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## ALL CEYLON YOUTH LEAGUE Sunday Will Usher In New Stage of Development



The Youth League President

THE first meeting of the All-Ceylon Youth League Central Council has been fixed for 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 25th, at the headquarters of the All-Ceylon Youth League, Galle Road, Colpetty.

The President of the Youth League, the Right Hon'ble D. S. Senanayake, is expected to preside, and if owing to any urgent State business he is unable to do so, the chair will be taken by his designated representative, Sir John Kotelawala.

The constitution of the Youth League, which has already been passed and accepted, provides for the President to delegate by specific appointment, his powers to one of senior members of the U.N.P. main party. That power has been given to Sir John Kotelawala, who is virtually the President of the Youth League. Under the constitution, delegates from all the constitutionally formed Youth Leagues throughout the Island and the ten members nominated by the President will meet in council for the first time on Sunday to elect office-bearers who will constitutionally function for next year. Key elections are that of the Joint Secretaries on whom will fall the tremendous task of

consolidating the U.N.P. Youth Leagues throughout the Island.

Hitherto, Youth Leagues have been formed all over in various constituencies, and some of them have functioned according to constitutions of their own. For a long time it was not clear as to how the central organisation should function. Early this year, after several attempts, the youths themselves formed a Constituent Assembly, as it were, and drafted a Constitution which was passed and accepted by the working committee of the U.N.P. at a meeting held at Temple Trees. That constitution has been printed twice in the U.N.P. Journal; once before it was accepted by the constituent body which met with Mr. Senanayake in the chair, and again after it had been only amended and passed at that meeting.

(Continued on page 4)

## The Changing Views of Mr. Bandaranaike

Here's What he said to Catholics!

MR. BANDARANAIKE shifts his political position to suit each audience. We referred earlier to this particular aspect of his adroit intelligence. He has done it again, this time at Enderamulla in the Kelaniya area.

We give below a translation of a report published in the 'Lanka Dipa' (of November 12th on Page 5, Column 2), and let our readers judge for themselves:—

"The time before us is not one in which we can work according to religious, racial or caste interests. Everybody must be united and must work for the common good of our country," said Mr. E. C. Amerasingha, teacher, speaking at the 2nd anniversary of the St. Sebastian Youth League of Enderamulla.

"Continuing, he said: 'Buddhists are not our enemies, but our friends. We are ready to listen to any of their demands. We hope we shall get similar co-operation from them.'

"Whereupon Mr. Bandaranaike said that he had never stated that Buddhism should be the State religion. He was aware that such a statement was being credited to him. He had no feeling of antipathy towards the Catholics." (Here the 'Lanka Dipa' report ends).

This is characteristic of the man. When he addresses a 100 per cent. Buddhist audience he speaks what he considers will be acceptable to such an audience. When he finds himself before an audience of other religionists he compromises and turns his theories into acceptable pills to be administered according to prescription.

If what he has told the Catholics is true why did he leave the U.N.P., which always maintains and continues to maintain that there should be no one State religion and that all religions must have the freedom not merely to practise and organise their faiths but also to be free from Government interference?

What has happened now to the famous Madampe resolution of the Sinhala Maha Sabha upon which apparently Mr. Bandaranaike resigned?

As we explained to our readers a short while ago, Mr. Bandaranaike now realises that even Buddhists who are a tolerant people will not accept this shameless use of religion for political purposes and that the cry of religion alone cannot and will not sweep the country to his way of thinking. It is not an accident also that Mr. Bandaranaike buried the Sinhala Maha Sabha in the debris of his own political ruin when he left the U.N.P. For another of the Madampe resolutions wanted Sinhalese as the State language. Mr. Bandaranaike realises that the Tamil people will not support him in this cry and that he cannot parade as a comforter and protector of minorities when he rattles the communal sword with such vigour.

When the two main resolutions at the Madampe session of the Sinhala Maha Sabha are removed, the policy question on which he resigned ceases to exist. It is characteristic of him that the Sinhala Maha Sabha has already ceased to exist because it ceased to serve his purpose of riding to power.

That is why he is now desperately casting about to present a "progressive policy" as he calls it.

He has already abandoned the name of the Sabha and calls it today the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (S.L.F.P.). He must be really more innocent than ever we imagine him to be if he continues to think that the people can be fooled at his will.

