal agent at the present time.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 8)

that physical education, especially of the young must be in the hands of men of positive thought and action; it is Practical physical education itself that can help in building Psychic equilibrium — the foundation to Personality, for conveying the potential values of democracy.

It is a quality that is far above from freedom of disease. It is the quality that builds the full potentialities and permit him to finish his daily tasks unfatigued, further enable him to enjoy social activities which develop special abilities that lead to harmonious community and family life, are within the reach of every one who aims at super health. It is a valuable resource to a happy people in democracy.

D. KAMAL WIJESINGHE,
Neela Institute of Physical Culture,
Dehiwala.



The BELL'S of SCOTLAND

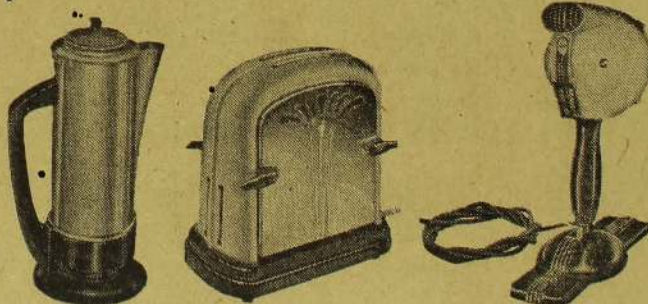
**BELL'S
EXTRA SPECIAL
WHISKY**

Good Engineering — Good Housekeeping

H.M.V.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Modern House-keeping means Electric House-keeping. Carrying a world-famous name H. M. V. Household appliances spell-lighter quicker work, and good looks. Backed by a one year's guarantee & the prized seal of approval of the Good House-keeping Institute.



CLARIDGE COFFEE PERCOLATOR

An efficient modern addition to the table. Balanced for comfortable pouring

UPRIGHT-TOASTER

Make your toast on your dining table with this handsome toaster. Finished in Vitreous Enamel and Chromium.

This H. M. V. Hair Dryer can be used on adjustable stand or by hand. Special switch controls the generous flow of hot or cold air.

DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST

SOLE AGENTS



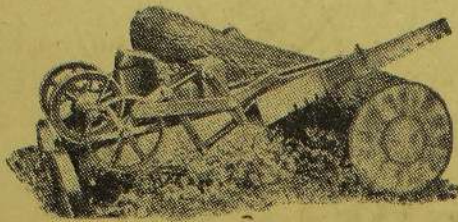
The Hallmark of Quality

**CARGILLS
(Ceylon) Limited.**

COLOMBO, KANDY and NUWARA ELIYA.

BE INDEPENDENT ...

Own your own business sawing wood the
WITTE WAY.



THE WITTE LOG AND TREE SAW

Felling timber with this sturdy 3 H. P. machine is the modern, economical way. Easily moved and operated the whole outfit is contained in one compact unit. It consists of a 5 foot cross-cut saw and a belt driven 24 inch circular saw. Burns 1½ gallons of fuel per 10 hours.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

UNITED TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT LTD.

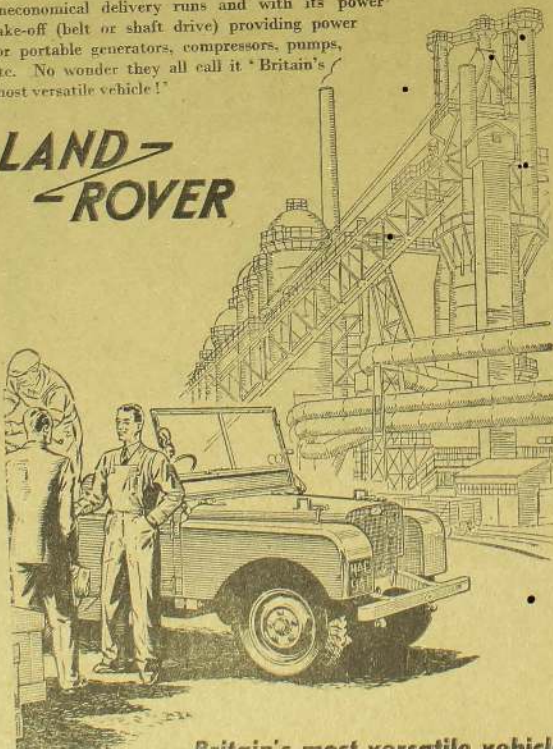
457, Union Place,

Colombo 2.

