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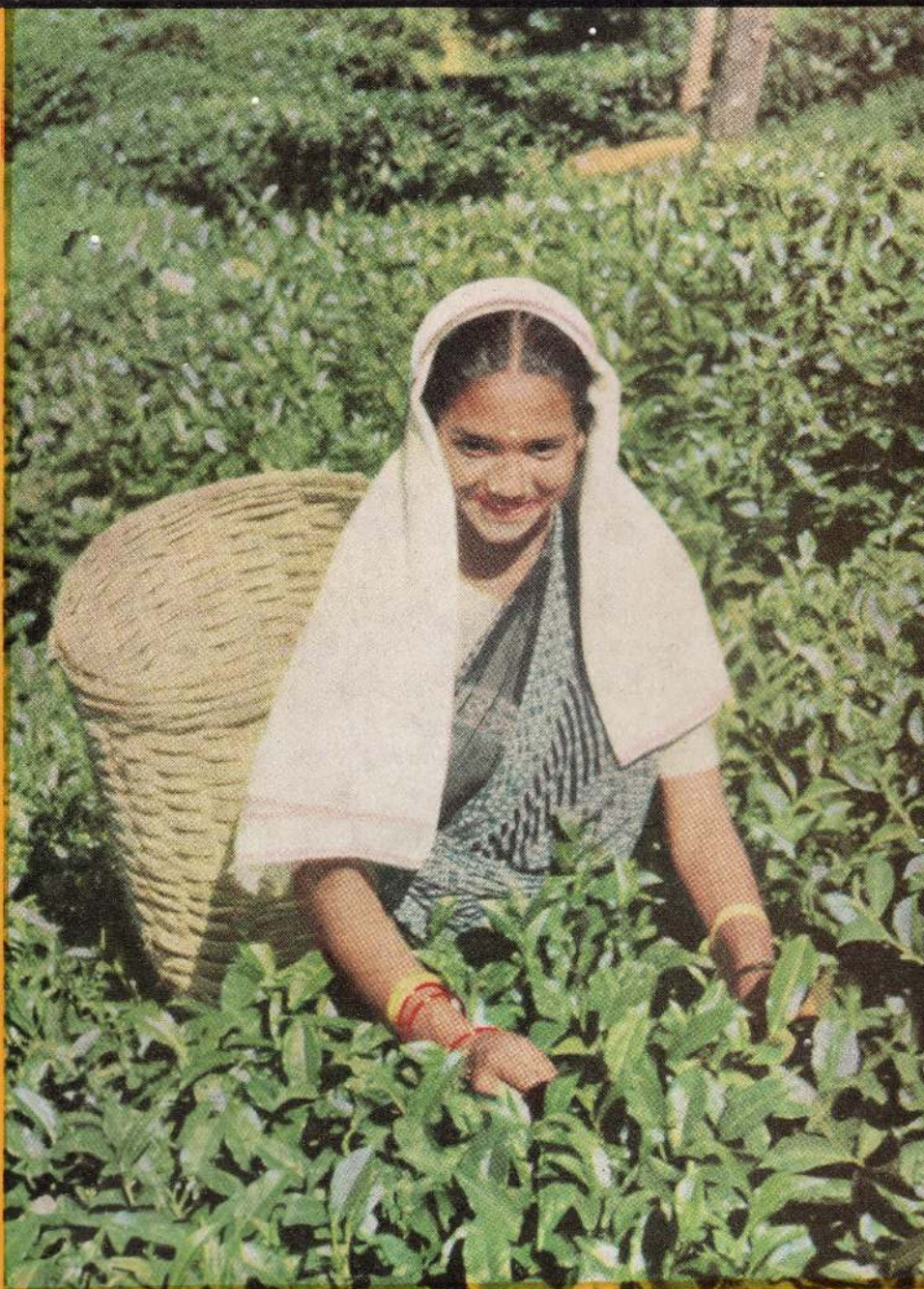
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DECEMBER, 1959

CEYLON TODAY

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Why Parliament was Dissolved

THE Third Parliament was dissolved by the Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, on the advice of the Prime Minister, the Hon. W. Dahanayake, with effect from December 5. The following is the text of the speech broadcast to the nation by the Prime Minister that same evening.

PEOPLES OF SRI LANKA,

You are aware that Parliament was dissolved this morning and that the 19th of March, 1960, has been fixed as the date for a General Election of Members of Parliament. The Parliament was dissolved on my advice. I owe a duty to you to state what reasons prompted me to tender such advice to His Excellency the Governor-General.

You are aware that my government was formed on September 26th, 1959, i.e., about nine weeks ago, and that the full term of office of this Parliament expires in about April, 1961. Why then have I decided that the life of this Parliament should end now, i.e., 16 months before its term of office is due to expire?

You are aware of the sad circumstances under which I assumed office. Our leader—the greatest Ceylonese of all time—lay dead

at the hands of an assassin, and the country was wrapped in grief, anguish, and despair. I did not ask that I should be Prime Minister. The call came to me suddenly, unexpectedly, and, for a moment, I hesitated. I asked my colleagues in the Bandaranaike Cabinet whether they would make another choice. When they chose me unanimously and in one voice, I accepted the call to tide over the affairs of the country through dark and troublous times.

In April, 1956, the people chose the late Mr. Bandaranaike as their leader and Prime Minister. Thereafter, if anybody else should lead the people, he should also be the people's choice. That is how my thoughts ran throughout the last nine weeks. But there were certain matters which it was necessary that I should settle before going to the people. I had been entrusted with a heavy responsibility and I sought to discharge that responsibility to the best of my ability.

Assassination Case

FIRST of all, there was the assassination case. The case is now before the Courts, the case having been filed on 26th November, i.e., nine days ago.

Then there was the question of the Death Penalty. The country asked for its restoration in the statutes of the land. If the dissolution of Parliament had been made five days ago, the Death Penalty Bill would have had to wait four months from now for the new Parliament to decide upon. I had thus to wait patiently, and the Bill became a reality when His Excellency the Governor-General gave assent to it on Wednesday night—three days ago.

About 30,000 public servants will be engaged in the General Election. Facilities for them to cast their votes have to be provided. A new and efficient system of postal voting has been devised. But the law on the subject had not been promulgated. I had to wait patiently till three days ago when His Excellency the Governor-General gave assent to the Ceylon (Parliamentary Election) (Amendment) Act, No. 26 of 1959, thus ensuring for 30,000 public servants their right to vote freely while engaged in the discharge of their duties, far away may be from their normal polling booths.

A State of Emergency had been declared on the 25th of September. I had to withdraw the State of Emergency with caution and circumspection. It was not an easy decision to make, because so much depended on the right timing. Law and order had to be established and had to sink into the minds of the people, as the way of life from day to day.

There were measures that were necessary to restore calm, confidence and stability. It is with the greatest pleasure that I state that today we have in the country the largest reserve stocks of rice, flour and sugar that the country has had for a long, long time. The reserves are sufficient to meet the country's requirements of rice for 3 months, flour for 4½ months and sugar for 2 months. The food reserves have also been extensively distributed in larger quantities than before. Connected with the question of food reserves is one of the biggest headaches the country has had to face, namely, the congestion in

the port of Colombo. That congestion has now been completely cleared; and the rate of work in the port has been improved appreciably. As a gift to us, for our good behaviour, may I say, the prices of all our commodities, tea, rubber, and coconut produce, are extremely good.

You will thus see that the State of Emergency had to be lifted only after certain national requisites had been met—not a day too soon and not a day too late. I took the step of withdrawing the State of Emergency three days ago, after the passage of the Death Penalty Bill in the Senate.

