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MR. BANDA ENVISAGES STATE CROP INSURANCE

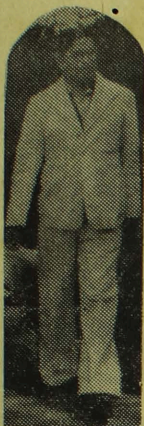
Also Unemployment Protection : Provident Fund for Mercantile Clerks : Implementing of Social Service Report

INSURANCE
to cover the crops of agriculturists is envisaged in the Government's nation wide social insurance scheme.

Crop insurance, the Government feels is the answer to the cry for speedy and adequate relief to thousands of peasants engaged in agricultural labour throughout the country.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr. M. D. Banda in an exclusive interview with the U.N.P Journal, explained the pattern of expansion of the social insurance scheme planned by the Government.

The Minister emphasized that at the outset he wish to dispel the erroneous impression created by the statement made in certain quarters that he and the Government had taken an "oblique view" of the report of the Social Services Commission. The fact that the Government had established a separate Department of Social Services for the express purpose of implementing the recommendations of the Social Services Commission, was proof enough, declared the Minister, that there was no grounds whatsoever,



Mr. M. D. Banda

for the statement that the Commission's report was being in any way whittled down or ignored.

Elucidating another point which arose over the Commission's report, the Minister said that the Government had frankly stated that it would implement the recommendations of the Commission's report, only to the extent to which the country was able to bear the financial strain of such an undertaking. The report itself, the Minister pointed out, had several references in it, in which the Commission admitted that its proposals would have to be governed by the financial implications involved and the ability of the country to afford the finances required to implement their proposals.

In fact the Commission, had pro-

By

Vernon Phelps
In Special Interview

posed, recalled the Minister, that the Government should decide on a list of priorities of the proposals contained in the report, so that more urgent recommendations could be implemented within the limited financial resources of the Government.

In that list of priorities which the Ministry of Social Services had drawn up, insurance for the coverage of the crops of agricultural labour had its place.

Year after year millions of rupees are being spent by the Government on relief for distress by drought and floods, chiefly in respect of damage to crops.

This "ad hoc" expenditure by the State was a heavy drain on the State's Exchequer, without any corresponding contribution by those engaged in agricultural pursuits to meet such contingencies caused by an act of God. A ceiling of Rs. 5,000,000 is placed on such expenditure, but there have been years where this expenditure has soared to

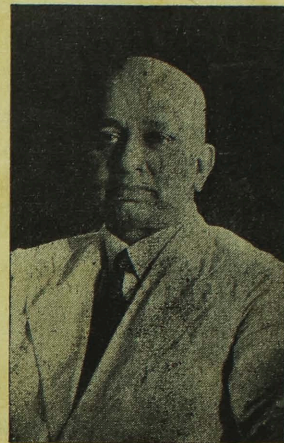
Sir Oliver on Secret Mission

Rs. 7,000,000 and more owing to the severity of distress conditions that prevailed.

The introduction of the State crop insurance scheme will enable peasants and farmers to pay premia through established organisations such as the agricultural societies. In the event of distress the machinery for relief by the insurance payable would also be expedited through organisations like the agricultural societies, which are in direct contact with those whose crops have been adversely affected.

The Minister also stated that he had not overlooked the urban worker in the priorities which his Ministry had planned under the Social Services Commission's report.

Early measures would be taken, he said, to introduce an Unemployment Insurance and Provident Fund Scheme for mercantile workers, which would be expanded to include Government employees.



Sir Oliver

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Central Bank Opens on Aug. 28th

The Central Bank of Ceylon will be declared open for business on August 28 by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Soulbury.

For the present the Bank will have six Departments: Banking and Currency, Public Debt, Exchange Control, Economic Research, Bank Supervision and the Secretariat.

New Factory for Oils

The House of Representatives also passed a Token Vote to meet the expenditure for the establishment of a factory to manufacture processed products from Poonac, Copra and other Oil Seeds.

THE annual national income of the country is estimated to be about Rs. 2,500 million, stated the Hon. Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, Minister of Commerce and Trade, speaking in the course of the debate last week.

The revenue, this year, would be about Rs. 730 million.

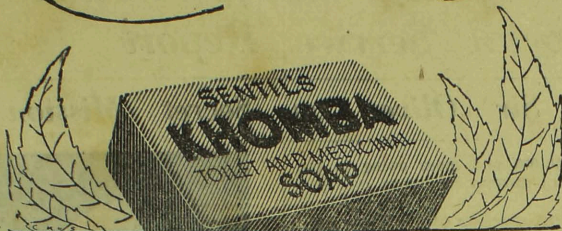
The revenue estimated to be derived by the Government from the additional export duty of 15 cents per pound on tea is Rs. 44,250,000. The estimated revenue from the new duty of 15 cents per pound on rubber is Rs. 30,000,000.

The Government subsidized the rubber industry to the extent of Rs. 15,000,000, out of general revenue, at the time the industry was in a parlous condition. And now that rubber is fetching very high prices, he said it is not unreasonable to ask the producers to pay the new export duty.

Last year on Food Imports, rice cost Rs. 226.3 millions; wheat flour Rs. 82.5 millions; sugar Rs. 47.5 millions; fish products Rs. 36.1 millions; Chillies Rs. 29.1 millions; onions Rs. 9.8 millions and potatoes Rs. 5.5 millions.

