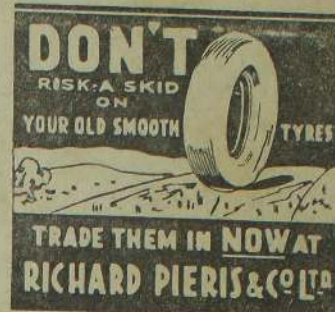


U.N.P.



VOL. IX No. 23

Organ for the United National Party
Regd. Office No. 532, Galle Rd., Colombo 3.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 21, 1955

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

PRICE 5 CENTS

Ceylon's Growth to Full Nationhood

"An Example to South-East Asia" Says Oxford Don

CEYLON has entered upon a new era in her long history. She enters that new era with two great assets — the peaceful achievement of independence and her great cultural past. Independence has come to her so peacefully and so smoothly in a way which is not always accorded to nations in the history of the world. We know that is not the way that India and Pakistan obtained theirs, because of the differences between Islam and Hinduism and other factors that took place at the birth of independence. That legacy of bloodshed will remain till the wounds are healed. Ceylon emerged quickly and smoothly and took her place at the table as an independent member nation of the great Commonwealth, because there is no legacy of bitterness. That made an enormous difference. There is, however a great responsibility laid upon the shoulders of every individual or nation. When freedom is won easily there is the danger perhaps of taking things for granted. The burden of responsibility certainly rests on the leaders, and, also in the masses of the people which must be clearly understood," said Professor Vincent Harlow in the course of his lecture on the "Future of Ceylon as an Independent Nation," at King George Hall, under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society and the British Council.

Sir Cecil Syers, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ceylon, who presided introduced the lecturer as one who had been "closely associated with the affairs of the Commonwealth and Empire as the one most qualified to speak on the subject of the lecture."

Coming to the subject of his lecture the future of Ceylon as an independent nation said that it might be rash on the part of a visitor to stand on a public platform in Ceylon and to talk of the future of Ceylon. "He could only plead as an excuse that he was deeply interested in every part of the Commonwealth and the future of the Commonwealth as a whole, and was deeply interested in the future of Ceylon. He approached the subject in that background as he had a tremendous fund of goodwill for the future of Ceylon as did the whole British nation. Ceylon had a glorious cultural past and a great civilization, which did influence the present and would no doubt have an influence on her future."

With the "frankness of a friend" he detailed three conditions by which Ceylon would grow to the full stature of nationhood as a member of the Commonwealth and an example to South-East Asia. They were:

- (1) the development of a healthy balanced economy;
- (2) a healthy political system by the more educated section setting an example of citizenship and vivifying local government; and
- (3) the development of genuine nationhood.

Speaking for himself he said that as he moved about the Commonwealth as it was his business to do so, he was always trying to deepen his knowledge. He had been to many territories which were moving up towards nationhood, for example, Kenya in Africa which was moving steadily it is hoped, towards full stature, and he found that they were severely handicapped, unlike Ceylon. In that country the population consisted of a large number of African tribes, several millions of them; then there were Indian immigrants, and there were British farmers who had transferred the desert lands to fertile fields. Three different types of people, trying towards full stature of nationhood and somehow achieve a united nationhood and to stand on their own feet. There were political interests, cultural divisions, different customs and so on. Unless they worked in co-operation the solution of the problem appeared rather remote. He was not flattering Ceylon when he asserted that on this country substantial advance has been made in its carrier as a nation.

In discussions held by various university groups in the United Kingdom, Ceylon had always been held up as an example of how two major racial groups lived in harmony. However, during his stay here he had found that that picture did not quite reflect the present situation. There is at present an unhappy suspicion and distrust between the two races. He hoped that the distrust of the majority to the minority

would soon disappear. The only way out of which a nation could emerge would be through forbearance, tact and statesmanship on the part of the majority group and equality on the part of the minority

group to avoid the danger of touchiness and the psychological feeling of an inferiority complex and the exercise of restraint.

The Sinhalese and Tamils should realize that there was

something greater than either of these groups and that was nationhood. There was no place for arrogance and fear. Ceylon had two valuable assets upon entering the new era in her long history—the peaceful achievement of Independence and her great cultural past. Ceylon was an independent Member of the Commonwealth, equal in status to Britain. Ceylon had always held a key position. At the present moment her importance lay in the fact that being democratic and essentially Asian, she was looked up to in the battle between the democratic and the communist ideologies in South-East Asia.

PM Declares Open W.A.Y. Centre

Twenty Nations Represented

"You are an experienced leader and an experienced administrator with an international reputation and we have no doubt that you will extend to us your co-operation and assistance," said Mr. Rolf Lynton, Director of the Trans-acting Centre of the World Assembly of Youth at 'Aloka' Bandaragama, in welcoming Sir John Kotelawala, the Prime Minister, who formally declared open the Training Centre for advanced study and training, on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

This centre represented the aspirations of the young people all over the free world. The chief patrons of the Centre as presented by the Director are that it is international in that the Youth of Latin America, Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Ceylon and several other countries will be trained here.

The Prime Minister arrived in a boat across the scenic Bolgoda Lake to the Centre. Representatives of twenty centres carrying their respective flags led the procession from the lakeside to the Centre.

NO COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES HERE

Sir John in declaring the Centre open said: "We have no religious or communal differences in this fair isle of ours to the same extent as that which prevails in some other countries. We are young having become independent only recently but my country is blossoming out to full nationhood, and the decision to establish this unique world centre in this isle will make our people feel that the world is not so big as people think. Several nationalities are meeting under one roof today. In Ceylon we have a widespread co-operative movement and a rural development movement which taught self-reliance."

"It was Ceylon's privilege that the sponsors of the training centre had selected this country for the purpose of training the youth of the world. In the olden leaders were born but today leaders have to be made. We are living in two different worlds today. One is the dictatorial world where we are told what to do and the other the free

world where we learn to think and act and be friendly with each other.

(Continued on Page 2)

"CHILLINGTON" ESTATE TOOLS

Include

* The famous "Crocodile"

M a m o t y

Ceylon's favourite for over fifty years



* 'Frog' Axes & Hatchets, 'Chillington'

Bill Hooks & Catties

More "Crocodile" mamoties are imported into, and used in Ceylon than all other makes.

BROWN & CO., LTD.

Established 1875



COLOMBO — HATTON — NAWALAPITIYA

RANI SOAP

THE SUNDRESH INDUSTRIAL WORKS LTD CEYLON

COLOMBO-PLAN MEETING IN SINGAPORE

Review of Past Year's Achievement

THE Finance Minister, Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardene left last week for Singapore for the final phase of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee meeting to represent Ceylon. He is expected to return to Ceylon on the 24th instant. In the course of an interview in Singapore he has stated that extension of the period of the C-Plan was likely but the amount of aid might not be as large as hitherto. The donor countries reduced their overall contributions to the South and South-East Asian countries under the second plan, he hinted. Aid might not be as large as for the first period which runs until 1957.

Mr. Lester B. Pearson, Canada's Secretary of State

for External Affairs who passed through Colombo, on his way to Singapore to lead the Canadian delegation stated that he was confident the Members of the Consultative Committee would agree to extend the plan for a further period. There had been suggestions that the Plan should be seconded to four, five or six years but a definite decision would be taken by the Committee.

Commenting on the work of the Plan during the first five years, he said it had proved very useful by providing mutual aid although it had certain drawbacks at the start. He indicated that he was carrying certain proposals for the re-organization of the Plan which he would disclose at the Committee meeting in Singapore.