Illicit Immigration, Strikes

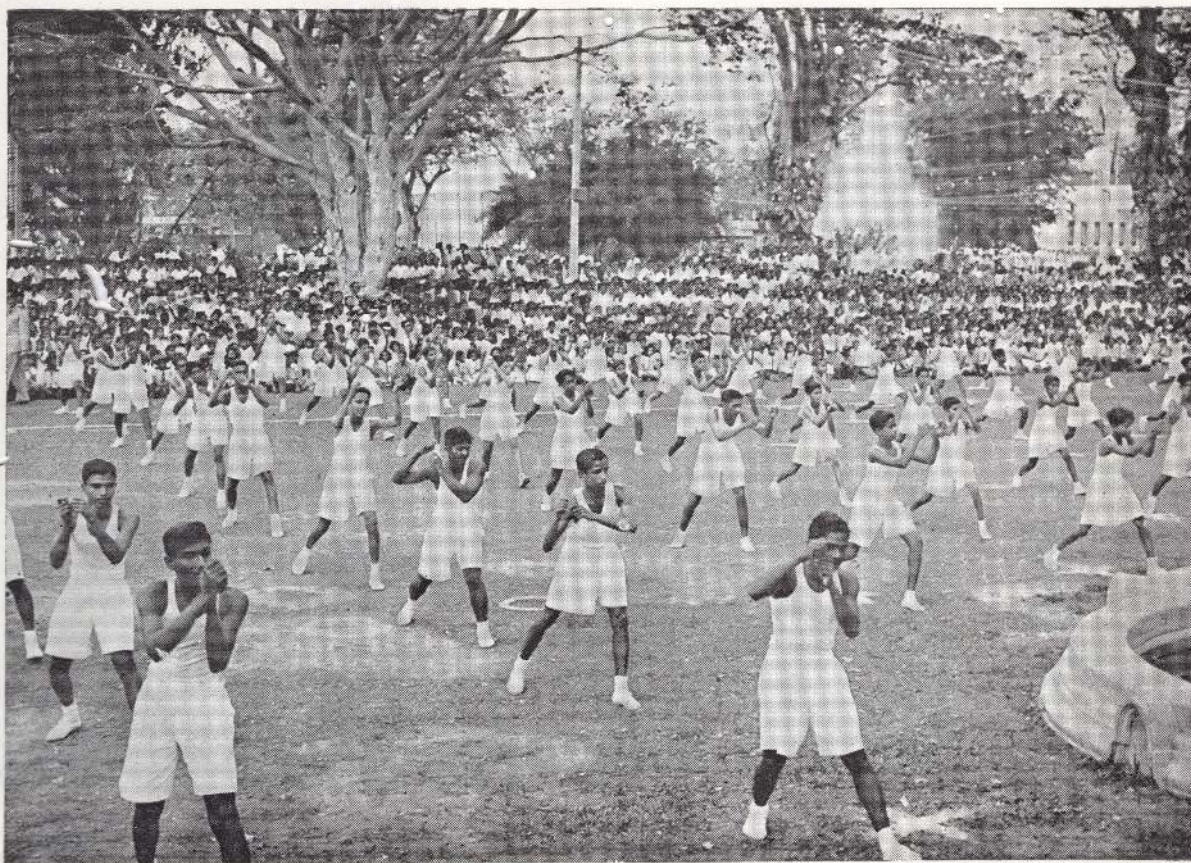
THERE were two other very important matters which demanded attention. It was reported to me that illicit immigration along the northern coast had assumed alarming proportions. I acted promptly. We have introduced a new drive against illicit immigration. The Armed Services will soon intensify their activities in keeping watch over the northern coastline. Large-scale equipment necessary for the work has been ordered, and it is hoped that very soon illicit immigration will be effectively combated.

The other matter concerns strikes in essential services. Within a few hours of the lifting of the State of Emergency, some workers of the Ceylon Transport Board went on strike on the flimsiest of causes. I am glad to state that they went back to work without loss of time. The government was firm, as it ought to have been.

I have maintained law and order in the country. I have restored calm and confidence in the minds of the people. I have secured stability where everything might have become unstable. So then I have prepared the country so that it can go to the polls without distraction, confusion or conflict.

My critics have said that I have desired to cling to power and office, without a mandate

(Continued on page 13)



Students—most of them are from rural schools—giving a display of physical training

Sending Ceylon Children to School

NEIL KULATUNGE

WITH the exception of Japan, Ceylon is the only country in Asia where over 73 per cent of children within the school-going age of 5-14 years attend school. Considering that there is no compulsory school-going age and there is very little or no special provision for the schooling of mal-adjusted, underdeveloped or handicapped children in the country, this enrolment ratio must be considered satisfactory.

The enrolment ratio of Ceylon is 76.2. This compares very favourably with countries like the United Kingdom, America, Canada, New Zealand, France and the Soviet Republic.

However, in a small country like Ceylon there are still nearly 544,000 children within the age group of 5-14 years not attending any school today. Why do these children keep away from school? Early in 1958 the



Agriculture is now a compulsory subject in all schools in Ceylon. The Department of Education is giving all assistance to encourage agriculture. Picture shows an agricultural class in progress.

Minister of Education set up a committee to study this question in detail and report to Government :—

- (1) On the causes that were responsible for the keeping away from school of such large numbers of children of school-going age.
- (2) The pattern of distribution of school children throughout the Island.
- (3) The connection, if any, that exists between such non-attendance at school and the incidence of juvenile delinquency with special reference to the rise in the crime graph in recent times.

This committee consisted of officers from various Government Departments including the Departments of Education, Probation and Child Care Services, Census and Statistics, Police, Labour and Social Services. The Committee sat for several days, sent out a



For the first time science has been introduced to all rural schools in Ceylon. Teachers are trained at vacation courses, both in the teaching of science and in the making of simple apparatus.

A special course is now being conducted at the Ceylon Technical College to enable secondary trained science teachers to teach science in the H. S. C. classes in Sinhalese and Tamil.



Sport is as important as any other subject in the curriculum today. Schools too have shown a very keen interest in sports and physical education. Last year nearly 700 sports meets were held, and during the last three years the Department of Education provided over 200 playgrounds for Government schools. Picture above shows students in a Central School taking part in games during their lunch recess.

compulsory questionnaire to parents, schools and educationists and completed their report in 1959.

The Report

IN their work the members of the committee were assisted by the Police, Headmen, teachers, parents and several others.

One of the first things the committee attempted to find was whether these children were keeping away due to lack of

schools? No. Contrary to popular belief, lack of schools was not one of the causes of non-attendance. Anyway, few parents had given this as a cause. Although new schools are needed in a few areas like Colombo, Uva and the Sabaragamuwa, still there is a sufficiently large number of schools today for all those who wish to attend.

It was however found that a large number of children did not attend school owing to the poverty of their parents. A number of parents had admitted that they could not

send their children to school in the rags they wore. Some of these children had not seen a change of clothes for a number of years. It is a pity that such a large number of children is denied the benefits of free education because of the poverty of the parents.

How can we remedy this situation? The committee has suggested that the only way to solve this problem is to supply clothing to needy school children. The supply of clothing is as much a part of educational service as the supply of school text books or free mid-day meals, states the committee and goes on to add that there is no reason why in every town or village those who are economically better off should not contribute to this service.

Another reason why these children keep away from school is that in Ceylon no compulsion is brought to bear on parents to send their children to school. That over 70 per cent do attend school up to the age of 14 years must be attributed to the fact that probably as a consequence of Universal Franchise, parents have become more education-minded than in the past. In order to introduce some form of compulsion in attendance at school it has now been suggested that the services of as many officers as possible should be availed of. In certain countries Police officers on patrol duty are authorised to question any child of school-going age found loitering during school hours. The practice in these countries is that the policeman who finds a boy playing the truant during school hours, questions him and takes him to the head of the nearest school. The head of this school in turn communicates with the authorities of the school which the child attended in order to check up the reason for his not attending school that day, and follows up the case.