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Beryl Ariaratnam Continues . . . .

# MY TOUR OF THE

WHEN we heard that the Philadelphia Civic Grand Opera Company was presenting "Madame Butterfly," an opera in three acts, I decided to go and see it. The site chosen for the performance was the beautiful Potomac Watergate near the Lincoln Memorial. The opera was in Italian, but I enjoyed the effortless singing and the ideal setting.

One night we were invited to "Faith of Our Fathers," Paul Green's magnificent Symphonic drama. It was enacted at the Carter Barron Memorial Amphitheatre, Rock Creek Park, which was planned primarily to house "Faith of Our Fathers." The show was really impressive and we felt that we were living again in the turbulent times of the United States' history.

By the time our Orientation Program at Wilson Teachers' College had been completed, half of our group had already proceeded to Ann Arbor, Michigan. Those of us who were left in Washington, visited various institutions to observe the methods and materials used in the teaching of English to foreigners. We observed the Electronic Language Teaching System used at Georgetown University. Here, instead of studying the language silently from a textbook, the student sits in a semi-soundproof booth, clamps on earphones, listens to language drills and repeats them back aloud. This system is based on the idea that the primary basis of learning a language is repetition and memorising, and that a language can be learned more quickly if spoken aloud, rather than by simply reading from a book. This system should prove very successful, but unfortunately the initial outlay is so expensive, that most institutions would not be able to afford



Beryl Ariaratnam

such a system. We also visited the Americanization School, where we saw English instruction being given to students of all ages and at all levels. Here I noted with great interest that the basic method of teaching English was used with the beginners and very good results seem to be obtained. The visit to the Americanization School brought our stay in Washington to an end and it is with feelings of great expectancy that we left for Austin, Texas, on the 27th of July.

## UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, JULY 29TH TO SEPT. 7TH

On route to Texas we spent four hours in St. Louis, Missouri and saw what we could of the town. After a very comfortable journey we reached Austin on Sunday the 29th. Though our train was one hour late Mr. Joe Neal and almost all the professors, who were to instruct us, were on the platform waiting to welcome us. This was really heroic of them, especially as

the temperature that day was 105 degrees F. and the train got in at mid-day! That was our first introduction to the unselfishness, large-heartedness and friendliness of the Texans. Our luggage was taken care of for us and we were driven to the Chi Omega Sorority House where we were to stay during our six weeks in Austin.

On Monday morning we were tested in English to determine our knowledge of the language. We were taken on a tour of the campus in the afternoon, and as we walked through the buildings and went to the top of the tower we were really happy to see how beautiful our surroundings were. We had four days of consulting with the staff, during the downtown shopping district, and the city of Austin, before we began our regular class schedule. We had classes in Orientation, where we learned of family life in the United States, the Individual and the Group in Community Life in the United States, the Government of cities and countries in the United States, Religion and Morality in the U.S., United States Foreign Policy, the Rural Community in the U.S., Regionalism in the U.S., the Federal System of Government, Organisation of National Government in the U.S., State Government and Policies, and Economic Regionalism of the U.S. Hand in hand with these lectures were visits to places connected with them, as for instance our visit to Travis County Courthouse and Jail and an inspection of city utilities, when we were studying the Government of City and Counties. Further, our Dinner-lectures too were correlated to the subject for the day. These were specially refreshing and I feel I should make special mention of the lecture on "Women's Activities in the Community" delivered by Mrs. Homer Garrison of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Currie kept us occupied in writing dialogues and narratives to

be used in our classes when we get back home. She showed us how reading, writing and diction should be taught and how to make the children as fluent and rhythmic as possible in their speech. She invited us to her home one evening to hear language being used creatively.

Mr. Haden's lessons on Phonetics and Phonemics were of great value to us. Apart from teaching us how to make the various sounds ourselves, he taught us how to scientifically correct and help our pupils, who have trouble in making any given sound. The laboratory practice in the afternoons was for the bettering of our own skill in using the language.

Our stay in Austin was not made up of lectures only. Mr. Neal was determined that we should enjoy as many field trips as possible, and shortly after our arrival arranged a trip into San Antonio. Here we visited the International Trade Zone, Brackenridge Park and Zoological Gardens, the Alamo and the South-western Research Institute. On another occasion we visited Taylor, where we saw the Morning Glory mattresses being made and visited a cotton gin and model farm. The evening was spent in swimming and other amusements.