The 4-wheel drive all-purpose vehicle

We were lucky to get a Land-Rover, and it has certainly proved to be a worthwhile purchase. With its 4-wheel drive and eight forward speeds, it earns its keep in a variety of ways, towing heavy trailer loads of castings from foundry to machine shop, liaison service between works and office, relieving the two-tonner of many small, uneconomical delivery runs and with its power take-off (belt or shaft drive) providing power for portable generators, compressors, pumps, etc. No wonder they all call it "Britain's most versatile vehicle!"

LAND-ROVER



Britain's most versatile vehicle

COLONIAL MOTORS LTD.

COLOMBO 2

MADE BY THE ROVER CO. LTD., SOLIHULL, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

IT'S THE DRY ZONE—OR BUST?—

By Shirley J. Payoe

THERE is a quiet peace in our rural areas, and it is a fact undeniable that whilst the dweller in the teeming city goes through his allotted span of life with a constantly worried and haunted look on his face, the poorest peasant seems by comparison carefree and gay. This appearance, some would have, is deceitful. As the farmer lives more closely to Nature, worldly cares just seem to sit so lightly upon his toughened shoulders. The eager ones prepared to view rural life through tinted spectacles, it is pointed out, fall into an erroneous belief. Besides, they say, farmers are like children, and the traditional belief is that children are easily pleased and can be quietened with a single lollipop. The farmer requires little money; all he wants is the good earth and an adequate supply of water. His existence is a simple and easy matter—when he has those bare essentials. He does not aspire to be exceedingly rich—and leave his land.

However, during less enthusiastic and more realistic moments one feels that it certainly amounts to taking too romantic a view of rural life, for coming down to brass tacks and statistics we find the lot of the brave farmer definitely unenviable.

But we must not fail to accept the fact that the farmer is quite happy—in spite of voluminous statistical compilations which set out to prove the contrary. How can we account for it? Even when all seems lost, even when there seems to be no grounds for hope the farmer can be seen at work patiently. The doggedness of his ancestors has come down to him through the generations, and the vitalizing sap of the Soil has got under his skin and into his bloodstream. The outlook of the farmer lies in his great undying love for his independent way of life and the desire not to be a wage-earner—if he can help it.

During the pre-war days the arithmetic average income per family per month in the Kurunegala District was only a pittance of sixteen rupees and ninety-two cents. In the remoter regions of the district this figure fell as low as ten rupees. By 1950 the figure (for the Island) had risen to ninety-three rupees, and the average family was left, as stated in *The Preliminary Report on Economy in Rural Ceylon, 1950*, with a balance of eleven rupees after meeting all expenses. But still 29 per cent. of the peasants were classified as having no land at all and 35 per cent, as having lands under one acre in extent! In India, one out of every four engaged in agricultural work have no land!

For us there is no alternative other than to move en masse to the dry zone again and to restore it to the former productive levels. That is what is being done today, and the slogan must rightly be "It's land for the landless and the Wannu again."

What we call the "dry" zone forms nearly three-fourths of the Island. Seasonal heavy showers, sometimes destructive, fall upon the land during an all too brief period, and leave the paddy fields parched and brick-hard during the best part of the year. Cultivation during those terrible dry months has therefore to depend on precloud rain water stored in village tanks of various sizes.

Our ingenious ancestors who lived in this zone perfected an irrigation system, connecting tank to tank and tapping the perennial sources wherever possible through a vast network of canals. Those were the days when this area, to which we are now returning, was one stretch of glossy green velvet, studded with many irrigation tanks as with gleaming jewels. But alas! protracted wars with greedy invaders and repeated internal struggles led to the complete breakdown of the monumental achievements. The

once thickly populated area was deserted, so that now less than 7 per cent. of the total population live in the dry zone. That part of our country became a forgotten land and a civilization vanished under the cloak of the jungle.

In ROAD TO SURVIVAL, Mr. William Vogt points out that food production..... "depends on an irreducible minimum of earth to produce it. The earth cannot be stretched. As the number of human beings increases, the relative amount of productive earth decreases by that amount." When this fact has been clearly understood the present agricultural policy will be readily appreciated.

Restore or build a tank in the deserted Wannu, then the Wannu will begin to smile again! Thanks to the amazing industry of the native folk, that once rich Soil of their fathers—now sadly reduced to nothing better than brick-dust—will sustain life again. And around that tank, let it be big or small, will gather a happy community—men, women and children; farmers, everyone of them!