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INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN—LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED

Revival of Sinhalese Drama New Art Group Begins Work In September

THE news will be received with pleasurable interest that a setup is ready and organised for the purpose of bringing about the revival of Sinhalese dramatic art. Among the prime movers in this enterprise are several Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament and quite a number of Government and mercantile employees who are determined to resuscitate the traditional art and bring it to its pristine position as one of the most valuable media of educating the people. This, a group of busy men who spend most of their leisure hours thinking in terms of "the day" when they and their fellow citizens will have the good fortune to witness historical plays abounding in scenes of Ceylon's ancient splendour which inspire patriotism and evoke admiration and how profoundly their lives might be changed. There may be some people, sceptics of course, who probably consider the realisation of such a hope is only a vain aspiration too remote to be taken seriously. They have formed an Association called "The Nirthi Kala Madalaya" and will put on the first play in September.

Realising the severe set back to Sinhalese drama created by the invasion of the cinema that modern form of entertainment which has attracted crowds, most of whom frequent these shows more for the sake of recreation and distraction rather than for instruction. The difficulties faced by producers of Sinhalese plays are manifold. In the first instance the absence of a hall with a stage large enough to put on the boards plays such as the productions of the late Mr. John de Silva, Ceylon's most prominent scholar and playwright once who was a lawyer by profession and a playwright by choice. Next came the cinema the most formidable competitor in entertainments. Another notable handicap was the passing away of capable actors both professional and amateur, while a few others abandoned a stage career to other lucrative

vocation. These were all trained and brought up into the limelight by the late Mr. John de Silva who in addition to being an accomplished Sinhalese scholar was an undisputed talent scout.

Thirty or forty years ago the Sinhalese drama was at its peak and the most potent means of instructing the masses. The Tower Hall, now the home of the celluloid screen, was a popular institution where from radiated culture, love of the mother tongue, patriotism and pride of race among all classes of the people which eventually paved the way for a consuming desire for political emancipation. But after the death of Mr. John de Silva, who was associated with prominent political leaders of the day, and the emergence of a number of minor playwrights whose sole aim appeared to be not the promotion of the art but the earning of an income by staging plays of rather questionable taste and vulgar in character, thus dethroning the Sinhalese drama from its exalted position. After eighteen months of tireless effort on the part of the team of enthusiasts now engaged in this laudable task the almost lost art is to be revived. The electrifying head lines in the daily press give us the assurance that the Ceylon public will once more have the good fortune of being entertained and edified by witnessing the production of the historical plays left behind by Ceylon's greatest dramatist—plays that had lain in oblivion for years. The first play to be staged is Sri Sangabo, one of the most outstanding of the entire repertoire. It is most opportune at the present time of world strife and dissension. It is the story of a noble Sinhalese king renowned for his piety and sacrifice. The movement responsible is sponsored by the highest in the land, in the interest of the people of all classes who stand to benefit culturally and morally by the revival of the ancient Sinhalese drama

JAY

Letter to the Editor

THAT SHOT ELEPHANT

The Editor, U.N.P. Journal.

Sir, Writing in the snug safety of their study armchair critics have rushed into print and poured invective against the organisers of the Panamure Kraal. The poignant tragedy of the dead elephant has been twisted out of its context and made to appear like some sort of horror drama. The decision to shoot the untameable beast has been taken as proof of the sadistic tendencies of the organisers.

Without a shred of evidence and relying on the highly coloured statements of people who heard it at fifth hand, these critics blandly assert that this elephant could well have been allowed to escape. Do they really believe that this possibility was not fully explored and that the opinions of men wise in the ways of the elephants were not canvassed before the decision to shoot was taken? If they do, then they do not know what manner of men they were who took that decision. To men like Sir Francis Molamure and Mr. Sam Elapata the love for an elephant is innate—and yet they faced their responsibility fairly and squarely and decided on a course of action which was more distasteful to them than it is to those who now hold their hands up in holy horror at the incident. The release of the elephant—if indeed it could have been persuaded to leave the herd—would have endangered the lives of hundreds of spectators. It may not be widely known that outside the stockade there is only a fragile pallade extending only for a few yards to serve as a beaters' line. The elephant could have smashed this to matchwood and what would have followed could best be left to the imagination.

Critics of the shooting have gone so far as to maintain that there is

no need to capture elephants and that the preservation of the species should be the aim of the Government. Once again it is security of their Colombo residences that makes them hold their views. As the chena cultivator whose very existence is menaced by the roaming elephant; ask the village farmer who spends his nights without sleep. They will tell you that, as man encroaches on the preserves of beast and more land is opened for cultivation, the beast becomes a marauder. The elephant in captivity is a beast who can contribute to the prosperity of Ceylon. The elephant migrating in search of food and water is a liability.

EYE WITNESS.

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Letters From Students : What Youth Thinks

Banning of Books : Religion Then & Now : Industries of Ceylon : Education for the Adults : Wanted — A Road

BANNING OF BOOKS

I will be grateful, if you will grant me a little space in your esteemed and valuable journal, to give publicity to my views concerning the above caption on which my friend, Mr. J. Victor Fernando dealt with very recently in your paper.

I think my fellow student, Mr. J. Victor Fernando will agree with me when I say that I differ from him entirely regarding the causes that led to the banning of some Sinhalese books in the non-distant past by the Government as his opinion is "to ban any piece of literature, whether verse or prose, that criticises the Government unnecessarily."

I am of opinion that the Government undertook to ban some books not because the literature concerned deals with "unnecessary criticism against the Government" but because those literature are brimmed with poison and malice to such an extent that if a young reader happens to read them he is bound to resort to such malpractices as related in those books. If the Government ban the books which do not relate to such incidents and do prohibit the literature and propaganda, which criticise the actions and activities of the Government, from coming to the public gaze, then not only do the Government violate the fundamental principles of democracy the Government tend to be totalitarian in outlook also

Yours etc.