Therefore in Ceylon, too, states the committee, Attendance Officers, Headmen

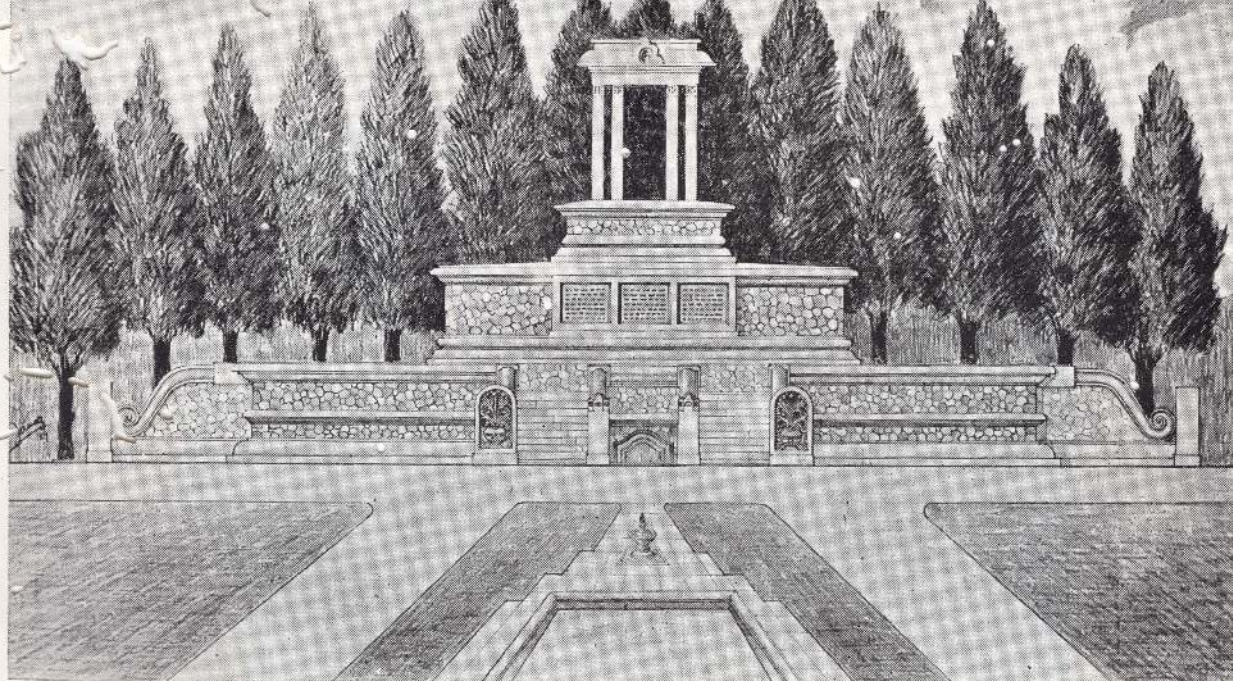
and Police officers should be requested to help in attendance work.

Another reason why pupils drop out from school after a few years is due to an unattractive curriculum. It has therefore been suggested that the curriculum be adjusted to make it more flexible, to enable Teacher-Counsellors in schools to make adjustments, within limits, to suit individual needs. The development of Intelligence Tests and the maintenance of Cumulative Records and personal files in regard to each pupil should enable these Counsellors to guide pupils towards those courses for which they have special abilities and interests.

The committee also went into the question of how long a boy or girl should remain in school compulsorily in the light of the present resources of the country and it unanimously agreed that the compulsory school-going age should be up to the year of 15. In the United Kingdom and Japan, too, the compulsory school-going age is up to 15 years. The compulsory school going age in the United States of America is 16 years, while in the Soviet Republic compulsory education ends at 14 in the rural areas and 17 in the urban areas.

Here are some of the main recommendations made by the committee to increase attendance in schools:—

- (1) Regulations should be framed prescribing the school-going age.
- (2) Education in Ceylon should be made both free and compulsory up to the age of 15 years.
- (3) Attendance Officers, Headmen and Police officers should be requested to help in attendance work.
- (4) Labour laws regarding employment of children should be enforced.
- (5) In the allocation of school buildings priority should be given to areas in Uva, Sabaragamuwa and Colombo.



An artist's impression of the Mausoleum

Proposed Mausoleum for the Late P. M.

Plans and designs for the proposed State Mausoleum for the late Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike have been approved.

The Mausoleum will consist basically of a Vault which will be built around and over the existing tomb. It will have a centrally situated approach down a short flight of steps, and on either side of this there will be other short flights upwards giving access to a broad slightly elevated terrace about the upper part of the vault; the approach front will show three panels for inscriptions, which panels will be repeated on the other three sides of the square vault but at these sides the centre panel will be a plate glass window giving a view into the interior of the vault which will be illuminated by a subdued blue glow of light, the sources of which will be concealed; the other panels will be filled with low relief enrichment and scenes from the life of the late Prime Minister. There will be other approach stairs on the sides and rear of the terrace. Above the

vault there will be an open-sided pavilion supported on twelve slender columns.

Centrally to the main front of the Mausoleum and convenient to the approach and departure steps there will be a "Flame of Remembrance" where those who wish may make their offerings to maintain the Flame. The arrangements will include subdued artificial lighting to the road recess and to the avenue and floodlighting from concealed sources for the Mausoleum. There will be fountains within the pool which will be made to play on special occasions of remembrance.

The Mausoleum will be constructed of local granite of near-white colour, with embellishments of plaster of white cement and white quartz. Its design will be of Sinhalese architecture and the total height of the monument will be 30 feet.

The Mausoleum is to cost Rs. 150,000 and work on it has already begun on the land adjoining the late Premier's ancestral home at Horagolla.



Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, beside the work "Self Mortification" at the "2,500 years of Buddhist Art" Exhibition in London

Exhibition of Tissa Ranasinghe's Sculpture

P. N. MEDDEGODA

AN Exhibition of the sculpture and drawings of Tissa Ranasinghe, the well-known Ceylon Sculptor was held at Colombo's new Lionel Wendt Gallery in November. This exhibition was opened by Dr. S. Paranavitana,

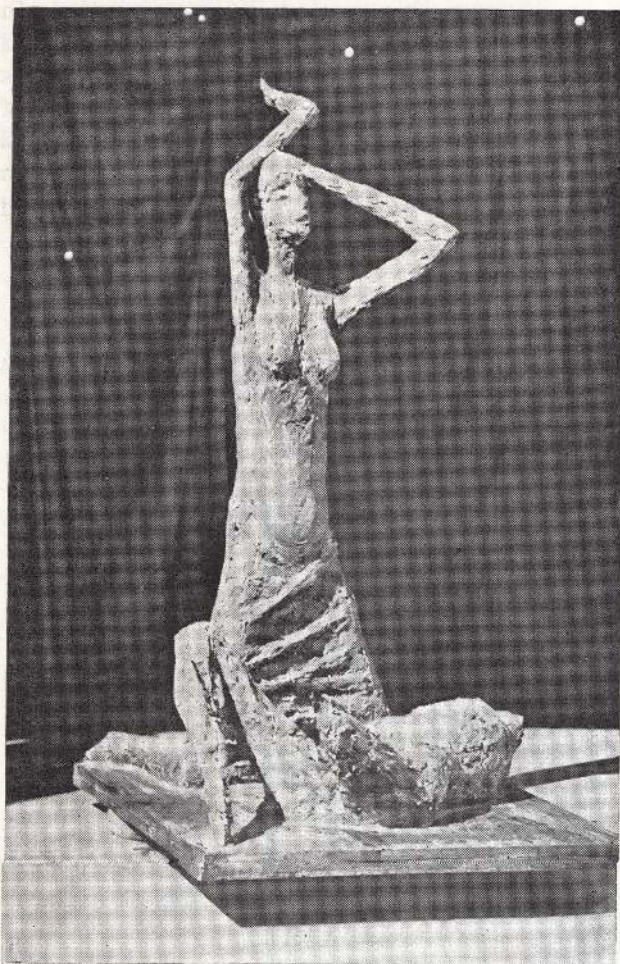
retired Archæological Commissioner of Ceylon who is now Professor of Archæology at the University of Ceylon. It was unique in that it was the first one-man exhibition of the work of a Ceylonese Sculptor.

Tissa Ranasinghe who first studied painting under J. D. A. Perera at the Government College of Fine Arts proceeded to England in 1954 and was at the Chelsea School of Art for four years studying sculpture under the well-known British sculptors Willi Soukop and Bernard Meadows.