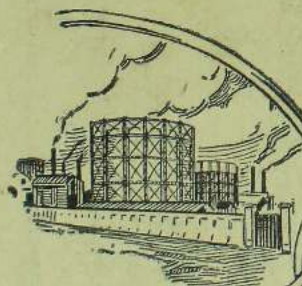
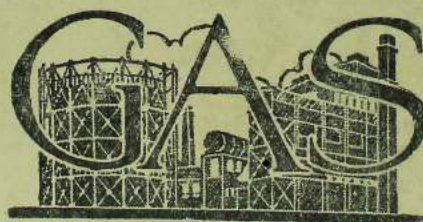
The most interesting visit of all was the one to the South of Texas. We left Austin on Friday morning and went to Kingsville, where we visited the famous King Ranch. Here we saw the huge Santa Gertrudis cattle, whose very fine beef we were to taste later at a barbecue dinner. We also saw many prize winning and other horses and saw different types of oil wells. We spent the night in a dormitory and left for Brownsville on Saturday morning. On the way we visited the Celanese Chemical Plant, the largest of its kind in the States. Songs and anecdotes kept us busy till we reached Brownsville. Here we spent the night and on Sunday morning crossed over the border into Matamoros. Here we spent a few hours walking through the town and purchasing a few souvenirs. It was with great

## The Moral

THE revelations brought to light by the Bribery Commission in the report submitted by the Commissioner, Mr. A. E. Keuneman, must certainly have profoundly shocked the people, and these revelations are only a partial exposure of the rottenness that exists. It has become evident that the Commission were dealing not with a legal or legislative problem but with a moral problem. "There is no doubt that the giving of gifts to a person in authority is ingrained in our customs and traditions," says the Commissioner. Referring to public indifference to bribery and corruption, Mr. Keuneman states that many persons are willing to take an easy way out of their difficulties by gratifications to public servants. There have been instances prominently brought to the attention of the Commission of this indifference even in business men. There is no real aversion to bribery.

### ON WHOM THE BLAME?

The question naturally arises who is more to be blamed the bribe-takers or the bribe-givers? The former consist of those who are false to their oaths of loyalty and fidelity to the trust placed on them. In most cases they are simple men—with limited incomes or none but the pittance they receive for their service. They are not strong enough to overcome temptation, they weaken and accept the gifts proffered by the unscrupulous. The bribe-givers are often well-to-do men who do not



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# U.S.A.

reluctance that we turned homeward, but we had a treat awaiting us—a stop for swimming and dinner at Padre Island. It was a beautiful, cool evening and the long shore and the shallow waters gave us ample scope to have all the exercise we wished for. The trip from Padre Island through Corpus Christi back to Austin was unusually silent as almost everyone was tired and sleepy. We got into Austin later than we expected, but we were in no way disturbed—we wished that that trip could have lasted forever!

Our stay in Austin was over far too quickly. We felt the time flying by, and very soon we had to say "Goodbye" to those whom we had grown to love, and were as dear to us, as our own families. They showed us that Texas is really a very friendly State, and whatever nationality you may belong to, you will find that Texas stretches a friendly hand of welcome to you and makes you feel at home.

## NEW YORK, SEPT. 10TH—16TH

From Austin we went on to New York through Chicago, where we saw the impressive annual parade of the American Legion. In New York we visited the American Language Centre of Columbia University, where we met with Dr. Dickson and observed classes of English Teaching at different levels. While in New York we took the opportunity of seeing as much of the city as possible. We went on a guided tour of Rockefeller Centre, one of the greatest achievements of the modern age. We came across a thousand wonders in this 124-acre "City within a City." The important points of interest visited on the tour included the world-famous Radio City Music Hall, where on the following night we saw "Captain Horatio Hornblower"; the subterranean freight depot landscaped gardens, magnificent murals by famous artists, the R.C.A. Building, the International Building, the Time and Life Building, the Associated Press Building and the labyrinth of underground passages lined with shops and connecting all buildings. The tour was climaxed by a thrilling trip to the R.C.A. Observation Roofs, 70 storeys and 850 feet above the street, giving an incomparable view of New York City and the surrounding country.