"CHANGE IN ASIA"

One of the driving motives of the Colombo Plan is the need for more food—chiefly rice—states a brochure entitled "Change in Asia" issued by the Information Department. Production of better seed, scientific methods of farming, more fertilizers, tractors, modern equipment and irrigation work are some of the methods that have been employed. Regarding power for agricultural and industrial production the brochure discloses that South and South-East Asia do not possess more than two to three per cent. coal and oil. Attempts have been made to exploit the latent resources of crude petroleum, coal and lignite found in Burma, India and Malaya. Since adequate transport opportunities are necessary—for the sustenance of economic life, many C-Plan countries are spending a high proportion of their outlay, next to agriculture on the improvement of transport and communication. Over £400 million has been spent in three years. Considerable expansion of air transport in Indonesia and modern road transport in Ceylon has been made. Though agriculture has received sufficient attention, industry has not been ignored. Living standards of C-Plan countries are poor with the exception of Malaya and Singapore. Ceylon, the brochure states, has excellent public health and death rate reported to be lower than the United Kingdom, and the highest birth-rate and the natural increase of population for any country in the world for which reliable statistical data are available.

Substantial funds are being spent on new houses, schools, hospitals, and colonization schemes.

The Report of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia for 1954-55 reveals that the past year was a record year showing that the scheme is now being used more widely by all countries in the region.

TOTAL TRAINEES AND EXPERTS

During the period under review there were more trainees sent abroad than in previous years and more experts (administrators, instructors and teachers) came to the area and they brought with them more special equipment than in previous years. The number of trainees under the C-Plan including the United States assistance total 5,701 from among the countries in the area who have gone abroad,

while 1,341 experts have come to work in the area most but not all of them from outside the region. When the United Nations figures are added the totals became 7,159 trainees and 3,714 experts.

The Report shows that from the beginning of the scheme up to the end of June 1955 the number of training places provided was 2,876. By June 30th, 1955 the largest group (440) had gone abroad for training in food and agriculture, one of the main fields of development on which the Colombo Plan lays emphasis.

Under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme the demand for experts has been heaviest in medicine and health among largely to some important national medical projects as in Ceylon. Exports in transport and communications, engineering, food, agriculture and forestry education and in industry and trade follow close behind and in each of these fields the range of experts is wide. More experts came to the region under the United Nations and the specialised agencies than under the Colombo Plan. Up to June 30, 1955 United Nations provided 2,373 experts as against 1,341 from the Colombo Plan including the United States.

Expansion has made possible the approach to a better balance between training at home and training abroad; the growth of mutual aid among member countries in the area as well as from outside helping to foster the spirit of co-operation throughout the area and the promotion of economic development and the raising of living standards.

Ceylon's Growth to Full Nationhood

(Continued from Page 1)

"I am now trying to organize an island-wide organization—the Regional Recreation Association—with a view to teaching the youth of my country how to play the game in all spheres of life.

Mr. Rolf Lynton, Director of the Training Centre, said that at present moment there was a tremendous need for leaders and administrators in a world moving tremendously fast socially, economically and culturally. "We have had co-operation from all parts of the world and enormously from your government in establishing this centre here. This is going to be a place where leaders and administrators come to exchange their experiences and in turn train other leaders and administrators.

Mr. George Carter, travelling secretary paid a tribute to the co-operative movement and specially to Mr. Sembukuttyarachi for all the spade work he had done.

A vote of thanks was proposed by the representative of the Philippines to the Prime Minister and other distinguished guests.

The proceedings terminated with a variety entertainment and a fireworks display on the Bolgoda Lake.

AMERICAN AID TO CEYLON

SENATOR ALLEN J. ELLENDER who is completing a two-month tour of Communist Europe, the Middle East and Asia in an interview with the United Press, Tokyo, said that some form of American aid, probably technical assistance, may come to Ceylon's way "within a year". His comments on Ceylon, among Asian nations are as follows:—

CEYLON: "We are giving no aid there. Prime Minister Kotelawala is a very brilliant fellow, very able. I believe we might look into the feasibility of giving Ceylon some technical assistance. They are willing to pay. I think something may develop within a year."

A PROPHETIC STATEMENT

Sir Patrick Manson known in the medical world as the "Father of Tropical Medicine" who spent some years in Ceylon, who the "Lane Lectures" for 1905 at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, U.S.A., made the following prophetic announcement to his introductory lecture which is interesting to recall now, fifty years later, in view of the outstanding activities of America through the medium of the United Nations Organization with special reference to South-East Asia that region whose shores are washed by the Pacific Ocean.

Sir Patrick was in Ceylon at the time that Dr. Philip Bahr was in Ceylon investigating the tropical disease known as "sprue" or Ceylon sore mouth.

"Whether ye will it or no America is bound to expand. I cannot pretend to say precisely what form the expansion is likely to take, whether it is to be in the shape of conquest or colonization, or merely moral intellectual and commercial assimilation, or in other words, as civilization; but certain it is that one way or another and in the not very distant future American influence will dominate a large and increasing proportion of the earth's surface.

Seeing however, that the great part of the temperate regions of the Globe are already fully occupied by the kindred races and kindred civilizations, the latent energies of American expansion must find their vent and opportunity in the tropics and indeed has already happened and more especially in the lands whose shores are washed by the Pacific."

ELECTION OF SENATORS

Nomination papers for the election of Senators to fill the seats which became vacant on the 16th inst., upon the termination of the terms of office of five elected Senators, will be received by the Speaker of the House of Representatives today at 10 a.m.

The Senators whose term has expired are the Hon. Sir Cyril de Zoysa, Kt. J.P., and Senators A. B. Wanninayake, D. W. J. Perera, H. L. Ratwatte and Dr. A. M. Samarasinghe.

**Doyenne
Champagne Perry**

**for all your
parties
and festive
occasions**

DELMEGE FORSYTH & CO. LTD., COLOMBO

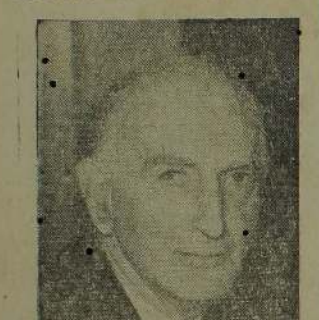
Finest on Earth

FERTILISERS
by
THE COLOMBO COMMERCIAL CO. LTD.
(THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED.)

Pre-Requisites For Self-Government Defined

THE Rt. Hon. Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations who was on a six-day visit to Ceylon held a Press conference in the U.K. High Commissioner's office on Saturday last. Lord Home who has already visited Australia and New Zealand and will be going to India and Pakistan, before flying back home said:

"I got no particular mission on this tour. I never believe in administration from a desk. I always believe in getting out into the field and meeting the people on their own ground."



RT. HON. THE EARL OF HOME

clear idea of our own responsibilities in the colonial field—that is to lead the various colonial countries to a point at which they can be granted self-Government. In each the situation differs from the other, and an absolute condition of the granting of self-Government is that there should be a state of law and order and justice. Provided these conditions are fulfilled he shall bring our colonial territories to the point of self-Government as soon as possible."

On the question of inauguration he said a shortage of labour was being experienced

in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. So far as the U.K. was concerned there was no restriction to the flow of people from Commonwealth countries and the colonies. As for Australia, her immigration policy was a matter for her Government.

Asked whether the Commonwealth Relations Office would consider formulating a co-ordinated plan to absorb Asians into countries like Australia Lord Home said that if a proposal on those lines was made it would certainly be considered by Commonwealth nations.