In ancient Ceylon founding a village was the occasion of a great and elaborate ceremony in which the whole community participated. H. W. Codrington published a little book in 1938 (now available) called *The Ancient Land Tenures and Revenue in Ceylon*. This book gives a clear account of a ceremony, and I had better quote the relevant passages as fully as is warranted. Says Mr. Codrington: "The people who propose to found a village go to the site and sleep on the tank bund to see if there are devils or dreams (hine sopne). If any devil appears they abandon the proposal. The appearance of a tusker or of a man riding is the best omen. They then report to the village and the names of applicants and the amount of paddy lands to be assigned to each one written on a talkola or slip of palmyra leaf. Two gamaralas are then elected, one for the ihala bage, one for the pahala bage..... They next build temporary houses of branches (kaial geval) till the proper houses are built in a row with a

(Continued on page 11)

Bata JUMBO

MADE IN CEYLON

Bata
FAMOUS FOR FOOTWEAR

VICTORIA BRIDGE IS 57 YEARS OLD!

THE ultimate solution of the problem of the 73-year-old bridge of boats over the Kelani River was the Victoria Bridge 57 years ago. And now serious attention is being focussed on the new Kelani Bridge as the ultimate solution of the Victoria Bridge problem.

Large-scale investigations on the proposed bridge are connected with one of the biggest bridge schemes undertaken in the Island.

The bridge of boats over Kelani River was constructed by Lieutenant General John Fraser not so much for traffic considerations as Military. In the 73 years of its existence this pontoon bridge carried over the Kelani for 42 years the whole of the Colombo traffic of those times consisting of bullock bandles, palanquins, horses and Triacles not to mention stolen property. In 1867 the C.G.R. came to share the work of transportation.

The monotony of watching for stolen cattle over the bridge of boats was broken for the Police in 1848 when they had to look out for followers of the Fire-eater Irishman Dr. Elliot who led a vigorous opposition against taxes on dogs, Pettah verandahs and guns used for the protection of chenas. Earlier the bridge of boats was associated with the historic triumphal crossing to the Colombo of Governor Sir Robert Brownrigg after the Kandyan provinces came under British Rule after the Kandyan Convention of 1815. There was a ceremonial reception at Grandpass at which all the big wigs were present at an assembly which Grandpass has not seen since then.

Work started on the 7 spans of 100 feet of the Victoria Bridge in 1892. The Bridge was completed in 1895 and was named after Queen Victoria to commemorate a notable reign of a notable Queen whose Diamond Jubilee had just been cele-

brated.

Delay in the work was caused by difficulties in the acquisition of land for approaches. In the hope that the most exorbitant award of assessors would be covered and delay might possibly occur from insufficient provision the authorities increased the original provision for compensation from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 15,000. The cost of an acre was Rs. 2,941.18 high enough those days for property mainly waste land, grass swamps and a few buildings none of which were of a permanent nature; but then how far we have travelled from land values of those times.

One year after construction work had begun on the Victoria Bridge injuries occurred to one of the piers and necessitated the removal of 5 sections which had been fractured. Replacements by sound ones was an operation involving considerable care and engineering skill. In this delicate work each cylinder was calculated to sustain 8 times the dead weight to be replaced upon it. The operation was noteworthy for two of the cylinders had run a considerable distance one of them causing the pier and 44 tons of weight to disappear suddenly below water causing the fracture in 5 sections of one of the cylinders. Work went on according to plan after this period of anxiety.

The construction of the bridge in just over two and half years supplied a long-felt want as a relief to flood discharges of the river by the removal of the bridge of boats. An engineering work of magnitude of large proportions attended by difficulties from treacherous foundations and obstruction to progress from floods the structure when completed did more than its share in contending with the big volume of traffic in and out of Colombo.

Something should be done to perpetuate the name of C. V. Bellamy, the engineer who built Victoria Bridge.

T. M. G. SAMAT.

TOO LATE

"I OFTEN twiddle the short wave about", explained Alan Blackman (36), a fish-worker of Hull, England. Listening in at 7.10 one night last week, Blackman heard "Urgent! Will B.B.C. contact Sir Hugh Cairns at Oxford 58136 ask him to telephone Dr. Peiris, Colombo (Ceylon) 9351? It concerns life or death of our Prime Minister."

The message was repeated at 90 second intervals. Many of the British homes heard it and like Blackman notified B.B.C. One listener sent a cable from Sierra Leone, West Africa.