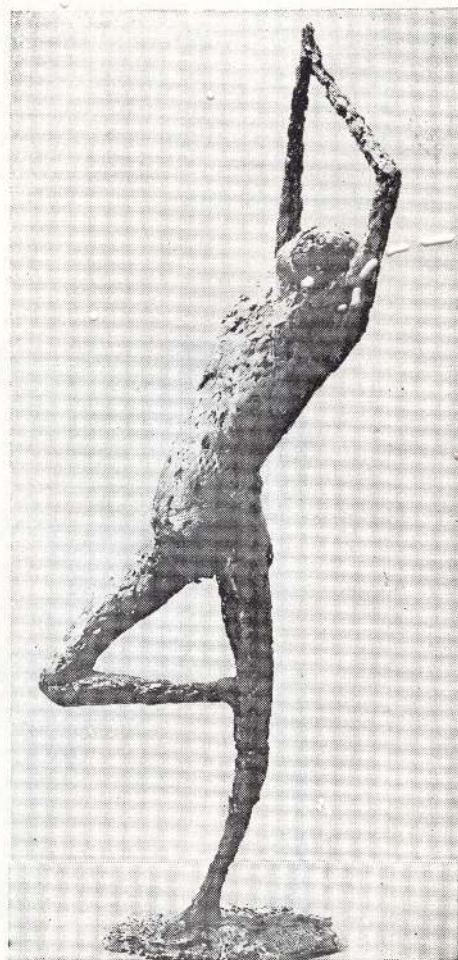
During this period he participated in several exhibitions held in London and among them were the Young Contemporaries Exhibition in 1955 and 1957; Society of Portrait Sculptors Exhibition in 1955 and 1957; Artists from the Commonwealth Exhibitions of 1954 and 1955 and the Royal

Tissa Ranasinghe in front of one of his works





KANNAGI (Plaster for bronze 6' high)



PENANCE (Plastic Metal 18" high)

Academy Exhibition of 1955. He was the only living sculptor to exhibit at the 2,500 years of Buddhist Art exhibition organised for the Buddha Jayanti by the Royal Society for India, Pakistan and Ceylon at the French Institute, London in 1956.

In 1959 he was awarded a UNESCO Fellowship allotted to Ceylon for 1957-58 under the creative Artists Scheme to enable him to complete his studies at the Chelsea School of Arts and for travel on the continent. While in London his works were purchased for the Art Collection of the

London Country Council and by several private collectors.

The Exhibition

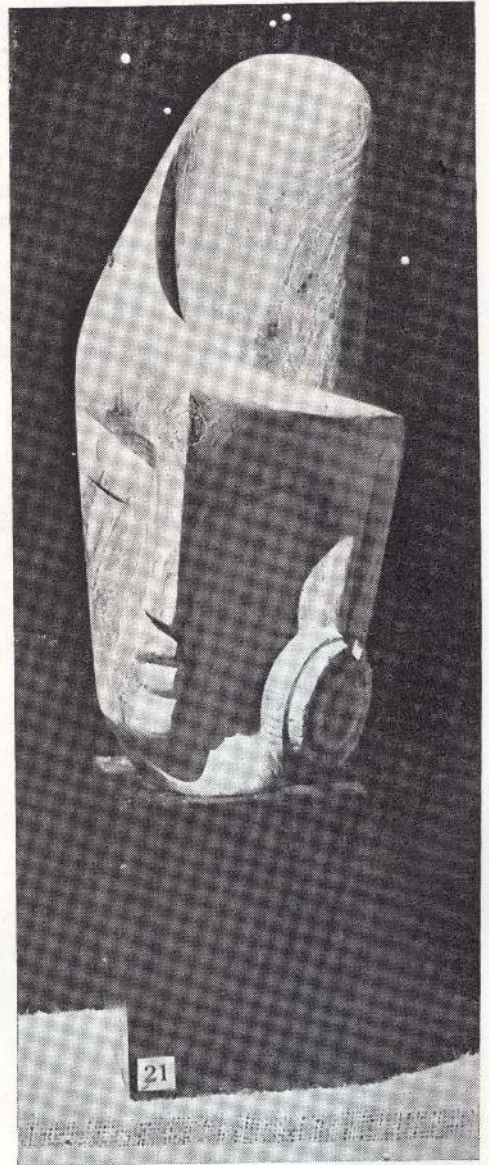
THE Exhibition at the Lionel Wendt Gallery consisted of 27 pieces of sculpture and 45 drawings. The sculptures were in wood, terracotta, plastic metal, plaster brass and stone.

Critics and visitors to the Exhibition have acclaimed it as one of the most stimulating

and exciting art exhibitions ever held in Ceylon. Aubrey Collette, writing in the "Ceylon Observer" remarked: "Here for the first time in Ceylon I felt a breath of life had been given to every work, whether it was in wood, plaster or terracotta".

Neville Weeraratne, of the "Ceylon Daily News" says: "The word explore defines I think what Tissa Ranasinghe has attempted,

RENUNCIATION (Plaster for bronze. Relief—6' x 3')



SHIVA (carving in Elon Wood)

and successfully, in the different materials at his disposal. And it is this very exploration of both the material as well as of the forms they lend themselves to, which has made his work so excitingly and truly so thrilling to look at".

Ten sculptures based on Buddhist themes formed an important part of the exhibition.

Among these were: "The Four Encounters, The Great Renunciation, The Tonsure of Siddhartha, the Self-Motification of Gautama, the Sixth Week and the Assault of Mara.

Commenting on the sculpture renunciation, Weeraratne wrote: "*The massive bas-relief frieze in plaster, which while narrating in unsophisticated terms the actual moment has a devotional simplicity and elegance—and what would satisfy nationalist enthusiasts, memories of Isurumuniya*".

Work in Wood

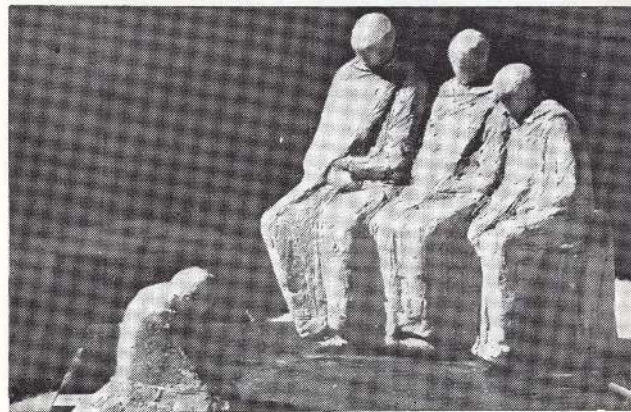
A WOOD carving which attracted a great deal of attention was the head of Shiva—a



THE LITTLE MONK (Plaster for bronze)



THE TONSURE OF SIDDHARTHA (plaster for bronze)



MONKS (a terracotta group)

grand conception portraying in plastic terms the attributes of the God. This was accepted by critics as a fine example of contemporary work.

Of special interest too was the group of three figures called Madduma Bandara intended as a memorial to the boy hero of Ceylon history. Movingly it portrays the pathos and the grandeur of Ehelepola Madduma Banda's epic bravery and martyrdom. But quite apart from the subject matter this group exists in its own

right as a vital piece of sculpture and as a composition full of interest and variety from every angle.

A much larger group "Kannagi" showed the dismembered body of a man with the stark figure of a woman torn with grief. Here the legend of Pattini, the oriental goddess of chastity, had been used to fashion a piece of sculpture simple in composition yet full of power and excitement.

Dominating the Exhibition was the sculpture "Self-Mortification of Gautama". Making use of surface textures and deliberate distortion of form it evokes superbly

the brooding presence of Siddhartha Gautama relentlessly mortifying the flesh in his pursuit of Enlightenment. All these three large pieces of sculpture were in built-up plaster.

There were also many small compositions in plastic metal, terracotta and a few portrait heads. Outstanding among these were the charming little group of monks in terracotta and the vigorous Dancer and Drummer in plastic metal. They all revealed Tissa Ranasinghe's tremendous innate potentialities as a sculptor.