Referring to the 'summit' talks at the Geneva conference Lord Home said that there was a better atmosphere in which to conduct further negotiations. "But", he added "until there is evidence that the Communist world is ready to back words with deeds no further comment is possible." The Commonwealth Premiers' conference would most likely be held in June next year. During his stay in Ceylon it was his intention to discuss matters of common interest with the Prime Minister and other leading personalities. He would try to understand such problems from the viewpoint of the people of Ceylon.

Questioned on the statement made by the Finance Minister, Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardene that Britain proposed restricting imports in order to check inflation Lord Home said that hitherto import restrictions had been solved internally.

However the Chancellor of the Exchequer might want to take further steps to restrict imports. "But", he added, "we should try to expand world trade."

In reply to a question about the relations between the U.K. and the U.S.A., Lord Home was emphatic that he could truly say that the relations between them had never been closer and better co-operation more complete. "Would you welcome any decision Ceylon might make on the question of her becoming a Republic in the near future?"

The Commonwealth Relations Secretary replied that that was a matter entirely for the Ceylon Government but he had not heard such a suggestion. He mentioned that Pakistan had given an indication that when she became a Republic, she would continue to remain in the Commonwealth!

"WHISPERING CAMPAIGN" AGAINST ASIANS IN KENYA

MOVING about the Commonwealth as it was his business to do so he was always trying to learn and deepen his understanding of many territories which are moving up towards nationhood, said Professor Vincent Harlow, in the course of his recent lecture at King George Hall. He quoted the example of Kenya in South Africa a country which was greatly handicapped. That country's population consisted of a large number of African tribes some of them numbering over a million who speak different languages, observe different customs, and were recently emerging from a

very primitive condition. They had their folklore and oral traditions with little or no history, certainly not a civilized history. There was a great mass of people; there are Indian migrants from India; there are British farmers who have developed large and extensive agricultural areas in Africa. These three very different people have to somehow achieve among themselves a united nation. If they are going to stand on their own feet, they will have to settle their political interests, their cultural divisions and their factors. Unless there is the will to co-operate they will fail and will crumble. Compared with that country Ceylon has started in her career as a nation with very substantial assets.

WHISPERING CAMPAIGN Conditions today among Kenya Indians are said to be getting worse. They are becoming conscious of a "whispering campaign" conducted against Asiatics throughout Eastern Africa states a news magazine.

The first Asian Minister without portfolio in the Kenya Government, Mr. A. B. Patel, one of Kenya's oldest politicians among the Asian community and a member of Kenya Legislative Council told a gathering of Nairobi Indians, recently that "hostility" towards the Asians is being spread and is being encouraged among Africans and Europeans to "prejudice" their minds. And Mr. Patel blamed South Africa for this "whispering campaign." Party the blame was also attributed to "some quarters in India" where allegations have been made against local leadership of Asians that they have entered into "conspiracy" with the settlers to "put down the African."

ASIAN POSITION ENVIED For over quarter of a century the position attained by Asians in Eastern Africa has been envied by both Europeans and Africans. Although the Asian community numbers

GET YOUR RAINWEAR FROM MILLERS

BLACK MACKINTOSH RAINCOAT
Single Breast, no belt. Sizes 34" to 40" chest
Rs. 65/- nett.

FAWN SHADE RUBBERIZED RAINCOAT
Double Breast with belt. A medium weight serviceable garment. Sizes 34" to 42" chest. Rs. 65/- nett.

"CHAS MACKINTOSH" GABERDINE RAINCOAT
Single Breast. Raglan. In Fawn. Sizes 38", 40" and 42" only. Rs. 90/- nett.

KHAKI DOUBLE TEXTURE RUBBERIZED RAINCOAT
Heavy and very durable. Double Breast with belt. Rs. 95/- nett.

BURBERRY GABERDINE RAINCOAT
Single Breast without belt in Fawn. All Sizes. Rs. 175/- nett.

BURBERRY GABERDINE RAINCOAT
Single Breast with belt in Dark Green. All Sizes. Rs. 200/- nett.

"DENBIRAYNE" GABERDINE WATER-PROOFED GARMENT
Raglan. No belt. Single Breast. Sizes 34" to 40" chest. Rs. 200/- nett.

BLACK PLASTIC RAIN CAPES WITH SOU'WESTERS
Rs. 20/- nett.

WINDCHEATERS.—Made of silk finished, light material with zipp front and elastic waist. In shades of Maroon, Fawn, Brown and Navy. Rs. 45/- nett.

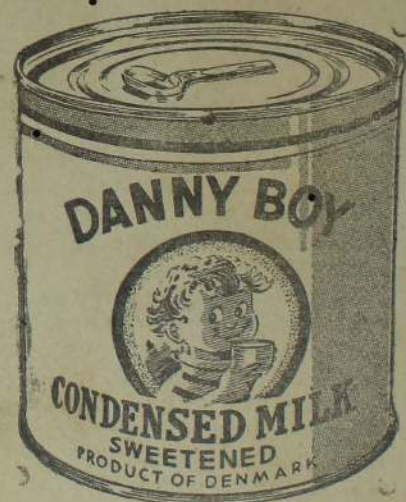
SUEDETTE WINDCHEATERS.—Zipp front, elastic waist. In shades of Green, Fawn, Grey, Brown and Navy. Sizes 34" to 40" chest. Rs. 35/- nett.

GENT'S ENGLISH UMBRELLAS

Good quality and extra strong
Rs. 17/-, 18/-, 35/-, 40/- & 45/- nett

millers Ltd.
COLOMBO.

Milk From World Famous Danish Dairies



DANNY BOY CONDENSED MILK IS MANUFACTURED FROM MILK THAT COMES FROM THE HEALTHIEST COWS THAT GRAZE THE CLOVER OF THE FINEST PASTURES IN DENMARK.

BUY A TIN TO-DAY AND TASTE ITS RICH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR.

ALSO IDEAL FOR MAKING PUDDINGS AND MILK BEVERAGES.

SOLE IMPORTERS

Ceylon Trading Co., Ltd.

AUSTRALIA BUILDING
P. O. BOX 161, COLOMBO.

"Highland Queen" Scotch Whisky
(5 year old)

"Highland Queen" 15 year old
Scotch Liqueur Whisky

Thos. Hine & Co's Cognac Brandies

Dressler's German Lager.

Sole Agents

J. A. D. VICTORIA

THE CEYLON WHARFAGE COMPANY, LIMITED COLOMBO

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND, THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED.

—ring, Forwarding, Bonding Snipping and Motor Transport Department.

Goods cleared through Customs, and

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

Telephone 2291 Post Box 169 COLOMBO

u.n.p.

21, October 1955

"INTOLERANCE"

The goings on at the Colombo Town Hall during last fortnight should not come as a shock to any person who has watched the tactics of the leftist politicians in this country. Whenever they wanted some policy of theirs publicised they never hesitated to deliberately incite mobs to violence.

Times without number they have always been known to follow the established practice of the Marxists all the world over who believe that the masses must be educated by "action". In implementing this doctrine the Marxists and their fellow-travellers have therefore organized a series of meetings at which highly inflammatory speeches were made. After a long series of such meetings they have brought the people together in one large mass and with deliberate care played on their emotions knowing full well that a crowd when incensed would resort to indiscriminate assaults and damage to public and private property.