P. D. C. VINCENT FDO,

(student St. Benedict's College Colombo)

"Nirmala"

Pitipana

Negombo.

RELIGION THEN AND NOW

IF we look into the past for a moment we can see the important part played by religion in the formation of the society. Religion was the prime concern of the people in their daily routine. Every aspect of their life was viewed from the angle of religion. Their sole concern was to preserve and foster religion. Thus they had a common cause to work for, live for, fight for and if necessary die for. The result of this devotion to religion was unity. "Unity is Strength." So, in every enterprise in which the people had a hand in never failed to achieve its ultimate goal. Thus religion was the incentive to the prosperity and peace and tranquility which they enjoyed.

How this spirit was brought about is another matter. There was the practice of inviting the Bhikkhus to accomplish certain ceremonies of children such as "Namthabana Magula" and "Bath Kawana Magula." And these were accomplished by the priests. When the baby grew up into a school-going child, he was kept under the supervision of the priest. Unlike today there were no places of education except the temple. Everyone who sought education had to go to "Pirivena." The education imparted in these "Pirivenas" was purely religious. Thus from the very infancy a child had the association of the priesthood and when the child grew up into a man, he became a heart and soul devotee of the faith he professed.

In this manner religious sentiment was at its peak. Today the tendency is to the contrary. With the dying away of the "Pirivena" education the religious sentiment too died away. Religion does not play the same part it played in moulding the character of the people. In schools religion has been ignored. Thus the youth who enters the society do so without any proper understanding of the faith he professes. This too is not without its effects. It has shattered one of the essential and dominant features of the society, namely that of unity. Country became instable, crime has increased and innumerable other evils have propped up. With the increase of these evils and the dwindling away of the religious sentiment man's thoughts could not be diverted to the teachings of any faith

what-so-ever, as in the past, in a genuine sense. And religion as a way of living is nearly extinct.

In the face of these facts I should say that religion must be a school curriculum. As it is in the school that a child's character is moulded, it would not be preposterous to say that religion must be taught in every school. In making this proposal I am not bringing about a new innovation or anything alien to the sphere of education. The World Buddhist Conference which was held very recently in Ceylon amply illustrates the immense share that a religion can contribute to the cause of humanity.

G. V. D WERASURIYA.

(Student, Zahira College, Colombo),
Wellakka, Weligama.

INDUSTRIES OF CEYLON

ALTHOUGH Ceylon is an agricultural country, yet it can be industrialized to a great extent. The Sinhalese Kings took no trouble to promote the industries of Ceylon. But there was one industry, the Brassfoundry. Brassware are of two distinct kinds: Economic articles such as lamps, pots, betelstands, trays and jewellery boxes and those used for ornamentation. As there is a growing demand for brass work in Ceylon, this industry can be developed. The brass images made in Ceylon are highly valued. We can make out of brass spoons, forks, etc., for local use bringing more revenue to the country.

We must be grateful to the U.N.P. Government as it takes immense trouble to open up new avenues for industrial expansion. It has been decided to manufacture semi-drying oil from rubber seeds which are available in abundance. The experiments have proved that rubber seeds can give us linseed oil varnishes, etc. If we can produce adequate linseed oil for even local use, then it is quite possible to save a large sum of money in our country. In due course, these proposals will be put into operation and then very probably this industry will help the economic conditions of our country.

There are other industries such as glassware, making of boxes of matches and few others which are highly developed with the help of the Government. It has been able to manufacture sufficient boxes of matches for local use. Still, it is a pity to notice that one of the main points of the criticism of the leftist parties is the problem of unemployment. I do not think that it will be possible for any other Government to solve the problem of unemployment immediately like magic. It is impossible, but it must be done gradually.

However industrialization will be a remedy for the problem of unemployment and it will be helpful to enrich our country.

H. M. H. PEIRIS,

"Appagedara",
Kadawata.

EDUCATION FOR THE ADULTS

By the unyielding efforts of great men who illuminated our country's history and by the indefatigable labours of our living patriots, our country is led to the threshold of freedom. This the freedom she had acquired, she has yielded to her children to enjoy.

Understanding and preserving of the responsibilities and rights are quite necessary to every citizen of a democratic state. Only such an understanding shall promote the smooth working of a Government. We shall clearly see that one of the most pressing needs of Free Lanka is the lack of such understanding in about sixty per cent. of the population. What the masses badly need to value properly their responsibilities is 'education'. Only this would help the country-voter to choose the right and deserving representative to his electorate.

The need for such an education for the adults is not fulfilled when they are taught to utilize their political privileges properly. Better methods of

agriculture to increase the yearly produce, new types of industry, that would fetch more profits, various methods of crafts and better breeding of cattle, should be included in these extension duties, to keep up the morale during wartimes, to build better houses and to use latrines, should be given.

Though the Government is taking efforts in promoting the growth of adult education, yet it is not carried out in a wide field. The public should be encouraged to attend such classes and voluntary organisations and public-spirited associations should be rendered the best assistance. Public libraries and radio centres should be established at densely populated areas. Instructive free cinema shows should be held often. Public lectures and exhibitions are also useful to such educative purposes.

Such a citizen, aware of his political privileges and social duties does our Mother Lanka need badly: whom, I hope, she shall soon have by the efforts of the Government and the educated philanthropists.

N. VELUPILLAI.

Moolai,

Chulipuram.

WANTED — A ROAD

This is to inform you of the immediate necessity of a decent road from Katugastota to Heenagama through Hapukate, Inigala and Kandadeniya, an area with a population of over two thousand.