WHY PARLIAMENT WAS DISSOLVED

(Continued from page 2)

from the people. It is my sincere creed that you, the free peoples of Sri Lanka are the masters of our political destiny. I bow to you in all humility. I entrust you with the care of the State. Take a decision at the polls and do as you would wish for the greater glory of our dear motherland.

You will face the polls under the new set-up of 145 Electorates and 151 Seats. It has been decided that all the polling should take place on one day. The work connected with

a one-day poll in 145 Electorates is very heavy indeed. I might have named a date in February for the Elections, but for the extremely heavy and onerous work that will have to be put in, in connection with the new polling areas. I have no doubt that these new arrangements will be carried out successfully and to your entire satisfaction. In the meantime, I assure you that the affairs of State during the next four months will be as safe and stable as they have been in the past two months.

Another Stage in the Development of Power

STANLEY JOSEPH

WORK on a part of Stage IIB of the Aberdeen-Laksapana Hydro-Electric Scheme, namely the Steam Station at Grandpass, is now in progress.

This scheme which is divided into two sections—a steam station at Grandpass and a hydro power at Norton Bridge—will, when completed increase the electric power supply of the Island by 75,000 kilowatts.

The Grandpass Steam Station consists of four sections for which tenders were invited separately, viz.:

- (1) Civil Engineering Works, i.e., foundations, power house, building. &c.
- (2) The Boiler and Auxiliaries.
- (3) Electrical generating plant.
- (4) Switchgear.

The tender for the Civil Engineering Works has been awarded to "The English Electric Company Ltd." at a cost of Rs. 6,872,480. The tender for the electrical generating plant has been awarded to the same company for Rs. 8,669,247. The work on both these sections will be completed by December 18, 1962. The tender for the Boiler and Auxiliaries has been awarded to a west German firm, Steinmuller Export, at a cost of Rs. 6,299,630. The tender for the other section will be awarded shortly.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has granted a loan of 7,400,000 dollars to the Ceylon Government for the project. This loan is repayable in 20 years in half-yearly instalments with the first payment on November 1, 1961.

The Project

THE Stage IIB power project seeks to develop the difference of level between the

Castlereagh and Norton Reservoirs on the Kehelgamu Oya. This difference in level is 750 feet and the project consists in driving a tunnel on the right bank of the Kehelgamu Oya to convey and drop the water down to a new power station with 50 m.w. of hydro plant in two machines, such that the spent waters flow into the Norton Reservoir. The output of the power station will be conveyed by a double circuit 132 kv. line and connected to the high tension grid in this area. The power station will be normally unattended and remote controlled from Laksapana.

Seven Virgins Scheme

MEANWHILE, the preliminary field work and investigations carried out by the International Co-operation Administration team of engineers under the auspices of the proposed Seven Virgins Hydro-Electric Scheme, Stage III, in the Maskeliya Valley has been completed.

The I. C. A. team of experts will submit a preliminary report of their findings shortly. Their final report is expected by the end of March, 1960.

Three stages of development for the Maskeliya Valley are proposed. These are:—

A. The Morahena Development which will yield 210 million units of power annually.

B. The Theberton Development with an yield of 350 million units of power annually.

C. The Laksapana III Development with an yield of 350 million units of power annually.

Part A of the Scheme will consist of a dam across Maskeliya Oya below the Laksapana Power House, an artificial channel to Morahena with pipes for conveying water to a

power plant at Morahena together with a large storage reservoir at Monsakella at an elevation of 3,800 feet. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 80,000 acre feet.

Parts B and C of the Scheme will consist of an artificial channel from Monsakella Reservoir in Theberton and pipes for conveying water to a power plant at Theberton; and a dam at Theberton with an artificial channel from Theberton to the Norton Surge Chamber. An artificial power plant is also to be constructed at the present Laksapana Power House.

Arrangements are being made to put in hand immediately the preparation of detailed plans, designs and specifications and tender forms for Part A of the Scheme on the basis of the preliminary report made by the I. C. A. team.

In view of the fact that this team is fully conversant with the technical and topographical data of the area it is proposed to seek the assistance of one of the two engineering firms participating in the present

investigations to undertake the preparation of these plans and designs.

A request has also been made for the services of this team to carry out investigations of the Broadland Project which is the next stage in the hydro-electric scheme of development.

Cheap electricity is vital for the prosperity and economic development of the Island and the government is fully aware of this. The Ministry of Transport and Power has therefore given the highest priority to the development of power.

Other major projects which have been selected for execution in the future are :—

		<i>k.w. output</i>
Walawe	..	65,000
Randenigala	..	200,000
Victoria Falls	..	200,000
Ratnapura	..	120,000

Together with Stage IIB and Seven Virgins they will yield a total of 850,000 kilowatts of power.

Ceylon's Five-Year Land Development Programme

B. H. HEMAPRIYA

THE five-year development plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands which deals with land development envisages the alienation of 423,200 acres of land in colonization schemes including a vegetable cultivation scheme among 109,100 peasant families at a total estimated cost of 1,264 million rupees.

Under this Plan the total cost of subsidies for development, &c., of a further 212,500 acres of land on a village expansion basis, both for cultivation and residential purposes, is estimated to cost Rs. 95 million inclusive of acquisition costs. Several thousands of peasant families will benefit from this part of the plan too.

A breakdown of the amount of money to be spent, the extent of land to be alienated and the number of peasant families who will benefit under colonization schemes and the vegetable-growing scheme is as follows:—

<i>Dry Zone</i>	<i>Allotments or Families</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cost in Millions of Rupees</i>
1. Major Colonization Schemes ..	56,500 ..	282,000 ..	735 M.
2. Tea Colonization Schemes ..	15,000 ..	30,000 ..	201 M.
3. Rubber Colonization Schemes ..	8,000 ..	20,000 ..	90 M.
4. Coconut Colonization Schemes ..	14,000 ..	70,000 ..	147 M.
5. Coffee Colonization Schemes ..	3,000 ..	6,000 ..	43 M.
6. Cocoa Colonization Schemes ..	2,600 ..	5,200 ..	27 M.
7. Vegetable Schemes ..	10,000 ..	10,000 ..	21 M.
	<u>109,100</u>	<u>423,200</u>	<u>1,264 M.</u>

The Plan is now in the second year of its implementation.

In establishing colonization schemes the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands is also responsible for the construction of the irrigation schemes and all public utilities, e.g., the Ministry builds roads, schools (even Central Schools), branch dispensaries, hospitals, quarters for teachers, midwives, colonization officers, sub-post offices,

co-operative stores and storage accommodation for paddy, manure, &c. So, the five-year development plan envisages provision for the construction of 495 schools for 100,000 children, 495 head teachers' quarters, 495 assistant teachers' quarters, 495 colonization officers' quarters, 495 midwives' quarters, 495 dispensaries (and hospitals wherever necessary in larger schemes), 495 co-operative stores and 495 sub-post offices. This plan also provides for village expansion schemes to relieve congestion in the villages where peasants are landless and without any means of proper employment. The Government assists such allottees to construct a type-plan cottage and develop their block of land agriculturally.

Under Village Expansion Schemes envisaged in this Plan an extent of 200,000 acres will be alienated and the total cost of assistance for development of these allotments during the 5-year period works out to Rs. 50,000,000. In areas where the demand for residential allotments is acute and Crown land is not available, the Government resorts to acquisition of private land to be allotted to people in $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre or $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre residential blocks. Such allottees are also assisted in putting up type-plan houses. It is estimated that Rs. 45,000,000 will be required for acquisition of private land and for the construction of type-plan houses as well.

	<i>Extent to be alienated in Acres</i>	<i>Total Cost of Subsidies Rs.</i>
1. Village Expansion Schemes for cultivation ..	200,000 ..	50 M.
2. Village Expansion Schemes for residential purpose ..	12,000 ..	45 M.
	<u>212,000</u>	<u>95 M.</u>

Meanwhile unemployed youth of peasant class are also assisted to form themselves into co-operatives and develop land on a co-operative basis. Apart from the development of land in various crops Government's



Ceylon Pottery



The first shipment of two of the 25 diesel-engined power coaches ordered by the Railway arrived on November 17th. The coaches are being purchased through funds made available by the U. S. Government under the Ceylon-American economic and technical co-operation programme.