Every big strike organized by the Marxists has had terrorism as its feature. The hartal of 1952 had only one object namely maximum possible terrorism in the largest-possible areas of the Island. After the hartal when the people were brought together at Galle Face Green they were once again treated to the same

routine and let loose to wreak vengeance on every public vehicle in sight.

Those who so glibly write about democracy and tolerance were not very vocal at that time in condemnation of this brand of hooliganism. When the Communist Party held the meeting at the Town Hall to expound its policies on the question of the state language and some Bhikkus went there to ask questions these Bhikkus were set upon by Communist thugs.

Who imagined that the crowd gathered outside would bolt at the first sign of trouble when their leaders who had so regularly incited crowds to attack meetings with stones, brickbats and bottles found that they were being treated to doses of their own medicine. We have not read of any stout defenders of democracy reminding the public of this very important fact. At the next meeting, this time organized by the L.S.S.P. which has been in the vanguard of much of the terrorist tactics in Ceylon politics, held their meeting behind closed doors. When the hostile mob attacked those one-time mob-leaders and forced them to seek police vehicles in which to travel we were witnessing a phenomenon of Leftists being hoist with their own petard.

We take this opportunity of pointing this out to the people because we find that those who have been very vehement in taking high ground against the UNP in the past going out of the way to be apologists for the two Leftist parties involved in these incidents.

We have also read with some amusement the highly metaphysical argument that yellow robed Bhikkus had no business at public meetings and yet yellow robed Bhikkus manned polling booths at the Kandy byelections on behalf of the S.L.F.P., and these same benevolent critics appeared unconcerned.

Much earlier when the movement called the Sama Samajist Bhikku movement was launched by the Leftists, groups of priests paraded the country attacking the U.N.P. They were considered highly progressive clergymen in the very quarters that now take such high ground in regard to them. For that matter there were yellow robed Bhikkus on the Sama Samajist platform at the Town Hall

meeting but we have not yet read any criticism of that fact.

We have read in the Press that the Sama Samajist meeting was open to all members but barred to Buddhist priests. This did not prevent, however, their own selected yellow robed monks from being accommodated on the platform and invited to speak. Therefore the restriction was in regard to those who did not accept the pre-decided views of the party.

We are also amused that the normal writers of letters to the Press who would have quoted very distinguished authority writing long columns on democratic traditions if the U.N.P. had been responsible in any way for this unruliness have been entirely silent.

These incidents have served to show Left wing politicians that there is a limit to their campaign of

bluff and bluster. Dr. N. M. Perera who boasted that his party needed no Police protection had to go home in an ambulance. Other leaders were seen bolting down bylanes in the neighbourhood of Victoria Park. They were re-enacting the scenes of the 1952 hartal when they incited their supporters to violence and were safely in hiding when the expected violence broke out. We are also reminded of the notorious march to Ralahamy Gardens in 1947 when some of the leaders jumped over barbed wire fences leaving their followers to face the fruits of violence.

Bombast and thuggery which has been the basis of Left-Wing party organization has boomeranged on them. Those who cannot take it and would try to be apologists for them had better think of a new line.

The game has been found out.

CEYLON SHOWS THE WAY

THE sympathy of the United States, once a British colony, naturally lies with colonial people who seek and are ready for independence.

The Communist claim their sympathies are with colonial people, too. It is not because they want those people to be truly independent but because they see the chance to expand Communism in colonial areas.

Therefore, the problem of colonialism isn't as simple today as it was in 1776, or even in the 1900's.

The current session of the United Nations General Assembly has been turned into a forum for this issue. The United States is going to have a tough time remaining the champion of the colonial peoples without playing the Reds game. The Western powers managed to keep off the agenda the problem of Cyprus, a British colony involved in dispute with Greece and Turkey.

The questions of French Morocco and Algeria are up. So is the Indonesian-Netherlands dispute over Western New Guinea.

France has withdrawn her delegation from the Assembly in a huff. She is blaming the Asian-African Bandung Conference of last April, charging that an unholy alliance between Communism and these nations was made there.

The Netherlands decided the wisest way to cope with his colony dispute in the UN was to stay in the Assembly and aggressively defend her policies.

The coming weeks will produce much debate on colonialism during which only the Communists will profit unless Colonial powers like France find quick solution to problems such as exist in North Africa. Technically Algeria may be a part of the colonial problem—and that is what France must reconcile. The non-Communist nations forget "the Spirit of Geneva" long enough to speak out not only against old-fashioned colonialism but against the new colonialism of Communism.

The United States could and should take the lead in reminding the world that today there are two kinds of colonialism. We would like to see one of the United States delegates at the UN bring a little reality to the

debate on delivery the kind of speech made at Bandung by SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA, Ceylon's Prime Minister, who said:

"All of us here, I take it, are against colonialism, but let us be equally unanimous and positive in declaring to the world that we are unanimous in our opposition to all forms of colonialism. Colonialism takes forms. This, for example of those satellite states under Communist domination in Central and Eastern Europe..... Are these not colonies as much as any colonial territories in Africa? If we are united in our opposition to colonialism, should it not be our duty to declare our opposition to Soviet colonialism as much as to Western imperialism?"

In other words, nothing is gained if colonial peoples jump from one kind of colonialism to another. A speech such as this might give some of those who have been raising so much dust over the old kind of colonialism second thoughts before pursuing their unholy alliance with the Kremlin.

(WASHINGTON NEWS)

D.S. Senanayake Celebrations Birthday

The students of the D. S. Senanayake English Free Night School and the Girls' Free Industrial School, managed and run by the Sunrise Sports Club, Maradana, will celebrate the Birthday anniversary of the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake at the Senanayake School Hall, Abeyasinghrama Road Maradana, tomorrow, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m.

The Hon. Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, Minister of Labour and Social Services will preside.

Rev. Hettimulle Vajirabuddha will address the students.

A "Gilanpada puja" will be held at 7 p.m. at the Abeyasinghrama Temple.

A film show will conclude the proceedings.

FERTILISERS

of Best Quality for all Crops

ABAUR & CO. LTD.

COLOMBO

Firestone TYRES
consistently good

THE STRONGEST AND LONGEST WEARING TYRES

ROWLANDS



The Motor People

TURRET RD COLOMBO

TUBERCULOSIS—ITS CAUSES

By A. Sittraval

THE tuberculosis world to the public of Ceylon has become very strange and frequently terrifying, largely because of the havoc and death the disease is known to cause. The Government is spending millions of rupees per year in the Campaign against tuberculosis and there are also the voluntary associations like the C.N.A.P.T. to help the Health authorities of Ceylon in the eradication of tuberculosis from Ceylon. Ceylon has advanced in the prevention of tuberculosis and also has the place in the World's "T.B." Campaign. The tuberculosis world regard Dr. George Ranawake and Dr. J. R. Wilson of Ceylon as experts of the disease.

Some people often inaccurately called this disease as "consumption"—mean wasting but might be applied to other diseases such as cancer and typhoid, and as they give no clue to the cause of wasting, the words are inaccurate and should not be used.

The disease—Tuberculosis is caused by a minute germ, Tubercle Bacillus, which is so small that it can be seen only through a microscope. The name tubercle bacillus is sometimes abbreviated to "T. B." but it should be understood that this abbreviation refers to the germ and not to the disease caused by the germ. Hence it is inaccurate for a person to say that he has "T.B." There are two main varieties of tubercle bacillus: the human type and the bovine type. The latter often affect the quadrupeds viz.: cows, but it may be transmitted to the human being in milk. The human bacillus is transmitted by infectious tuberculosis persons coughing over susceptible people. When these susceptible people in turn break down, they act as carriers of germs, and in due course spread it to others by coughing over them. In addition, if phlegms is expectorated

on the ground or floor, it dries in a few hours, but tubercle bacilli contained in it remain alive in the dried state for weeks, and such dust may be a source of infection when it is stirred up by a gust of wind or stamping the feet.