Over five hundred students going to schools at Kandy, Katugastota or Inigala are compelled to suffer much owing to the backwardness of this path. People in this area, believe that they are unlucky to have both their Parliamentary Members in higher positions which make them

unable to look after their own area. It seems that many petitions were forwarded to convert this path into a road. We hear that the Government approved a sum of money, but nothing has been done yet.

(Miss) MALINI DISSANAYAKE.

Student of Good Shepherd,
Convent, Kandy.

Katugastota.

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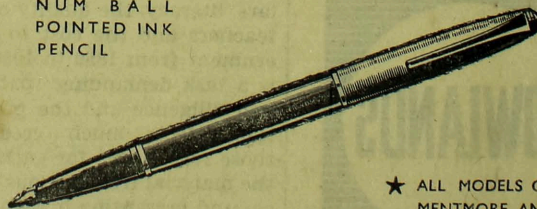


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FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1950

THE LOCAL COMMUNIST MIND

ALL brands of local communists are equally supporters of peace for the world, and opposed to any form of war, just or unjust! It is not possible to find any communist who declares that there are any circumstances which justify the democracies in going to war. Their position is that Russia desires peace at any price. The Russian lamb bleats for peace when America is on the offensive and trying to thrust the democracies into a condition of wholesale war. They deplore this wantonly militaristic tendency on the part of the only power which has the resources to meet Russia on at least equal, if not superior terms. No local communist is able to see that whilst proclaiming the desire for peace, Russia is actually preparing for war, and that she is more than any other power in the world today on a broad-based war footing. It is possible for Russia to over-run a good part of Europe before any substantial defence can be put up.

It is evident that communism creates a state of obsession in its followers. They surrender

their judgment immediately they come in contact with communist preaching.

The latest issue of "Punch" has a stinging comment in a picture on this attitude of mind as revealed in the Russian claim over the situation in Korea. STALIN appears as a schoolmaster, with his cap, pointer and a blackboard. On stools are seated figures representing Poland, Czechoslovakia and other territories which lie behind the iron curtain. In clear words, written on the blackboard, the cowering scholars are told by the master of the red world that there is aggression against the defenceless North Korean by the South Koreans, and, by the bowed heads in the group, one is sure that no scholar will dare to ask his teacher any question.

It must be evident that the picture applies to local communists too. They are very much in the same position as the peoples of Poland and other countries behind the iron curtain, but with this difference. In countries which are ruled by Russia through small communist groups in power, no one is allowed to exercise his judgment. News is sealed up from the outer world of democratic freedom. No one can listen in to news without running grave risk of punishment. But it is surprising that with all the democratic freedom which enables people in Ceylon to be able to weigh, judge and discuss, and also to compare one story with another, it is pos-

sible for such voluntary subjection of judgment to be made to the wishes of a far-away power. Communism represents, therefore, a corruption of mind which is dangerous to the existence of democratic liberty.

In spite of the loud protestations of communism in this country that it desires nothing but the good of the poor and the oppressed, a fiction which communists seriously seek to exploit on every occasion, they are a set of men who live in a world which is utterly inimical to our way of thinking.

What the communists want is that men of their kind, men of oblique judgment, believers in violence, preachers of gigantic lies should come into power to save this country from the hands of the democratic leaders.

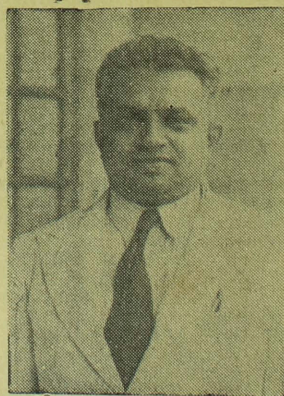
The people who shout for popular rights are men who have lost control of their own minds. Their mentality is slavishly tied to the preposterous but malignant propaganda of a foreign power which is talking peace but preparing for war. It is war against the democracies that this power aims at, and it is war which will be fought with utter ruthlessness. The communists are the enemies of democracy and friends of the very power which only wants a sufficient length of time to cast off the mask of peace and wear the fierce visage of war. How can any communist be a friend of democratic people?

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

In 1850 Ceylon Spent Rs. 73,000: Today Rs. 90,162,000

THE Information Department has just completed a series of symbolic posters in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to be distributed throughout the whole Island. These posters unfold a full picture of the progress made in education during a period of a hundred years containing carefully collected statistics giving the number of schools, the number of scholars, literacy, the quality of the teachers and the cost to Government from 1850 to 1950. It is a task demanding patience and diligence and the production reflects much credit on those responsible for gathering the material from various sources and presenting it with such admirable delineation.

"As education is free" from the kindergarten to the 'University' it is the policy of the Government to make free education a reality by providing schools, primary and post-primary, (Central and Junior) wherever they are necessary. To facilitate the implementing of Government policy on this particular



Mr. E. A. Nugawela

The above statement appears in the Administration Report of the Director of Education for the year 1949, who in visualising the total cost to Government in launching on this comprehensive scheme, refers to the generous offers made by individuals and local associations in the form of land and buildings, thus reducing the expenditure considerably.

In this connection it is interesting to trace the history of education in this country during the early years of the British occupation. At

the seizure of the Dutch settlement, than the education of the people. In fact that duty was completely ignored. There did exist a system of schools during the Dutch period but they were maintained for the purpose of proselytising and spreading Christianity. As soon as Ceylon became a Crown Colony with the appointment of a Governor (Sir Frederic North) the system of schools was revived but without compulsion of the students becoming Christians. There were about 163 Dutch schools of the Dutch thus taken over.