# Threat To Ceylon

hesitate to offer gratifications, yet appear to be innocent, in order to achieve their object. They are often respected members of the community. They are careful to see that they do not commit anything that can be construed as illegal. They are so clever, their cleverness is like the instinct of the rat that knows how to get the bait without getting caught.

What should be done to restore integrity in the public service? What can be done?

A code of official conduct is needed. Standards have been laid down in the case of the Courts. It is well-known and understood that parties to a case are not supposed to discuss with the Judge outside of the Courtroom. The final decision is based solely on evidence produced in the Courts. Any attempt at interference or reference in sub-judice proceedings is considered a gross contempt. But in the case of administrative officials there appear to be no set standards though their decisions might vitally affect the public. If these officials perform their duties with intelligence and integrity, all well and good, but if the administration falls into the hands of ignorant, haughty and corrupt men the Government represented by the public service can become a weapon of oppression.

## WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

The moral strength of a people is not just a domestic matter. It has

great influence in international relations. Toynbee in his well-known historical study, demonstrated clearly how the vast majority of great civilizations have been destroyed not as a result of external aggression but as a consequence of domestic corruption. "A democracy can recover quickly from physical or economic disaster but when its moral convictions weaken, it becomes easy prey for the demagogue and the charlatan. Tyranny and aggression then become the order of the day!"

## PROPAGANDA AND ORGANIZATION

The Commissioner feels that much could be done to create an aversion to bribery by propaganda and organisation both among school children and adults.

He suggests, among other things, that at the entrance to every public office there should be posters in English and Sinhalese and Tamil, warning people against the payment of any money without an official receipt and against bribes in particular.

He suggests the establishment of reception rooms in offices in the charge of responsible officers to direct visitors.

He also urges the formation in Ceylon of a Society like the Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League of England with its objects adapted to suit conditions in Ceylon.

ARGUS

## BERYL ARIARATNAM'S

first article on her four months' tour of the United States appeared in last week's issue of the U.N.P. Journal. This week we publish a second instalment. In her writing there is the throb and pace of a stirring tour. Her reactions to her intellectual experience is conveyed in turgid prose.

On one afternoon we took a round trip boat ride across New York harbour to Bedloes Island for a visit to the Statue of Liberty. From the Observation Platform located in the Head of the Statue we obtained an impressive view of the Skyline, Ellis Island, New Jersey, Staten Island, Brooklyn, and the Harbour Shipping from its busy little tugs to its luxury liners.

Our visit to New York would not have been complete without a visit to the Empire State Building, the tallest building in the world, having 102 storeys.

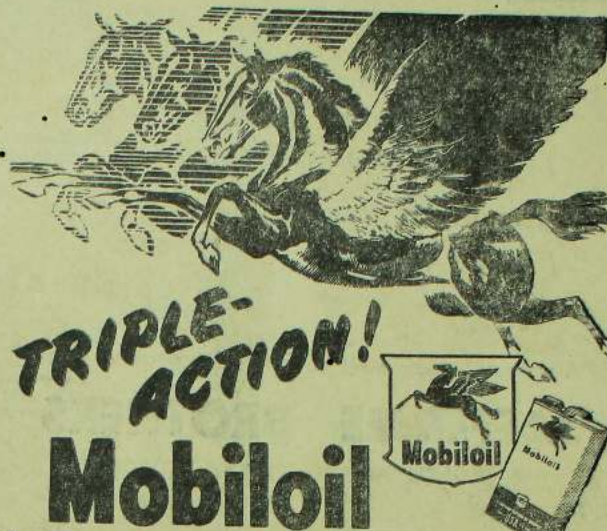
The subways too were a "must" on our programme while in New York, but the noise nearly deafened us and we decided against travelling by one a second time.

## WASHINGTON D.C. SEPT 17TH—OCT. 7TH

Back in Washington again, we visited the National Education Association of the United States, which for over ninety years has been the centre of the professional life of American teachers. It has more than 450,000 individual members. Here we were given many teaching guides and much educational material, which we found very useful to take back with us.

A very interesting part of our programme starting on Monday, the 24th of September, is the visiting of Public Schools in Washington. Here we will be able to observe the technique employed in teaching at the various levels.

(To be continued).