It is said that by the time they reach adult life a very considerable proportion of the population specially in the industrial areas, have been infected by tuberculosis but have recovered from an attack which has been so slight that its cause has never been discovered. This attack, known as the "primary infection," usually occurs in childhood and is regarded as pneumonia, bronchitis, a cold or some such complaint, its true significance not being understood at the time. It usually settles without treatment, and the child recovers. Some victims of the primary attack do not, however, fare so well; the disease proceeds to spread rapidly through the body and often to the brain. These children suffer from acute tuberculosis of the lungs and tuberculosis meningitis, and they invariably die after a very brief illness.

Secondary Tuberculosis

Generally all patients who are sent to a Sanatorium for treatment are suffering from secondary tuberculosis, viz., a second attack occurring probably after some years. By the time the secondary attack occurs the patient has some sort of resistance, and therefore the disease is more protracted or chronic in nature. The causes of the secondary attack are: (1) In a large number of patients tuberculosis follows the primary attack, either immediately or after an interval of some months or even a year or two, during which time the primary disease has not properly healed. (2) In about an equal number the secondary attack follows a re-infection with the tubercle bacillus. This is usually in the nature of a

fairly heavy dosage from some person with whom the patient has been in contact, within his own family or at work. (3) Germs settle in the lungs but cause no trouble until the patient's resistance is lowered sufficiently for them to gain the upper hand.

Generally causes of this disease are: (1) Lowered resistance. Low resistance may be due to two causes, inheritance and environment. An inherited poor resistance is seen in certain families where there is unduly liability to the disease in spite of good environment. (2) Overwork. (3) Undernourishment occurs in actual starvation, such as has been known to befall prisoners of war, and people who are poverty-stricken. It also ensues when people who have enough money do not spend it wisely on the right kind of food. Malnutrition may also occur through insufficient assimilation of food which is otherwise adequate; this happens in certain internal disorders such as ulcers and tapeworms.

Condition of work should be studied with special reference to the atmosphere, e.g. in some factories the air is hot and humid. Sometimes, as in cotton mills, this is necessary to the manufacturing process; at others, as in the central heating of city buildings, it is merely a matter of comfort; but whatever the cause, a hot atmosphere causes early fatigue, and those working in it are more tired than if they had worked in the open air. Good ventilation is therefore necessary to reduce fatigue. Similarly, people who come from a temperate climate to work in tropics are more liable to breakdown. Fever may contribute further to the lowering of resistance.

Lack of sleep contributes to the breakdown from tuberculosis. For the average of sleep each night are dehealthy young adult, 8 hours sirable, and the persistent reduction of this figure may cause a susceptible person to breakdown.

People often have their resistance lowered by a single heavy infection such as pneumonia or malaria. More commonly, but less obviously, frequent colds may be enough to turn the scale. Debilitating diseases, diabetes, nephritis and malnutrition may predispose to tuberculosis. Let us consider the exposure of the lungs to silica dust in the work of stone-masons and pottery workers. These workers are inhaling small particles of silica dust which, over a period of years, seems to lower the resistance to tuberculosis, though it is not definitely known whether the action is chemical or mechanical.

Occasionally people are found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis after an injury and the onset of pulmonary tuberculosis, but it seems likely that the mere fact that the patient comes under a doctor's care, or is admitted to hospital after such an accident, facilitates the discovery of pre-existing tuberculosis. In joint tuberculosis the onset is occasionally preceded by a strain of the joint, and is quite possible that such an injury acts by reducing the local resistance in the joint, thus allowing a small area of tuberculosis which was already there, but which might otherwise have settled, to breakdown and cause active tuberculosis.

The British Example

By Bertil Ranasinghe

AT a period when a justifiable attempt is being made to terminate the tendency towards "aping the West", it would be quite unwise to refuse to emulate certain beneficial Western traits. When we refer to the "West," we Ceylonese often have in mind the British chiefly due to our intimate association with the latter during the 152-year-old colonial era.

The recent British General Elections, and the characteristics of the British political temper illustrated therein disclose many lessons worthy of consideration and emulation by all Ceylonese political groups. This statement is particularly opposite when one considers certain dangerous and unfortunate trends in local politics. The attempt to exploit communal differences of caste, creed, language and race is an example of such trends. Such attempts not only create disharmony and disunity which threaten the stability of the government and divide the Ceylonese nation but also fail to recognise the most important national problems which demand immediate solution.

Economic development and the consequent provision of a better standard of living for the masses is undisputedly the most urgent problem facing the nation. But this objective can never be achieved if the energies of the nation are to be frittered away on petty communal rivalries and jealousies. The task facing us is by no means too difficult, not the obstacles on the road to economic prosperity insuperable. Great Britain faced the same difficulties as a consequence of the devastating effects of the Second world War. But she has bounced back to prosperity chiefly due to the patriotic endeavours of her people. Hard work—discipline and patriotism were the chief characteristics displayed with an emphasis, by the mass of the British people in the effort to put Britain on her feet, and once again on the road to economic

freedom. The Ceylonese people should emulate these worthy traits if the same objective is to be ever achieved. The most important of these is undoubtedly—discipline. This is one trait which is marked more by its absence than its presence in the Ceylonese character, to be a government servant or businessman. The present Prime Minister says that we must endeavour to obtain a Rupee worth for every Rupee that is spent. But how can this very worthy and reasonable end be achieved when the greater majority of even our "educated" people spend their time in petty gossip, perhaps in discussing somebody's morals, or his lack of it.

All this pettiness, jealousy and sheer stupidity must cease. DISCIPLINE must become the national watchword. An intensive, whole-hearted effort must be made by all to increase national wealth. Let the British example inspire and guide us.

WISPERING CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 3)

about 250,000 in population through the far East African territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, it has financially progressed tremendously in the economic spheres. Mr. Patel disclosed that he was informed by an "important overseas visitor—a Britisher—that hostility towards Asians among Europeans and Africans is growing and is being encouraged." It was being said that the Asian community was a bar to the progress of the Africans. There was also "a whispering campaign" emanating largely from South Africans that Asians settled in East Africa were in "conspiracy" with India to "off load millions of Indians onto East Africa."

This "whispering campaign" will not solve East Africa's problems. Instead it will create ill-will between the various communities," added the Asian Minister, Mr. Pate.

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
of Ceylon Ltd.

**Clearing and Forwarding
Department**

**LANDING, SHIPPING & TRANSHIPMENT
OF
BAGGAGE AND CARGO**

UNDERTAKEN TO REASONABLE RATES
WHICH MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION

**CUSTOMS, EXCHANGE CONTROL, IMPORT &
EXPORT CONTROL FORMALITIES HANDLED
BY OUR QUALIFIED STAFF**

ESTIMATES GIVEN WITHOUT CHARGE
INSURANCE ARRANGED IF REQUIRED

**MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
OF CEYLON LTD.
COLOMBO.**

P. O. BOX 94

Telegrams:—Mackinnon

Phone: 78381—6 (6 Lines)

P & O and B.I.

**REGULAR PASSENGER AND
CARGO SERVICES**

FROM COLOMBO

TO

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

CONNECTIONS VIA BOMBAY TO
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

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

AGENTS

● COLOMBO

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Ceylon Ltd.