The coaches are being built by a German firm, Machinefabrik Augsburg Nurnburg, at a cost of Rs. 600,000. The picture shows one of the new coaches being unloaded at the Colombo Harbour

Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived here on November 11 on a three-day visit to the Island.

He was received at the airport by the Minister of Food, Commerce and Trade, Mr. R. G. Senanayake, the Minister of Trans-

port and Power, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake and the Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Ceylon, Dr. D. Kostic.

In a brief interview, Mr. Babic told pressmen that his visit was intended, primarily to acquaint himself with mutual problems



An exhibition of mural paintings done by students of the Royal Primary School was held in Colombo recently. Here the boys are putting the finishing touches to their work

encountered in the furtherance of trade and economic relations between the two countries. He said that he would have talks on these subjects during his stay here but did not expect any formal agreement to emerge. The existing trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Ceylon was adequate for the present. If, however, any specific difficulties

came to light, the possibility of adjusting them would be considered, he added.

The next morning he called on Mrs. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, His Excellency the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the Acting Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transport and Power, and the Minister of Food, Commerce and Trade.



The Australian Minister of External Affairs, the Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, who visited Colombo recently, lays a wreath at Horagolla where the remains of the late Premier, Mr. S.-W. R. D. Bandaranaike, were laid to rest

He was later entertained to lunch by the Minister of Food, Commerce and Trade. He visited the Zoological Gardens at Dehiwela and later at night he attended a dinner given by the Charge d'Affaires of Yugoslavia in Ceylon.

Mr. Babic left for Kandy accompanied by the Minister of Transport and Power. En route he laid a wreath at the Samadhi of the

late Prime Minister. He also visited the Royal Botanical Gardens, the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya, and the Sri Dalada Maligawa.

Mr. Casey's Visit to Ceylon

THE Australian Minister of External Affairs, the Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, who

arrived here on November 14 accompanied by Mrs. Casey, told a press conference that he had had discussions both with the Governor-General and the Prime Minister on a wide variety of subjects ranging from international affairs to Ceylon-Australian relations.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr. Dahanayake, had laid great stress on strengthening Commonwealth unity and using it as a powerful instrument of peace. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference to be held next year also figured in his talks with the Premier. "I hope it will be possible for your Prime Minister to attend this conference", he added.

Mr. Casey said that the Prime Minister was very much interested in the development of Ceylon's economy and the discussions touched on the directions and means by which that should be effected.

Answering a question, Mr. Casey said that he had not discussed the question of Ceylon joining SEATO. He said that the question of joining SEATO was a matter for the countries concerned to decide. He added: "We believe that SEATO had been largely responsible for the relatively peaceful situation in S. E. Asia during the past five years".

C-Plan Aid Discussed

MR. Casey said that besides the Governor-General and the Prime Minister, he had met the Minister of Food, Commerce and Trade, the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, the Acting Minister of Finance, and the Heads of a number of Departments. At these meetings he had discussed C-Plan aid and a wide range of affairs of common concern to Australia and Ceylon.

Australia, he said, had been trying to help Ceylon under the C-Plan in the restoration of her ancient tanks, anti-T. B. measures and

a number of other projects. Ten per cent of Australia's C-Plan aid had been given to Ceylon. Broad terms of further Australian aid under the C-Plan were also discussed during his talks with the Prime Minister and Government officials.

Mr. Casey described trade relations between Australia and Ceylon as stable and very satisfactory.

Referring to his visit, he said that he was returning home after a three-month tour of Europe and America. In the U. S. he had attended the U. N. General Assembly sessions. In Europe he had met the U. K. Premier, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the French President, General De Gaulle, and the French Premier, Mr. Debre. He said that there was evidence of lessening of "cold war" tensions. That was largely due to the British Prime Minister's visit to Russia and Mr. Krushchev's visit to the United States. He felt that exchanges of visits could lead to a Summit meeting early next year.

Statement at Airport

EARLIER, soon after his arrival at the airport, Mr. Casey in the course of a statement to the press, said that he believed that much was to be gained from personal contact in international affairs, that for this reason he was very much looking forward to meeting Ceylon's new Prime Minister and discussing with him the many interests which Ceylon and Australia had in common. Mr. Casey added that a great deal had happened since his last visit to Ceylon three years ago and that there would be much to talk about with Mr. Dahanayake.

Mr. Casey remarked that it was a melancholy fact that the most important event in Ceylon's recent history was a tragedy, the brutal murder by which Ceylon's late Prime Minister and his own late friend, Mr. Bandaranaike, met his untimely end. Mr. Casey said that he had been in New

York at the time and had hoped to have the opportunity of hearing Mr. Bandaranaike address the General Assembly and also the Security Council, to which Ceylon's election had just taken place. Mr. Casey said he well recalled the shock of the first news report and later the profound emotion with which he had heard of Mr. Bandaranaike's wise and compassionate message to the people of Ceylon. The fact that the sole thought, even at that time, was for the welfare and safety of his people, was the clearest evidence of his quality as a statesman and as a great human being.

Mr. Casey said that Ceylon was steadily gaining in world importance as her election to the Security Council showed very clearly. He said that he was always pleased to observe that, like Australia, Ceylon placed a very high value on membership of the Commonwealth and regarded that special relationship of nations as something to be preserved with the greatest care.

Mr. Casey and Mrs. Casey were welcomed on arrival by the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, Mr. J. C. W. Munasinha, and the Acting High Commissioner for Australia in Ceylon, Mr. M. G. B. Bouchier. Shortly afterwards Mr. Casey called on His Excellency the Governor-General. Later at night he was given a dinner by the Acting Australian High Commissioner in Ceylon.

On Sunday, Mr. Casey laid a wreath at the Samadhi of the late Prime Minister at Horagolla. He was given a dinner that night by the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ceylon.

Buddha Hair Relics from Pakistan

THE Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, received at a ceremony recently a casket containing hair relics of the Buddha from the Ceylon High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. M. M. Maharoof. The relics had been

earlier gifted to Ceylon at a ceremony in Pakistan by the Pakistan Minister of Education and were brought here by Mr. Maharoof.

Speaking on the occasion, the Prime Minister said that he was glad to accept those relics on behalf of the Government and people of Ceylon. He said that whilst thanking Mr. Maharoof, he would wish to convey his gratitude to the Government and people of Pakistan. He had also a special word of thanks to the Maha Thera of the Chittagong Vihare from where the relics were obtained.

The Prime Minister added that the cordial relationships with Pakistan would be strengthened by gifts of that nature. Mr. Maharoof's last act as High Commissioner in Pakistan was to bring those relics to Ceylon on the eve of his departure to Indonesia as Ceylon's representative in that country.

The Minister of Cultural Affairs and Social Services, said that the late Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, was largely responsible in getting those relics from Pakistan. The presentation of the relics by the Pakistan Government was a mark of respect to the late Premier. He believed that with the blessings of those relics, peace, harmony and goodwill would prevail in their land.

Earlier Mr. Maharoof, handing over the relics to the Premier, said that it was a great honour and mark of friendship that the Pakistan Government had shown towards them by gifting those valuable relics. He said it was, however, not the first occasion when relics had been gifted to Ceylon by the Pakistan Government.

He said that the Pakistan Government had always treated Buddhists in Decca, Chittagong and other places in Pakistan, with great tolerance and friendship. Buddhist institutions in Pakistan like the Chittagong Vihare had received financial aid from the Pakistan Government.



The Australian Minister of External Affairs, the Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey in conversation with the Ceylon Premier, Mr. W. Dahanayake, in Colombo

U. N. Information Centre in Ceylon

THE setting up of an U. N. Information Centre in Ceylon was strongly urged by Sir Velupillai Coomaraswamy, delegate of Ceylon, in the course of a speech made recently at a meeting of the Fifth Committee of the U. N. (Budgetary and Administration.)