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# "Ceylon Is Centre of World's Sugar Belt"

CEYLON imports yearly more than a hundred thousand tons of sugar to be consumed by a population of nearly seven million. The question now is whether this quantity could not be produced in the Island.

Dr. C. Van Dillewijn, Sugar-cane Expert of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, one of the specialised agencies of the U.N.O., whose technical assistance was secured by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, is of opinion that the prospects of establishing a sugar industry are bright. Ceylon has the climate being located within the belt of the earth's surface stretching between 40 degrees N. and 40 degrees S. latitude, right in the centre of the cane-producing countries of the world. It has been found that the soil is just suited. By utilising the experience and knowledge gained in the leading cane countries it should be possible to establish a sugar industry which can compare favourably with the most efficient sugar industries of the world.

### CEYLON'S SUGAR SUPPLY

Prior to 1942, the importation of sugar to this country was in the hands of private traders. Owing to the war there was a growing scarcity and in view of the essential character of this commodity on account of its being an article in demand among the rich and the poor and in the preparation of the confectionery industry, Government stepped in and undertook the task of sole importation and distribution of sugar. The demand for sugar both refined and unrefined remains unaltered and the importation from foreign sources continues today. In pre-war days Java (Indonesia) was the chief supplier followed by Portuguese East Africa and Belgium. With the Japanese invasion of Indonesia, imports came from Mauritius, United Kingdom, Cuba and Peru. In 1948 Ceylon imported from Mauritius 1.4 million cwt. valued at Rs. 30.5 million. In 1949 the quantity was much the same. Thus Mauritius became Ceylon's largest supplier in the post-war years contributing as much as 73.7 per cent., 60.8 per cent., and 57.1 per cent. of the Island's requirements in each of the post-war periods. Apart from these imports of refined sugar, Ceylon annually imports large quantities of unrefined sugar, consisting mostly of cane jaggery, brown unrefined sugar, molasses and corn syrup or liquid glucose. The former two varieties are consumed largely by estate labourers and peasants and for medicinal purposes of native physicians, while the latter two products are used to a large extent on the brewery and confectionery industries.

According to the Customs returns for September, 1951, Ceylon imported from Mauritius, 1,932,054 cwt. of sugar valued at Rs. 64,178,472, for the nine months ended September, 1951. Unrefined sugar (jaggery) from India amounted to 31,006 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,039,805 for the same period.

### MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

As stated by the expert the major requirements of sugar-cane are in the first place solar energy, namely, heat and light. Fortunately the dry zone of Ceylon is characterised by abundant sunlight and a high temperature. The second factor is soil. The early work done by the Director of Agriculture is note-

worthy. The soils have been more thoroughly investigated than those in most other countries of South Asia and it has been found that a considerable area of the dry zone of Ceylon is suitable for cane growing. Water is another important factor. Its supply is limited in the dry zone and in this respect it is significant that the water requirement of sugar-cane is not greater than that of paddy. Since the yield of human food per acre in the case of sugar-cane is approximately three times that of paddy, it follows that the relative water requirement of cane is low. This is of paramount interest so far as the dry zone is concerned since it permits of the production of human food with a minimum of water.

### EARLY PIONEERS

The growing of sugar-cane has been carried on in Ceylon for many centuries but only on a very limited scale and not as commercial venture. Sugar-cane plantations are found in small patches in gardens in the rural districts. The canes are brought in carts for sale at fairs and on marketing days, besides at places where festivals are held.

However in a few areas like Baddegama and Nagoda in the Southern Province a European planter did cultivate the cane and produce brown sugar, jaggery and molasses. There are about two or three hundred acres in Nagoda where a few small brown sugar manufacturing plants are in operation. For several years the Department of Agriculture has carried on experiments with promising varieties from Java, and India and conducted experimental station at Allai and Polonnaruwa and a few other persons. The greatest development, however, occurred at Polonnaruwa where about 350 acres are under cultivation. It has thus been proved that sugar-cane can be grown on a commercial scale in the dry zone. Different varieties and fertiliser treatments were tested and the results have been most encouraging. It is surprising that this possibility has not been exploited long ago. The two decisive factors are research and management. The scheme has been initiated, the needed technical assistance has been obtained, experiments carried out have proved successful. It is now left to those entrusted with the management to translate the results of the experiments into field practice.

JURGEN.