P.O. Box No. 94, Tel. 78381—6 (6 Lines.)

Lady Doctor Shows Diphtheria Wonder Cure

A FILIPINO lady physician has demonstrated the effectiveness of a new wonder drug in the treatment of diphtheria, usually a fatal infection among young children.

Dr. Alicia Juinio-Gonzales, internal medicine expert of the San Lazaro Hospital, conducted a five-month test of the wonder drug achromycin, among children from one to 10 years afflicted with varying stages of the dread infection, with the approval of the San Lazaro Director Felix Velasco and found the results "remarkable."

The new drug is manufactured by Lederle Laboratories and is related to aureomycin, the "golden wonder drug."

Dr. Gonzales found that in the early stages of the disease, achromycin will completely cure the infection. In the advanced stage, achromycin used with diphtheria anti-toxin hastens recovery to a surprising degree.

Curing diphtheria has always been difficult and dangerous due to the reactions brought on many patients by the use of diphtheria serum, the only specific cure for the infection. The use of achromycin, it has been found, will minimize if not completely eradicate any possibility of complications besides completely curing the infection at its early stage.

Dr. Gonzales said the cost of the new drug will considerably bring down the cost of curing each patient.

Hitherto serum when used alone requires from 80,000 to 100,000 units, besides giving rise to the danger of complications. Normally the serum costs about 11 per 1000 units or a cost of from P80 to P100 per person for the full dose.

The investigation of Dr. Gonzales, showed that in the advanced stage of the infection, only 5000 units of the serum is needed if supplemented by 200 milligrams of achromycin every six hours.

The total cost of the entire treatment is brought down to about P10 per person besides eliminating the danger of complications.

The allergy angle in the use of sera and anti-toxin is very important, said the doctor, as a big number of people show these signs under treatment.

The tests were conducted from October 1953 to February

1954, when the diphtheria "season" was at its height.

Dr. Velasco said that the hospital is now seriously studying the adoption of the new wonder drug as its "official" drug in the treatment of diphtheria.

The lady physician has been connected with San Lazaro since she graduated from the University of Sto. Tomas College of Medicine last 1946. Still young, energetic she has a two-year-old only daughter, and is married to Apollinar Gonzales, an export official of a local bank.

Dr. Velasco said that diphtheria has always been a serious problem in the Philippines, although it has been put under control. The danger lies in the fact that it attacks usually children of pre-school age who are most susceptible to the use of anti-toxin serum.

The chief of the only contagious hospital in the country said that his staff has always been on the forefront of the search for better drugs to cure fatal and debilitating diseases which the hospital was put up to control.

POLICE AND A SENSE OF HUMOUR

(By T. M. G. SAMAT)

THERE is an unwritten code for every policeman. Whoever he may be he would gain immediate recognition if he is endowed with a sense of humour. Without it he has a pretty good chance of being shunned and ostracised. Preserving the peace could be such a pleasant business with a sense of humour, for the public loves nothing better than humour watching a perahera go by or engaged in a bargain with the basket woman.

A sense of humour, indeed, is in importance something that is larger than escript de corps or other essentials for successful Police work.

Police humour, quite different from the witty, cynical rude and other brands of humour is an institution by itself. It belongs to something between the bazaar and the upper ten — the kind of thing in which the constable on duty in Hyde Park London joins in cheering the soap box agitator and in singing "He's a jolly good fellow." There is another kind of humour which is essentially Police and which has kept its continuity in such Police entries in Note Books as "The girl cyclist had an accident on the pedestrian which fell on the verandah and cut vegetable woman which wanted to kick on the drain." Such entries have relieved the monotony of prosaic living ever since a resolution was passed by the Colombo Council ordering Captain Wasch to select "4 of the slowest and most heavily built married soldiers to perform the duties of rattle-watchmen." Certainly there could not have been a dull moment everytime the rotundity of rattlewatchmen was related to the agility of Pettah's underworld. At Grandpass in 1836 bystanders at an investigation into the increase of crime and insecurity in the area bystanders exclaiming that "the son of thief Gabriel" was responsible for all the trouble alleged this character was living with the constable at Grandpass.

"Is it true?" asked the investigators.

"The son of thief Gabriel" replied the Constable "is of such ill-repute that I have given him shelter in order to watch his conduct more effectively." Whether the explanation was accepted or not is another matter, but it is almost certain that there was no malice on either side after that reply.

Something that passed into Police humour about 100 years ago was the reason submitted for an Inspector not speaking the truth has been "constitutionally unable to speak the truth." The Governor, probably overcome by this kind of humour inflicted only a reprimand. But when trouble came again to this officer for not speaking the truth he was dismissed by the Governor and Council. The officer's tombstone in Mahaiyawa bears the inscription, "When he was reviled he reviled not again."

In 1844 the press likened barefoot Colombo policemen in tight fitting blue trousers loaded with dirt and jackets with tails in which were secreted truncheons and handcuffs to "absurd half monkeys and half men... cooped up in a dress contemptible not only in the eyes of the community but also in those of the infractors of the peace."

Up jumped Colepeper the IGP. Stoutly defending the tails of the jackets he wrote: "When the disorderly and the rioter are convinced that the policeman is so armed they will seldom show him resistance but reduce the policeman always to the necessity of carrying his weapon which usually you find

him without when he is in want of it most."

According to Colepeper many of his men had resigned because the Government had not been able to supply them with the new dress (designed after the dress of the London bobby) owing to the difficulty of providing all men with the uniform at the same time.

Colepeper's argument about the truncheon in the tails of the jackets was sound in theory but the possession of these articles secreted in the tails

proved of little practical use to those unfortunate members of the Police who were detailed to perform night duty in the Fort. "Policemen-baiting" became a favourite sport of the Military. Behind a peak cap Policemen then wore a huge comb mounted on a bun of hair redolent with oil. Young officers of the Garrison took delight in chasing these grotesque policemen and tearing away tails of jackets together with the truncheons and handcuffs. Participants in this new sport were, it is true, heavily fined in Court when convicted but the general opinion was that the sport afforded by the pursuit of one of Colepeper's policemen well worth the risk of identification.

Handpicked for Police humour is the case of Thomas Oswin. In 1854 in Colombo Oswin was filling 4 posts as a measure of economy though according to the Governor his substantive post required the whole time attention of an energetic and capable officer. Amusing situations was the outcome of these arrangements.

Oswin as Magistrate heard cases where as Superintendent of Police he had signed the Police report to Court. The submission of a defending Counsel that the offices of Judge and complainant were both distinct and inconsistent with each other was not taken notice of and a request was made that the objection be set down in the record.

"Indeed I shall not," was Oswin's reply.

The lawyer urged that as the case might come before the Appeal Court it was incumbent on the Judge to note down any plea or objection that might be made in the course of the proceedings.

Oswin not only over-ruled the plea but peremptorily refused to take notice of it in the record and fixed the case for further enquiry. This was too good for the press which made the following comments: "A natural infirmity of temper and want of urbanity to those whom he considered his inferiors renders him unfit for the discharge of judicial functions."

Oswin now charged the Printer for libel in the District Court where the Judge ruled that the case was outside his jurisdiction and was one that could only be presented in the name of the Queen's Advocate. Determined to see the matter unto the last Oswin persuaded the Queen's Advocate to take the case to the Supreme Court where it became a "cause celebre." The jury after retiring for 10 minutes returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the crowd was so pleased that shouts of applause were raised which the Judge was unable to restrain.