Sir Velupillai pointed out that his government attached the greatest importance to the United Nations and to its work, and felt that the work of dissemination of news of the activities of that body could not be achieved with any degree of efficiency or adequacy through an office situated as far away as New Delhi, however efficient that staff was. "To reach our people, now close on 10 million, our only hope is the establishment of an Information Centre on the spot.



The Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Ljubo Babic, who visited Ceylon recently was entertained to lunch at the Mount Lavinia Hotel, by the Ceylon Minister of Food, Commerce and Trade, Mr. R. G. Senanayake. In the picture are (l. to r.) Dr. D. Kostic, Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Ceylon; Mr. Senanayake; Mr. Babic; and Mr. Maitripala Senanayake, Minister of Transport and Power



▲
Picture taken in
Colombo on Yugoslav
National Day. Third
from left is Dr. D.
Kostic, Yugoslav Charge
d'Affaires in Ceylon



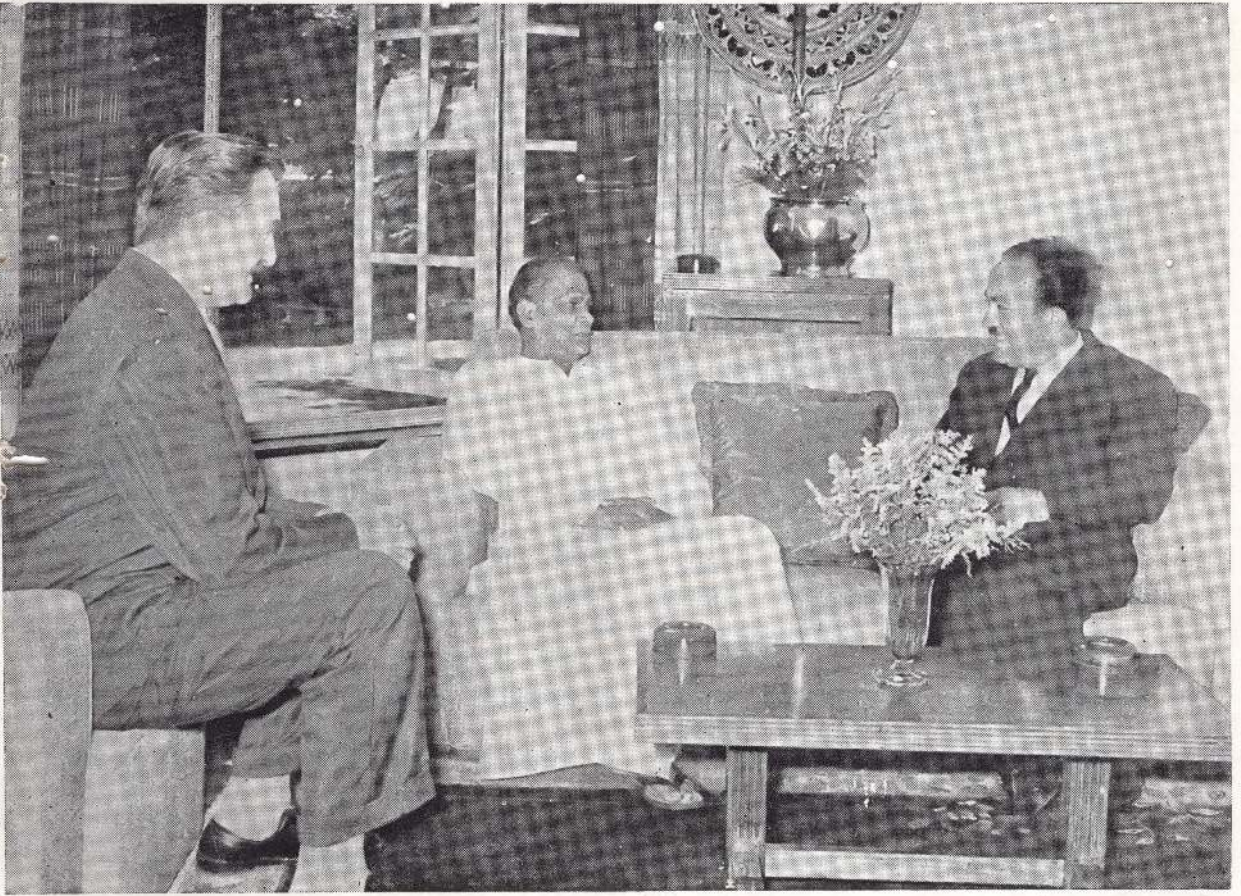
▶
The leader of the Polish
Trade Delegation which
was in Ceylon recently,
is welcomed by the
Ceylon Premier,
Mr. W. Dahanayake



▲ A trade agreement between the Polish People's Republic and Ceylon was signed in Colombo recently. Mr. Burakawiecz signed on behalf of Poland, while Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Food, Commerce and Trade, signed on behalf of Ceylon

▶ The U. A. R. Ambassador in Ceylon presenting a cheque for Rs. 10,000 to the Manageress of the Muslim Ladies College in Colombo





Mr. Ljubo Babic (right), Chairman of the Yugoslav Foreign Trade Committee, in conversation with the Ceylon Premier, Mr. W. Dahanayake. On the left is Dr. D. Kostic, Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Ceylon

Here are extracts from his address :—

“ Mr. Chairman, adequate regional representation in the policy making levels and in the distribution of information centres is a sine qua non for the effective use of the means at our disposal. In practice, however, it is unavoidable that there should be a slight difference in emphasis—a difference in interpretation—in the meaning of regional representation, in so far as it affects representation at Headquarters, and representation in the field, in information centres.

“ Regional representation in Headquarters Staff can mean no more than just that—broad regional representation. It would be difficult, in fact impossible, to ensure representation of every culture and every linguistic division at Headquarters. Geographical distribution rather than the narrower distinctions will have to remain the main consideration. But in the case of information centres, broad regional distribution can in no way be considered sufficient. Geographic proximity does not necessarily mean similarity of language, racial affinities or cultural background.

"In our case, my delegation feels that Ceylon has suffered as a result of the application of the principle of broad regional representation rather than the narrower interpretation which should be given in the context of Information Centres. I refer to the arrangement under which for the last few years, Mr. Chairman, we have been served as best as possible by the Centre situated in New Delhi. Delhi is some 2,000 miles away from Colombo. On this account and for various other reasons my Government feels that this is not altogether a happy and satisfactory arrangement. I hasten to assure the Secretary-General and the Acting Under-Secretary that by this we do not mean that we have found the Director of that Centre wanting. I am sure he is a capable officer. For instance in 1956 he organized a conference of non-Governmental Organizations in Colombo which was a success. From our point of view, I might call it an unqualified success—but that is not enough. My Government attaches the greatest importance to the United Nations and to its work, and feels that the work of dissemination of news of the activities, &c., of this august body cannot be achieved with any degree of efficiency or adequacy through an office situated as far away as New Delhi, however efficient its staff. To reach our people, now close on 10

million, our only hope is the establishment of an Information Centre on the spot.

Trade Mission from Italy

A TWENTY-MEMBER trade mission from Italy—a country which buys annually nearly Rs. 65,000,000 worth of tea and other goods from Ceylon, arrived in Ceylon recently.

The mission was led by Dr. Carmelo La Rosa, General Inspector of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Most of the members were Italian businessmen interested in importing into Italy many Ceylon products as well as in the export to Ceylon of Italian goods like rice, fertilisers, motor vehicles, electrical goods, office equipment, heavy machinery, yarns and textiles of cotton, silk, linen and artificial fibres, preserved foodstuffs, chemical and pharmaceutical products, &c.

The mission was sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Italy and of Institute Nazionale del Commercio Estero (Italian Institute of Foreign Trade). During their stay they had discussions with the Honourable Ministers of Agriculture and Lands; Food, Commerce and Trade; Transport and Power; Industries and Fisheries; and Nationalised Services. They also had talks with several local business interests, mainly importers and exporters.

Some Problems of South-East Asian Development

WE print below the text of a speech by Mr. Nik Cavel, Canadian High Commissioner to Ceylon, to The Rotary Club of Panadura on November 24. It is of unusual interest in that it gives the views of a friendly outsider to the general problems of this region.