## ALL CEYLON YOUTH LEAGUE COUNCIL TO MEET

(Continued from page 1)

The somewhat loosely-knit Youth League organisations will therefore set out on a new stage of development when the Executive will direct and co-ordinate the various Youth League organisations throughout the Island, and bring about an organised movement which will carry the message of the Party to all corners of the Island.

There is a great deal to be done, and the work that will have to be put in by the first office-bearers of this Youth League will be to lay the foundations of strength and power of the organisations of the youths of Ceylon who will one day have to accept the responsibilities of State. The Youth League is the reservoir from which the main Party hopes to recruit its future workers and patriotic leaders of the land. It is therefore important to nurse and nurture this movement so that it will grow in strength in the years to come.



# Democracy—V

## Freedom of Discussion

DEMOCRACY implies sanction by the people. If this be accepted then it must be accepted that discussion should be liberal and candid. This is the only method by which we can afford ourselves of an opportunity to hear every point of view. However, it is an error to be satisfied by the view that in this method of free discussion and free association there lies a powerful weapon for defamation and libel. The law recognises this fact and has taken sufficient precaution to prevent this. The Englishman, I may refer, views his reputation with respect and consequently emphatically maintains the most severe law of libel on earth. Newspapers frequently mishandle this privilege for they often relish in indulging in "unintentional" libel. But the law considers it that individuals are not to blame for these lapses however blameless they may be. This is often the case as they are a lucrative source of profit to the publishers. If freedom of discussion is allowed to step down to the level of freedom of libel then majority opinion must deteriorate into a cesspool of unclean humus. This is a consideration which the United States of America must give a little thought.

There are four levels in which discussion can take place in a democracy—in the party, in the electorate, in the Cabinet and finally in the Parliament. But then this is always subject to modification with relation to the constitution of a particular country. In America, for instance, there is no similarity to the principle of Cabinet solidarity and responsibility. Discussion in the electorate is, I feel, the most adequate and efficient means of ventilating ideas. The process of mal-letting and sunning of ideas takes place remarkably well in the electorate. The local recreation club, the community centre, miniature cultural associations, women's clubs, other numerous leagues and the liquor bar (which is fast diminishing with this Temperance Campaign in vogue!) are all instruments by which this principle of freedom of discussion could be effected. They are but leaves of the tree. There is also the medium of the newspaper which is always a source of valuable information. On many occasions it has helped us to clear doubts that we may have, though it is not advisable to treat them with perfect reverence. Taking all in all due credit must be given them for the meritorious work they have up to now performed. Pamphlets, magazines, periodicals and manifestos have also done their work admirably.

Above all is the incalculable factor of the radio. I refer to it as incalculable because it is difficult to estimate its effect on a democracy. The Aristotelian concept of one orator over all the people has been amplified into one orator over the whole world. Many are of opinion that the radio is a monopoly and however impartially it may be controlled it is a very detrimental and undemocratic monopoly. This could be counteracted by the fact that it prevents the air from becoming a babel. Besides the entertaining influence it has it offers listeners an opportunity of giving thought to various shades of opinion. The radio helps us to analyze critically the divergent views, each trying to maintain vehemently the purity of its doctrine and in the same action trying to reduce the doctrines of others to non-entity. Against this confusion of thought there is the great advantage that this variety of ideas counteracts the ability of majority of auto-suggestion to which I have referred previously. If the radio is to be considered as a medium of discussion it is difficult to console ourselves to the idea of justification by State monopoly.

Freedom of Speech should be universally applicable. There would be no question for censorship as it has to go through the meshes of public opinion and law.

**By Eardley  
Gunasekera**

In America today, there is a large amount of opinion. This has given the people a difficulty and the peculiar task of assessing majority decision. Many people have devised ingenious methods of foretelling public opinion. The advocates of these systems have claimed to be accurate and scientific in their predictions. However, the danger is if they be a factor whereby politicians are influenced that it is safer to recognise these contrivances to increase the sale of various newspaper publications than to treat them as factors in democratic life. Democracy does not believe nor does it encourage speculation. We must not allow these cunning devices, alter the course we as democrats should take. "Democracy has its own natural, biographical ways of developing its majority opinion."