Oswin on the strength of a Medical Certificate which very truthfully described his symptoms as "spitting blood, loss of appetite and disorder of the liver" left on 6 weeks' leave to Nuwara Eliya.

THE BEST BEER AT THE BEST PRICE



Beer is the Drink of Moderation

HOW TO AVOID ATOMIC WAR

By Sir Winston Churchill

The following is a condensation of an outstanding speech by Sir Winston Churchill. The speech was delivered before the British House of Commons on March 1, 1955. This was one of Churchill's final Parliamentary appearances before he retired as the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

WE live in a period happily unique in human history, when the whole world is divided intellectually and to a large extent geographically between the creeds of communist discipline and individual freedom, and when at the same time this mental and psychological division is accompanied by the possession by both sides of the obliterating weapons of the nuclear age.

We have antagonisms now as deep as those of the Reformation and its reactions which led to the Thirty Years War. But now they are spread over the whole world instead of only over a small part of Europe. We have to some extent the geographical division of the Mongol invasion in the thirteenth century, only more ruthless and more thorough. We have force and science, hitherto the servants of man, now threatening to become his master.

What ought we to do? Which way shall we turn to save our lives and the future of the world? It does not matter so much to old people. They are going soon anyway. But I find it poignant to look at youth in all its activities and ardor, and most of all to watch little children playing their merry games, and wonder what would lie before them if God willed of mankind.

The best defence would, of course, be bonafide disarmament all around. This is in all our hearts but sentiment must not cloud our vision. It is often said that "facts are stubborn things." We must not conceal from ourselves the gulf between the Soviet Government and the NATO powers, which has hitherto, for so long, prevented an agreement. The long history and tradition of Russia makes it repugnant to the Soviet Government to accept any practical system of international inspection.

A second difficulty lies in the circumstances that, just as the United States, on the one hand, has, we believe, the overwhelming mastery of nuclear weapons, so the Soviets and their communist satellites have immensely superiority in what are called "conventional" forces—the sort of arms and forces with which we fought the last war, but much improved.

The problem is therefore to devise a balanced and phased system of disarmament which at no period enables any one of the participants to enjoy an advantage which might endanger the security of others. A scheme on these lines was submitted last year by Her Majesty's Government and the French Government and was accepted by the late Mr. (Andrei Y.) Vishinsky as a basis of discussion. It is now being examined in London.

UP-TO-DATE ARMS NEEDED

If the Soviet Government has not at any time since the war shown much nervousness about the American possession of nuclear superiority, that is because they are quite sure that it will not be used against them aggressively, even in spite of many forms of provocation.

On the other hand, the NATO powers have been combined together by the continued aggression and advance of communism in Asia and in Europe. That this should have led them will

eclipsed in a few years and largely effaced the fearful antagonism and memories that Hitlerism created for the German people is an event without parallel but it has to a large extent happened. There is widespread belief throughout the free world that, but for American nuclear superiority, Europe would already have been reduced to satellite status and the Iron Curtain would have reached the Atlantic and the Channel.

Unless a trustworthy and universal agreement upon disarmament, conventional and alike, can be reached and an effective system of inspection is established and is actually working, there is only one sane policy for the free world in the next few years. That is what we call defence through deterrents. This we have already adopted and proclaimed.

Should war come, which God forbid, there are scores of airfields from which the Soviets could launch attacks with hydrogen bombs, as soon as they have the bombers to carry them. It is essential to our survival to have, with our American allies, the strength to be able to paralyze these potential communist assaults in the first few hours of the war, should it come.

There are also big administrative and industrial targets behind the Iron Curtain, and any effective deterrent policy must have the power to paralyze them all at the outset, or shortly after. There are also the Soviet submarine bases and other naval targets which will need early attention. These targets might be of such cardinal importance that it would really be a matter of life and death for us.

A vast quantity of information, some true, some exaggerated, much out of proportion, has been published about the hydrogen bomb. The truth has inevitably been mingled with fiction.

I shall content myself with saying about the power of this weapon, the hydrogen bomb, that, apart from all the statements about blast and heat effects over increasingly wide areas, there are now to be considered the consequences of "fallout" as it is called, of wind-borne radioactive particles. There is both an immediate direct effect on human beings who are in the path of such a cloud and an indirect effect through animals, grass and vegetables, which pass on these contagions to human beings through food.

This would confront many who escaped the direct effects of the explosion with poisoning or starvation or both. Imagination stands appalled.

However, a curious paradox has emerged. Let me put it simply. After a certain point has been passed, it may be said, the worse things get the better. The broad effect of the latest developments is to spread almost indefinitely and at least to a vast extent the area of mortal danger. This should certainly increase the deterrent upon Soviet Russia by putting her enormous spaces and scattered population on an equality, or near equality, of vulnerability with our small, densely populated island and with Western Europe.

Although the Americans have developed weapons capable of producing all the effects I have mentioned, we believe that the Soviets so far have tested by explosion only a type of bomb of intermediate power.

There is no reason why, however, they should not develop some time within the next four, three, or even two years more advanced weapons and full means to deliver them on North American targets. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that within that period they will

According to the information that I have been able to obtain the only country which is able to deliver today a full-scale nuclear attack with hydrogen bombs at a few hours' notice is the United States. That surely is an important fact, and from some points of view and to some of us it is not entirely without comfort.

It is conceivable that Soviet Russia, fearing a nuclear attack before she has caught up with the United States, might attempt to bridge the gulf by a surprise attack with such nuclear weapons as she has already. American superiority in nuclear weapons, reinforced by Britain, must therefore be so organized as to make it clear that no such surprise attack would prevent immediate retaliation on a far larger scale. This is an essential of the deterrent policy.

For this purpose, not only must the nuclear superiority of the Western powers be estimated in every possible way, but their means of delivery of bombs must be expanded, improved, and varied. It is even probable, though we have not been told about it outside the NATO sphere, that a great deal of this has been already done by the United States. We should aid them in every possible way.

I will not attempt to go into details, but it is known that bases have been and are being established in as many parts of the world as possible and that over all rests the United

which is in itself a deterrent of the highest order and is in ceaseless readiness. The Soviet Government probably knows in general terms of the policy that is being pursued, and of the present United States strength and our own growing addition to it.

Thus, they should be convinced that a surprise attack could not exclude immediate retaliation. As one might say to them: Although you might kill millions of our peoples, and cause widespread havoc by a surprise attack, we could, within a few hours of this outrage, certainly deliver several, indeed many times the weight of nuclear material which you have used, and continue retaliation on that same scale. We have, we could say, already hundreds of bases for attack from all angles and have made an intricate study of suitable targets.

MEANING OF SATURATION

"Saturation" in this connection means the point where although one power is stronger than the other—perhaps much stronger—both are capable of inflicting crippling or quasi-mortal injury on the other with what they have got. It does not follow however that the risk of war will then be greater. Indeed, it is arguable that it will be less, for both sides will then realize that global war would result in mutual annihilation.

Major war of the future will differ therefore from anything we have known in the past in this one significant respect that each side at the outset will suffer what it dreads the most—the loss of everything that it has ever known. The deterrents will grow continually in value. In the past, an aggressor has been tempted by the hope of snatching an early advantage. In the future, he may be deterred by the knowledge that the other side has the certain power to inflict swift, inescapable and crushing retaliation.