BEGINNING OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

AN English school or Seminary was started at Wollendal under Rev. Jas. Cordiner who continued for some time, but when he left the English schools disappeared. The main idea apparently was to teach and train the youth or the country to enter the service of the Government as clerks. When the people realised that unlike the Dutch there was no compulsion imposed by the English to make them Christian, the number of Christians went on decreasing, most of them relapsing into Buddhism or Hinduism and others embracing Catholicism. The cost to Government was about £1,500 annually. The Home Government finding the decline in the number of converts

By "Senex"

matter, a School Survey was initiated in 1943 to determine which areas required schools and where they should be built."

that time the Madras Government, which controlled the administration, was more interested in recovering taxes in order to recover the most of

refused to continue the grant. There was great agitation in England where the Ceylon Govt. was taken

(Continued on page 5)

A Century of Educational Advance

(Continued from page 4)

to task for "depriving 240,000 eager catechumens of all means of learning the truth of the Gospel"..... "We want to save £1,500 for what is the moral and religious ruin of the Island."

GOVT. SCHOOLS FAIL

GOVERNOR MAITLAND accordingly received orders from the Secretary or State to revive the schools. Archdeacon Twistleton was appointed Superintendent and 47 schools were revived. English schools were opened by private enterprise at Jaffna, Kalpiya and Matara and some received grants from Government. In 1829 Government schools were found to be not so efficient. There were ninety of which only seven were in Tamil districts and none at all in the Kandyan Provinces. Since the decline of the Government schools, it is to the labours of the religious societies both in the Tamil and the Sinhalese districts that the country is indebted for the opportunities of instruction—in 1812 the Baptist Missionary Society sent the Rev. Jas. Charter and the British and Foreign Bible Society was founded in Colombo. Two years later the Church Missionary Society established schools in Kotte, Baddegama, Nallur and Kandy. Government gave them every facility.

In 1826 there were over 200 schools which had been abandoned by the British Government. In 1816 the American Board of Foreign Missions sent missionaries to Jaffna where the first Girls' schools were set up. In 1801 the Catholics had some schools. In 1831 there were sixty-three all vernacular schools. The Catholic priests working in Ceylon were Konkani Brahmins of India subjects of Portugal. They were known as Goanese priests or the Padroado Missionaries.

TODAY—6,500 SCHOOLS
1,000 SCHOOLS IN 1850

THE statistics reveal that there were a thousand schools in 1850 English and Vernacular. The next ten years showed a fair increase. Thereafter every decade showed an increase. In 1870 the figure was 1500; in 1880 it rose to 2,000 and ten years later that number was doubled. The figure remained the same for the next ten years. In 1910 the number of schools was 4,250, in 1920 it was 4,750, in 1930 it was 5,250, in 1940 it was 5,750 and in 1950 it was 6,500.

The school population in 1850 is given as 25,000 which figure rose to 36,000 ten years later. The numbers continued to increase by thousands every decade until it spiralled up to 1,250,000 in 1950. The figures from 1850 are as under:—

1880	100,000
1890	150,000
1900	200,000
1910	325,000
1920	400,000
1930	575,000
1940	800,000
1950	1,250,000

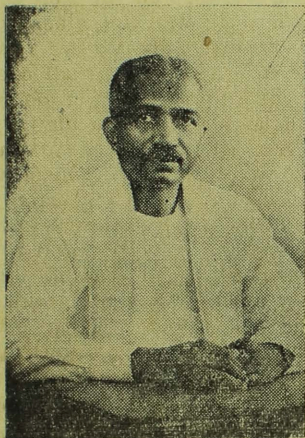
A survey of literacy among the inhabitants which was started in 1881 and repeated at every decennial census discloses that out of every twenty people in 1881 there were only three literates. The rate of progress, however, was fairly satisfactory although it was not so marked. In 1891 the rate was 3.5; in 1901 it was 4.5; in 1911 it was 5.5; in 1921 it was 7; and in 1940 it was 11 out of twenty persons.

The quality of teachers during the early years of the British occupation perhaps was not insisted upon as the choice must have been much restricted. Nor was it any better during the Dutch period. The school system of the Dutch was such that the school master was also the Village Registrar, the school room was the local church, hence the designation Palliya Mahatmaya for Registrar known even today. The school room cum-church was "the scene where service was held, baptisms conferred, marriages solemnised periodically."

Prior to the year 1925 apparently there were no trained teachers or graduates available but with the opening of Training Schools that

handicap has been overcome to some extent, although the demand for more still continues and the replacement of certificated teachers is gradually taking place. In 1925 for every, fifteen teachers in Service there were 2.5 trained graduates, 8 certificated and 2.5 uncertificated teachers. In the English schools. In 1950 the figures are as follows:— Trained graduates 5; Certificated teachers 4 and uncertificated teachers 6. Taking all schools, English, Sinhalese and Tamil the figures for the three classes are as follows:— 1925—2.9 and 4 while in 1950 they are 5.6 and 4. The demand today for trained teachers is very great.

There are 19 training institutions for Sinhalese and Tamil of which twelve are run by Government, the rest by various denominational bodies assisted by Government grants. There is one institution at Maharagama for English Teachers. Annually 3,000 teachers are necessary. Graduate teachers were trained at the Government institution at Maharagama in one year course in pedagogical subjects such as Theory and History of Education, Educational Psychology and General and Special Methods of teaching.



Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara

Adult education is a new feature in accordance with modern trends in the field of education. Special officers have been appointed to organise this work. An expert from India was secured as advised. An Education Officer in charge attended the UNESCO Seminar held at Mysore and is organising this new feature. There are 22 Adult Education Centres opened up, two centres being for women. Modern audio-visual aids are becoming increasingly popular.