When the B.B.C. reached Sir Hugh Oxford's famous Nuffield Professor of Surgery, he tried at once to phone Colombo. Then began a series of frustrations. The Britain-Ceylon telephone is normally in operation only between 8 and 11 a.m. Before the engineers could open up the circuit, two precious hours had been lost. Finally Sir Hugh Cairns got through to Dr. Peiris, and in an eight minutes' conversation got the news: Don Stephen Senanayake, 67, Prime Minister of the four-year-old Dominion of Ceylon, had been severely injured in a freak accident. During his morning horseback ride, his mount had bolted. After sticking to the horse for more than a mile, he had fallen off, somersaulted, landed on his head and never regained consciousness.

Sir Hugh instructed Dr. Peiris to carry on until he himself arrived in Ceylon.

Winston Churchill was at dinner when he heard the news. He ordered the R.A.F. to speed Sir Hugh to Colombo "spare nothing—get a plane in the air at once."

Churchill and the British had cause to be grateful for Prime Minister Senanayake. Though in 1915, he had been jailed for 40 days by the British, he had become by 1948 their staunchest friend and a worthy foe of the Communists. He had led

Ceylon's 7,000,000 people to independence without bloodshed and he became the new Dominion's first Prime Minister. Working to corruption and diminish poverty he became known as the "Abraham Lincoln of the East."

At Abingdon Airport in Berkshire, Sir Hugh's R.A.F. Hastings transport had to be fuelled and loaded. Sir Hugh was drinking a cup of coffee in the Airport lounge ready to take off, when a final message came that the Prime Minister was dead.—("Time").

IT'S THE DRY ZONE— OR BUST?

(Continued from page 10)

common pila so that the families would not be exposed to danger when the men are away from home....." The description then states how the bund of the tank is built and how the people take possession of the land after the "hapoor" ceremony.

Continuing further Mr. Codrington leads us to another aspect of the village life during ancient times. We read: "The fields, gardens and chenas were held according to pangu and were not communal (podu)..... but jungle produce and fish in the tank were communally owned." It's good to see that pleasant state of affairs being slowly but steadily restored in our rural parts today. Of one thing we must be dead certain: local self-government in the widest sense of that term and the economical development of our rural parts cannot be spurned or disregarded if we are to maintain national stability. And so as we head for the Wannl, let me put in one last word about the farmer: He is the backbone of the country—but that sounds awfully trite. To alter a familiar line, the farmer is the glory, the riddle—but not the jest—of Lanka.

HEATH & Co.

P. O. Box 71
Colombo.

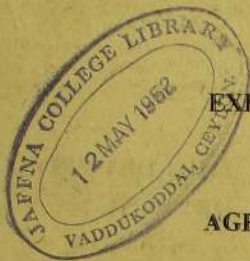
TEA EXPORTERS

Cables:—"QUALITY," COLOMBO.

Telephone:—2218

HENDERSON & CO.

POST BOX 72
COLOMBO, CEYLON.



EXPORTERS:—

TEA, RUBBER, COCOA BEANS, CINNAMON,
CARDAMOMS, AND OTHER CEYLON PRODUCE

AGENTS FOR:—

TEA AND RUBBER ESTATES

INSURANCE AGENTS FOR:—

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNION MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE STATE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD. (Accident)
WESTERN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., INC. (Settling Agents)
LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD.

Office, Stores & Packeting Factory:

LAURISTON STORES,
77, GORDON ROAD,
SLAVE ISLAND,
COLOMBO.

London Agents:

J. A. HENDERSON & CO., LTD.
OCEAN HOUSE,
24—25, GREAT TOWER STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.

THE MOUNT LAVINIA HOTEL

MOUNT LAVINIA, CEYLON

SITUATED WITH A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE OPEN SEA, FAMOUS FOR ITS CUISINE,
COOL AND SPACIOUS LOUNGES AND TERRACES, COMFORTABLE AIRY BEDROOMS.

For those who appreciate the good things of life—good food, good wines, beautiful surroundings, and the little courtesies of service which means so much—Mount Lavinia Hotel will prove a new and delightful holiday experience.

PRIVATE RECEPTIONS



WEDDINGS



COCKTAIL PARTIES

BILLIARDS ● HAIRDRESSING SALOON ● BATHING ● DANCING

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, BROCHURE
& TERMS WRITE TO THE MANAGER.

The recently opened Air Conditioned Lounge and Bar is the finest in the East. The fine old English Timber and brick open fireplace is unique.

IT'S COOLER AT THE MOUNT