Of course, we should all agree that a world-wide international agreement on disarmament is the goal at which we should aim. The Western democracies disarmed themselves at the end of the war. The Soviet Government did not disarm, and the Western nations were forced to rearm, though only partially, after the Soviets and communists had dominated all China and half Europe. That is the present position. It is easy of course for the communists to say now, "Let us ban all nuclear weapons." Communists ascendancy in conventional weapons would then become overwhelming. That might bring peace but only peace in the form of the subjection of the free world to the communist system.

NESPRAV

NESTLÉ'S

Full Cream

POWDERED MILK

Pure and Safe



Nespray is pure full-cream milk from which only the water has been extracted.

Convenient



Mix the exact quantity you require when you want it—there's no waste or milk problem with Nespray.

Reliable



Use Nespray for drinking, cooking and every household use—it stays fresh to the last spoonful.



One pound of Nespray Powdered Milk makes six pints of pure creamy milk

MADE BY NESTLÉ'S FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER
FOR MILK PRODUCTS

The Smile on the Tiger's Face? Policy Switch Explained

FEW forecasts can have been more swiftly borne out by developments than was my analysis of the events likely to follow any easing of the military tension of the 'cold war', in the September, 1955, issue of this Letter. (What Comes Next in the Cold War?—page Six, September LETTER).

I there, you will recall, expressed the view that the plan of the Soviet Government was to switch from a policy of extreme aggressiveness backed by the threat of military force, to the more subtle method of political action and subversion.

In other words, that the ideological war would go on, but using different methods, in the hope that they would succeed where the threat of military force had clearly failed. The rapid growth of the military strength and—even more important—the unity of the Western Powers in resistance to the threat of aggression, no doubt took the Communist Powers by surprise and convinced them (as Mr. HAROLD MACMILLAN United Kingdom Foreign Secretary, has recently again reminded the world) that military victory is impossible.

The rulers of Soviet Russia are realists, not to say cynics. They know what is possible and what is not. They have seen that the policy of 'naked aggression' has failed and has,

indeed, drawn the free world together in a manner few but the most optimistic, even a few years ago, would have thought possible.

Political Action

It has therefore been decided to switch to political action—and the world is thus presented with a new peril, for it is far less simple to recognise and deal with action of this kind than it is to meet military force with military force.

As I put it last month: 'Where as almost anybody can recognise a loaded gun when presented at one's head, not so many can recognise subtle political action, especially when it is skilfully presented as a genuine effort to redress a long felt grievance.'

My view that there is to be a switch from military to political action but no change of objective, has been confirmed by no less an authority than Mr. Khrushchev, Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, one of the most powerful (many think the most powerful) in the Soviet hierarchy. Incidentally, he is a talkative man, who likes to be in the limelight, and it may be that some of his more subtle and secretive colleagues think he talks too freely. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that he let a very important cat out of the bag, as the saying goes, when he remarked

(Moscow, September 17, 1955):

'Anyone who mistakes our smile for a withdrawal from the policies of Marx and Lenin is making a mistake. Those who expect this will have to wait until Easter falls on a Tuesday.'

Couched in almost jovial terms as it is, the Khrushchev statement seems to me to present the free world with a grave challenge.

All Must Beware

For it means that every man and woman in the free world must, from now on, be constantly on guard, against the subtle activities of the Soviet propagandists and under-cover agents since it is through ordinary men and women, and not through governments, that these 'policies of Marx and Lenin' are to be pursued. By building up small grievances and jealousies—often unavoidable through natural or other causes—into vast 'wrongs' calling for violent action. By playing on the desire of all people for self-government and 'independence'—regardless of the fact that this is not invariably the best course for the happiness and prosperity of the people. By thousand-and-one small creation of uneasiness and discontent and may be the gradual acceptance of 'the policies of Marx and Lenin', forgetful of the fate that is known to have befallen all those lands

which have 'accepted' them so far.

This is no fanciful interpretation of current events. Quite apart from the (possibly indirect) statement of Mr. Khrushchev, there are, for the discerning, many other indications that the switch of Soviet activities is one of tactics and not of objective. Take, for example, the visit of Dr. Adenauer, the German Federal Chancellor, to Moscow, on the invitation of the Kremlin. He was received in an extremely touch—even callous—way by the Soviet leaders, in spite of the formal banquets laid on for his benefit. It was not long before the two sets of delegates were at loggerheads, particularly over the question of the thousands of Germans still held in Russia, as they have been ever since the war ended more than ten years ago. Dr. Adenauer retorted to the claim that many were 'war criminals' by saying that the Soviet forces, too, had committed wrong acts on territory they had captured. The full force of Soviet propaganda, by radio and Press was at once turned on the German Minister to make him withdraw this accusation, and he had to modify it, although it

is noteworthy that, even in his difficult situation, he never withdrew it. It was agreed that the prisoners should be repatriated.

East Germans Go

Soon after Dr. Adenauer had returned to Bonn, his Federal capital, representatives of East Germany, still under Soviet control, went by invitation to Moscow and were feasted and feted (September 16). This was clearly intended to stress that although Western Germany (the Federal Republic) and the Soviet Government are to exchange Ambassadors, the Moscow Government still recognises and accepts the Communist Government in Eastern Germany.

Dr. Adenauer has come under some criticism since his return home for having 'given away too much and gained too little. In my view, it is too early yet to say whether he won or lost in the negotiations. We shall not be able to judge that fairly until we know whether the German prisoners are, in fact sent back to Germany and what effect the establishment of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and West Germany has.

HERMES 'BABY'

Weights only 8½ lbs.

The Ideal Personal
Typewriter



The famous Hermes 'Baby' typewriter is hardly higher than a match box and yet is the smartest, sturdiest and lightest of all portables. Though small and compact, it has many features of a full-size typewriter. In its elegant grey crackle-finish metal case, the 'Baby' is the perfect personal typewriter... ideal for executives, journalists, travellers, professors and students.

Available with full service and spare parts home.

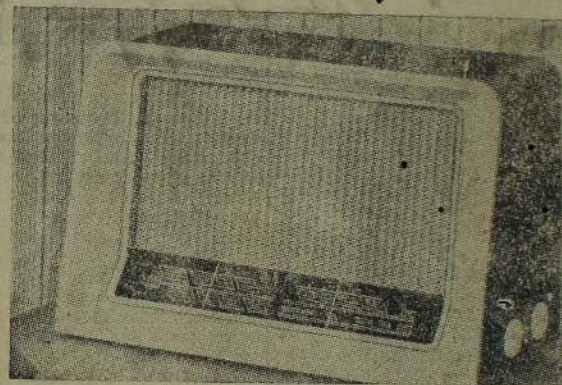
VOLKART

Special features:-

- ★ Available in Pica and Elite scripts.
- ★ Ample power for carbon copies.
- ★ Rapid underlining and drawing of horizontal and vertical lines.
- ★ Special device for inserting missing letters.
- ★ Scientific construction and robust Swiss precision craftsmanship.

"His Master's Voice"

Model 5617/56186-valve, 4-waveband battery superhet



Using an all-dry Battery as a power source, this powerful and wide-ranged receiver gives results equal to any mains set of similar class.

Incorporating a 5-valve superhet circuit with all-glass valves for increased sensitivity, this receiver brings in a great number of stations at generous strength. You will find the controls at the sides most convenient for tuning whilst station identification is simple with the large edgelit tuning scale.

Rs. 395/-

HIRE PURCHASE TERMS
AVAILABLE

HEAR IT AT OUR SHOWROOMS

Sole Agents:

CARGILLS
(Ceylon) Ltd.



The National of Quality

COLOMBO & BRANCHES

ACCREDITED H. M. V.

DEALERS THROUGHOUT

THE ISLAND