IN 1850 WE SPENT Rs. 73,000.
TODAY RS. 90,162,000

THE cost of education during the hundred years has gradually increased as will be seen from the following figures:—

1850	Rs. 73,000
1860	133,000
1870	206,000
1880	492,000
1890	474,000
1900	920,000
1910	2,215,000
1920	4,064,000
1930	11,754,000
1940	22,394,000
1950	90,162,000

With the implementing of the Free Education Scheme which has now been published as a White Paper and has been welcomed as a "carefully worked out plan which has been drawn up against a background of reality and administrative possibility" the cost to Government will obviously reach Himalayan heights.

The sentiments expressed with concluding lines of the Kingswood Prologue on the occasion of the Prize Day at which the Minister of Education presided will be echoed by all interested in the progress of education in the country.

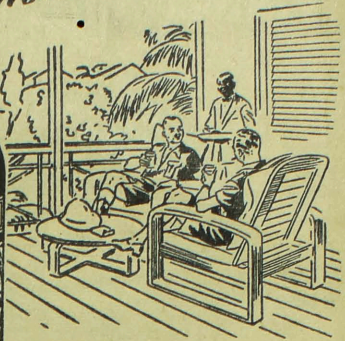
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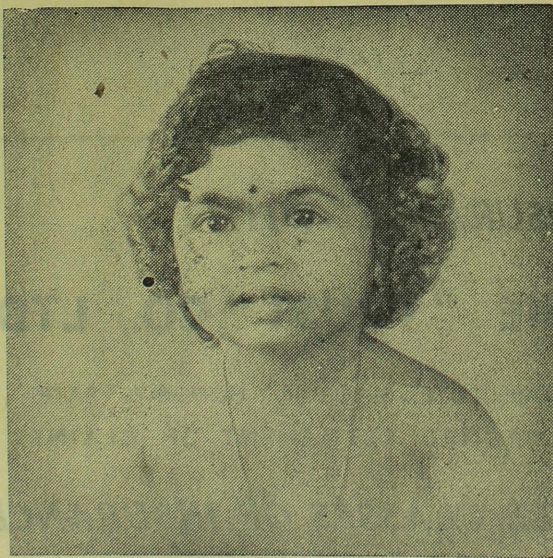
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U. N. P. JOURNAL

CROSSWORD No. 3

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS IN ISSUE
OF AUGUST 25th.

A Bright Future—



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the many thousands of happy Lactogen babies in Ceylon.



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A NESTLE'S PRODUCT

COTTON HALL WILL WIN A.E. de SILVA CUP

THE August race meeting proper ends tomorrow when the Ceylon Turf Club pays tribute to three famous racing men.

The principal event on the programme is named after Sir Ernest de Silva, a Steward of the Club. Of the other two Cups one perpetuates the memory of Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike and the other recognises the great part played by Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa, the doyen of Ceylon racing.

The A. E. de Silva Cup which is run over a distance of 1½ miles, is open to horses in Classes I and II. It is the longest race in Ceylon and is the counterpart of the St. Leger. The Governor-General's Cup winner, Cotton Hall, who failed by a neck in the Goonetilleke Cup last Saturday is again in the list and will be hard put to it to resist the challenge of those lower down in the scale. Last year's winner Devilment is again in the race and the way in which he finished last week over a mile indicates that the waler will be the hardest to down once again. His chief rival will, I think, be the Cup runner-up Pharoah Fan, who was moving like a steam engine at the end of the Cup race.

For the upset I am rather doubtful as to whether my choice should rest on Prince Asoka or Little Joss. On balance of form, however, I incline to Prince Asoka for the long shot.

The E. L. F. de Soysa Cup has an entry of 17 horses but I think we can safely boil the issue down to three namely Kummel, Deep Sky and Captain Cook. Kummel taking his chance with Class II horses in the Galle Cup last Saturday, proved that stamina is his forte by winning in timing which was only a fifth of a second off the record. Kummel came to Ceylon with a big reputation and, now that he has broken the ice, may go on winning. The waler Deep Sky won the Fort Merchants' Cup over 10 furlongs very stylishly indeed but I think he is held by Captain Cook who was finished second in that race but was going twice as strong as the winner at the finish. If there is going to be an upset keep an eye on Sea Salvage who will have the

handicap in his favour.

The Bandaranaike Cup has not been well supported so far as entries go and only 11 Class I Arabs are to have a tilt at it. There is every likelihood of two full brothers fighting out for finish if Garibaldi is allowed to take his chance here and match strides with Sukab. The former has won all his three races this month and is undoubtedly a coming champion. At the weights he may even beat Sukab who will have to carry the top weight of 10.7. If Habib Adnan's two earlier races have not tired him out, he too should be in at the kill. For the outsider I select Qamar Adnan who is very fit just now and has a fine turn of speed.

NAP SELECTIONS

By "TURF"

GRAND MARCH II
SEA SALVAGE
HOLY LEGEND
AJIB LONDON
MUNAS
COTTON HALL

As for the Bartlett Stakes, Predella, Suemick and Grand March II appear to be the pick with the newcomer, The Forest, who ran a very forward race in the Lawyers' Cup as the likely upsetter.

The Torrington Plate for Class IV horses will be run in two sections and the best half dozen of the lot are Atlanta, Holy Legend, Ability, Iced Milk, Wilcoma and the very consistent Flagmore.