You might wonder why I today, a Diplomat, should choose such a controversial subject upon which to address you as the problems attached to the development of South-East Asia. In the first place, I do not propose to deal with the problems of the development of Ceylon—such problems are the concern of your Government and your people—but rather to look at the overall problems of the area.

Before I was appointed as the representative of my country here, I was in charge of the administration of the Canadian Aid programme under the Colombo Plan. Before that, I lived and worked in many Asian countries in various capacities and so I have been in close touch with Asia and Asian development for many years. Out of the experience of those years, I want tonight to talk, not about the development of any specific country but about the whole Asian area and its future. Before I go further, I would like to say that I speak tonight as the representative of a country very friendly to Asia and more than willing to try to understand all the problems which beset the Asian Area and to help to solve them. As an individual, I have lived so long amongst the people of Asia that I feel a very real affection for them and affinity with them and much sympathy with the stress and struggle in which they are engaged in trying to raise their overall living standards and lift their people to greater security, better health and a happier life.

The first problem which confronts the countries of Asia is the same as that bedevilling the whole future of mankind. That is the problem of War. If war remains in the world picture, even as a possibility, then the development of countries which have recently become free and masters of their own destiny will inevitably have to keep that possibility in mind. The manner in which they develop will inevitably be different from what it would be in a world in which war had been definitely replaced by a satisfactory system of International Law which they knew could, and certainly would, be enforced. Under such a system, the vast sums of money which almost all countries now have to spend on armaments would be available for economic development. Also, with the possibility of war eliminated, alliances might be very different because only cultural and economic considerations would then have to be considered.

The Bright Side

FIRST, let us try to look on the bright side of the future of Asian development. It seems to me that, actually, the very fact that so many countries of South-East Asia particularly are largely underdeveloped, can be turned to their advantage in many respects. The first and most obvious of these advantages, of course, is the lack of any substantial existing capital investment. Let me explain that. Today, in particularly all the advanced countries of the world, science has advanced to the point where better industrial equipment and far more scientific methods of production are known but these cannot always be adopted because of the huge investment in machinery and equipment which exists and which, for financial reasons, cannot be at

once discarded. Therefore, improvement cannot be effected as quickly as science and inventive genius have made possible.

For the most part, the countries of Asia have no such existing heavy capital investment and therefore they can start with scientific and industrial equipment which is the result of the most advanced scientific thought and development available in the world today. Always, they should be extremely careful never to take anything into their countries which is not the very latest available. After the terrible earthquake of 1923 which devastated Japan and destroyed practically all her capital investment in communications and productive machinery, the Japanese were extremely careful in that regard. The result was that Japan rebuilt her economy so efficiently that she became a strong factor in international trade and has since gone on from strength to strength.

Western Germany came out of World War II with her industrial plant completely smashed. There were many factors which went to make her the strong economic country she is today. To mention only a few: American Aid through the Marshall Plan, strong clever leadership, extremely hard work and a mobilization of such trained executives, technicians and workmen as were spared by the war. But, there was also the very important factor of the brand new, modern, scientific equipment and industrial machinery which she was able to adopt because she had virtually no longer an established capital industrial structure to consider.

So it is with Asia and particularly with South-East Asia. One of the dangers the very newly free countries of that area run is that they will themselves buy, or someone will foist on them, equipment which is not the very best obtainable in the world today. They should take great care to see that their purchasing of fundamental equipment is

guided, not by what is cheapest on the market, but by what is best for their future development.

Economic Groupings

IT is not only in the field of industrial development and production that there are advantages in starting out from the present position of Asia. The history of Europe, particularly in the last 100 years, shows a continual groping for satisfactory new treaties involving economic groupings with the objective of promoting the betterment of this or that area. The many groupings which have existed have often broken down for reasons too numerous to go into tonight. New groupings and new treaties have taken their places. Recently, there has come into being an amalgamation of six European countries into what is called "The Common Market" but there are eleven countries which lie outside that amalgamation and they are now considering what their position is. Great Britain, with her Commonwealth connections, is also concerned about this new "Common Market" group and what she should do. This present situation is typical of European economic history ever since I can remember. It is a history which all Asian countries should study, not with a view to copying it, but with a view to starting Asian regional co-operation on a much sounder basis.

Here again, the Asian countries have, at the moment, few alliances, treaties or regional economic understandings. Today, no individual country can live unto itself and co-operation between Asian and particularly South-East Asian countries will become necessary and, in fact, inevitable, in the not too distant future when production reaches a point where sales problems, tariff problems, exchange problems and many others concerning inter-area trading arise.

The Asian countries would be wise to begin now to work together on their present

relatively simple inter-relation problems so that as regional dependency grows so will their knowledge of each other. Thus Asia could avoid the long, expensive and futile lack of co-operation which has bedevilled Europe, led to trade and other dissensions and even to wars. Also, just as the individual Asian countries cannot live isolated in their own area or prosper economically without inter-area co-operation, so must the whole area learn to develop its relationships faster, better and on a more secure basis with the Middle East, Europe and North and South America.

If the present trends towards world peace and the elimination of war continue and mankind reaches a state of rule by International Law, the only limits to human prosperity will be those imposed by man himself, through his narrow-mindedness and inability to co-operate in finding solutions to the many problems which now bedevil our world.

The vast majority of mankind is Asian and therefore in the last analysis, in a peaceful, democratic world, the future development of Asia will play a vital part in the future of the whole world.

Need for Creative Thought

THE question which faces mankind as a whole is: How can we all work together to bring about the kind of world we all say we want but fail so miserably even to formulate clearly, much less to plant the practical seeds which might start its growth? What is missing? I suggest that the answer to that question is: creative thought. Individual countries are bogged down in a roundabout of local politics, religious problems, communal troubles.

It seems to me that all too much Asian thought is concerned with the past. The long dead horse of Western Colonialism is still uselessly flogged. In fact, so busy is that old horse being beaten that enough time is not

taken to look over the shoulder at new, and really dangerous, forms of Colonial Totalitarianism which are creeping into Asia and particularly into South-East Asia.

If we are to have and enjoy the kind of world which will become possible with "war" out of the way, we must all, East and West alike, forget the old shibboleths. We must have before us a great and worthwhile objective. In other words, we must all study the psychological process of creative thought.

The next question is: To what end should we devote such thought? I suppose, so far as Asia is concerned, the easy answer would be: the raising of the living standards of the people. I suggest that such an answer is incomplete. Of course, enough food, good housing, a high standard of education should be the right of all human beings but very cruel and inhuman measures have been taken, and are being taken, in endeavours to raise living standards. I suggest that there is a far better and much sounder objective to which the science of creative thought should be devoted and that is the freedom and happiness of mankind.

In considering man's happiness, we must realize that he cannot be happy without a sound code of ethics by which to live and already Asia has made a very considerable contribution to ethical thought. But we are moving into a new world of vast complication and to find our way through its maze of intricacy, we must develop an ethical code of International conduct which finds its way down into the lives of the people of individual nations. Here, of course, I include such stupid concepts as considering mankind on the basis of skin colour and the many other equally stupid divisions which have been built up. The development of schools of creative thought would wipe out all such stupidity.

In North America, we have built up the highest standard of living the world has ever known but, slowly, we are discovering that it is not enough, that the possession of

wealth needs the development of a strong code of ethics if it is not to have demoralizing effects.

Here again, Asia can learn from the West and as she develops and industrializes see to it that she builds under her new economic structures strong ethical values to guide her people to real enjoyment of her higher standards of living. The vast wealth of Asian music must be preserved and further developed. The beautiful forms of the many kinds of Asian dancing must play an ever

greater part in the cultural life of the people. The many other art forms must be given every encouragement so that the lives of the people of Asia will become imbued with the higher things of life within a framework of a higher standard of economic life and a sound code of ethics.

I have many times in the past spoken of the futility of being guided by the various "isms" which arise today to confuse the clarity of our thought and prevent us from seeing clearly the road ahead.



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