The Carlyon Stakes for Class II Arabs should give Murid al Haba'a an opportunity of proving what a good stayer he is. He has most to fear from Trainer Marrs' candidates of whom Logie and Ocean Star are the pick. For the upset I would suggest Prince Shivaji who will be more at home over the 9 furlongs than he was over last Saturday's seven.

The Mirigama Plate will also be run in two divisions and here the best half-dozen are Janin, Niyaz II, Akhu Daharhim, Amir Nawab, Wadhah al Iraq and Mujbil Ahmed.

The Wordsworth Centenary

By Quintus Delilkhan

mind. It generally speaks of simple and homely aspects of life. He invests his narrative with touches of humaneness which is a quality that makes poetry precious. Wordsworth's poetry generally lends a new consecration to life. The life around him was his inspiration.

He looked for pity and kindness and loyalty in simple and unspoilt natures and he was optimist enough to declare that his search was successful. This poet has restored our faith in the simple and dependable things of life.

Hazlitt who was a keen observer, met the poet when he was twenty-eight and has left us a splendid picture of a very real man, "gaunt and Don Quixote-like." "He was" he says, "Quaintly dressed (according to the custom of that unconstrained period) in a brown fustian jacket and brown pantaloons. There was something of a roll, a lounge, in his gait, not unlike his own Peter Bell. There was a severe, worn pressure of thought about his temples, a fire in his eye (as if he saw something in objects more than the outward appearance), an intense, high, narrow forehead, a Roman nose, cheeks furrowed by strong purpose and feeling, and a convulsive inclination to laughter about the mouth, a good deal at variance with the solemn, stately expression of the rest of his face..... He sat down and talked very naturally and freely with a mixture of clear, gushing accents in his voice, a deep, guttural intonation, and a strong tincture of the northern burr, like the crust on wine."

THE Wordsworth Centenary has received very considerable attention in the English Press. Wordsworth is one of the glories of English poetry, and much of his work will remain a lasting memorial not only of his great gifts but also of the English genius for poetry. We must not think of Wordsworth as Byron thought of him in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers", as this was only a savage attack by one who had a flair for a very venomous brand of poetic sarcasm. He had a vision of beauty, homely in many aspects but piercingly imaginative when at its height. Much of the poetry of Wordsworth is banal and weak. He wrote on a large scale and he could not always keep to the heights. It is not possible for any but one or two of the great lyric singers of the world to keep to a high level of flight. But some of the things he did are surpassingly good. They belong to the very essence of poetry. And there is a rarefied and ethereal quality in his verse which is rare. He was not only a great poet but in every sense a great and good man. Matthew Arnold made, after years of study of the poet, a selection of his best poetry. The collection is surprisingly good as a whole, and some part of it contains an imperishable essence of poetry which is assured of immortality.

But there have been men of many descriptions who find that they want Wordsworth and want him whole. Matthew Arnold himself looked forward to a time when he could spend the evening of his life resting after his long years of work, with the poetry of Wordsworth for refreshing companionship. Lord Grey of Faldoen expressed a similar desire. So did Augustine Birrell. There is no doubt that the poetry of Wordsworth has a power of tranquillizing the

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CLUES.

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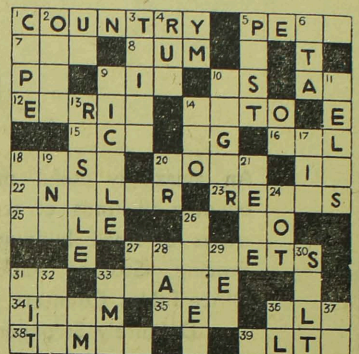
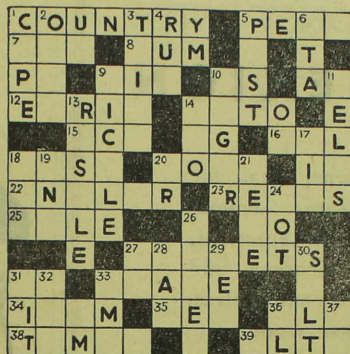
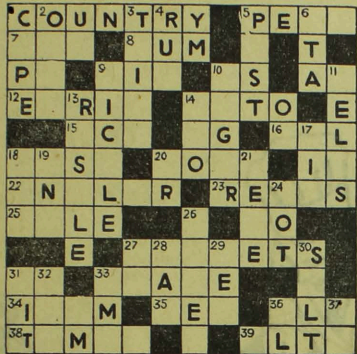
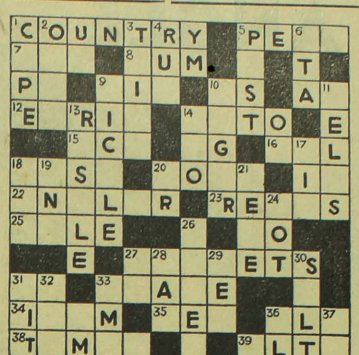
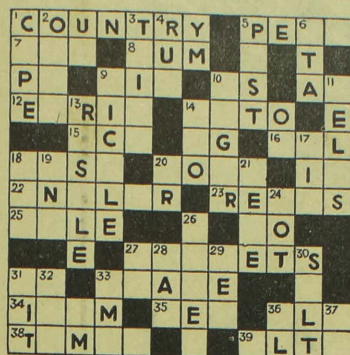
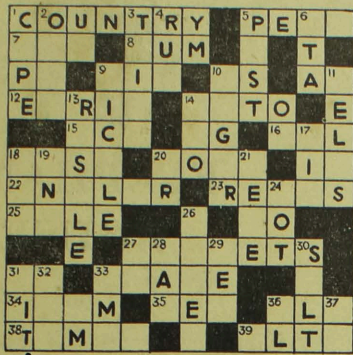
- 1. Independence has made Ceylon a free....
- 5. It was fun to watch some Opposition members ... during the last opening of Parliament.
- 7. Pronoun.
- 8. Spirit distilled from sugarcane.
- 12. Nest of a bird of prey.
- 14. By oneself, one's own.
- 15. Jumbled form of U.D.C.
- 16. Everyman would like to have a...to share his interests.
- 18. Substance needed for the manufacture of perfumes.
- 20. The...made by the B. S. P. does not suit the palate of many people.
- 22. Branched horn of stag or deer.
- 23. Splits or divides.
- 25. Native of Poland.
- 27. Astrologers believe that...influence the lives of people.
- 33. Imitation of an object.
- 34. An article or unit.
- 35. We do this at the races.
- 36. A measure of length.
- 38. This three figure prize must surely...you to send more entries.
- 39. Highest male voice.

CLUES

DOWN :-

- 1. This is worn by some ecclesiastics.
- 2. The U. N. P. is the ... stable Party in Ceylon.
- 3. Attempted.
- 4. A track.
- 5. Behind.
- 6. Greek letter.
- 9. Communist strategy revolves round this.
- 10. The Korean war does not...well for world peace.
- 11. Retail.
- 13. Sound produced by silk garment.
- 14. Latin for 'In the Year.'
- 17. Help.
- 18. Diagram of earth's surface.
- 19. Abbreviation for United Nations Organisation.
- 21. Pekinese dog (Abbr).
- 24. Express negation.
- 26. Leaves of a book.
- 28. Short for laboratory.
- 29. Used for catching fish.
- 30. Brine, deposit of water.
- 31. A morsel.
- 32. Past tense of eat.
- 33. Mischievous child affectionately called an...
- 37. Behold.

U. N. P. JOURNAL CROSSWORD No. 4.
CLOSING DATE THURSDAY, 31st AUGUST, 4 P. M.



NAME (SURNAME).....Initials.....
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THE U.N.P. Journals Crossword Competition has been started, not as a profit-making concern but in order to reach a larger circle of the reading public.

Prizes have been allocated up to Rs. 750/- in the first instance but prizes will be increased according to the response of the public.

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- 1. All entries must be addressed under cover to the U.N.P. Journals Crossword, P.O.Box 751, Colombo and all Postal Orders or Money Orders (NO CHEQUES) must be endorsed "U.N.P." Journal Crosswords. NO CASH WILL BE ACCEPTED EITHER AT THE OFFICE OR THROUGH THE POST ON ANY CONDITION. Registered covers to be addressed to U.N.P. Journal Crossword, 32/3, Flower Road, Colpetty.
 - 2. Single entry cts. 50. Three entries under one cover by the same entrant Rs. 1.00.
 - 3. Each square must be very carefully filled in INK or TYPEWRITER only in BLOCK LETTERS, and NO CORRECTION will be permitted. Entrants are therefore advised to use a fresh square, once a mistake is made.
 - 4. Competitors are NOT permitted to use their own entry squares, the only forms valid being those appearing in the U.N.P. Journals.
 - 5. Entries will be accepted ONLY by post and no entries will be accepted by hand at the U.N.P. Journals Office.
 - 6. The name and address of the entrant must be written in BLOCK LETTERS in the space allocated, with surname first and each entry form must be signed where indicated in the form.
 - 7. Each competition will be monthly, commencing on the 1st Friday of each month and the squares will appear on every Friday during the month, the Journal being a weekly publication.
 - 8. Entries close at 4 p.m. on the 1st Thursday of the subsequent month and the correct solution will be published on the 2nd Friday.
 - 9. A period of one week after the publication of correct solution is allocated to submit any all correct one error or two error claims.
 - 10. Prize winners will be announced on the 4th Friday, and cheques posted immediately afterwards.
 - 11. The FIRST PRIZE of Rs. 500/- will be awarded to the Competitor or equally divided between the Competitors who submit an all correct or nearest to all correct solution. The Second PRIZE of Rs. 250/- will be awarded to the Competitor or divided between the Competitors whose entries are nearest to the First Prize winning entry or entries.
 - 12. No entrant will be entitled to more than one prize.
 - 13. Competitors remitting monies for this Competition cannot remit monies for any other business by the same M.O./P.O.
 - 14. Each entry will be recorded immediately upon receipt and while every endeavour will be made to prevent any error, the management do not accept any responsibility, and any decision by the management upon any matter will be final and legally binding which are the conditions upon which entries are accepted.
 - 15. There will be no correspondence or interviews.
 - 16. No U.N.P. Journal employees or their dependants are eligible to enter this Competition.
- We are pleased to state that Sir John Kotelawala has kindly consented to keep the correct solution in his custody until all entries have been closed.

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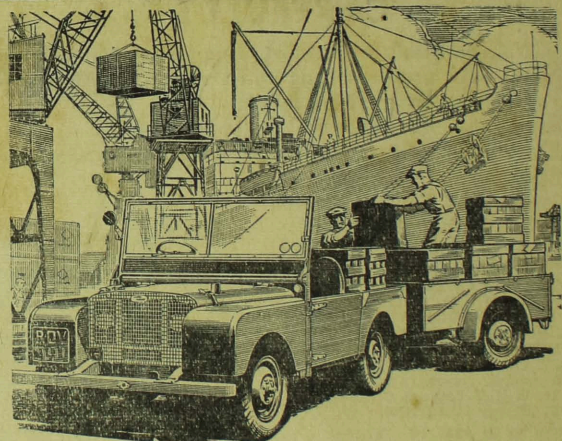
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