In the Parliamentary stage of discussion, the party system has been not only the traditional method of all democracies but a first principle of their working. With the passage of time they have assumed different proportions so much so that there is little difference between the Anglo-Saxon democracies and that of France. Mr. Churchill is reported to have said that the essential difference between the British party system and those of the continent is the fact that the House of Representatives is rectangular. From this is inferred the fact that it has contributed in no small measure towards the British two-party system. Besides this, however, the remarkable national homogeneity is, I am of opinion, the main cause. The British conception of life and their reaction towards it is always in one direction or the other. They have never advocated the experimenting along untried paths.

The party, nevertheless, may not be represented in proportion to the intricate and elaborate organization which it has received in the electorate. Furthermore it is also felt by many an authority that the Government tends to sidestep the criticism levelled against it, not to mention the fact on many an occasion the private member has been smothered into insignificance as a result of a Government's dominant policy.

"Why should I commit myself to the doctrine or policy of a party when I rather preserve the independence of my judgment?" This is a question which has been asked. There is obviously some difficulty in meeting this argument for many are of opinion that adherence to a party and hence its policy or for that matter support the opposition is merely factitious. It must be remembered that the opposition, as is commonly understood, must oppose even though there may not be sufficient basis for opposition.

The opposition believes that its avidity can never be satisfied and hence it finds a flow here and a flaw there which in reality is no flaw at all. Their favourite technique to cloud the issues at stake and they have been confronted with the disability of opposing on a real material basis is to resort to lengthy, rhetorical speeches. They are to me nothing but manifestations of a hollow intelligence, of an intelligence that has been impoverished. The opposition many regard with humility contain speakers of eloquence and exceptional educational achievements. What, I ask you, is the value of all this when they are nothing more than shameless vacillating individuals, who take to the "gentle art of politics" more for the sake of their own personal political conspicuousness than national service?

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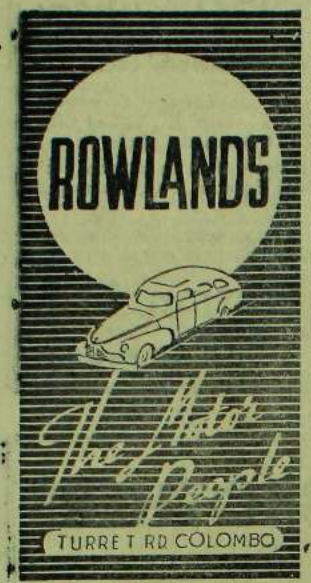
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## CAMPAIGN AGAINST CORRUPTION

Bribery and corruption in the Public Service of the country has become so rampant that it behoves those who are anxious to remove this blot on the escutcheon of the administration to take counsel among themselves as to how they can solve the problem. Since there are two parties to the offence, namely the giver and the recipient of the bribe, there appear to be two lines of approach. First, the habitual bribe-taker must be exposed and no mercy must be shown to him. He should be shunned by all right-thinking men and women as something which is unclean and there should be no let-up in this ostracism until the miscreant repents and resolves to eschew bribery.

The second line of approach is a long-term one, the results of which will obviously not be felt immediately but will be the more permanent. And that is the education of the public so that it will be weaned from its habit of offering bribes. This can best be achieved by the formation of anti-bribery association based on the British model of the Prevention of Bribery and Secret Commissions League. This Society which has been in existence now for nearly half a century has carried on a ceaseless campaign for integrity in all walks of life and, if high level of public morality in the United Kingdom is held up as an example to the rest of the world, it is due in no small measure to the

efforts of this voluntary organisation which has made it its business to keep clean the conduct not only of public but also of commercial and social affairs in Britain. This League goes to the extent of having its own special investigators who take up any allegation of corruption that is made and institute the most exhaustive inquiries. If the allegations are proved to be true, the culprit is then turned over to the Public Prosecutor and the case against him is almost watertight.

While everyone who is jealous of the fair name of Ceylon will welcome the news that an anti-bribery league is to be formed in Ceylon, it must be emphasised that membership of this league must be subject to the most rigorous screening. No time-servers or place-seekers should be tolerated in it and only those whose public and private lives are above suspicion should be admitted. Organisations such as the Y.M.C.A., the Y.M.B.A., the Y.W.C.A. and other allied bodies whose ideals run parallel to those of the League should be represented so that their advice will be available to the League but, in the main, the Society should be composed of hand-picked individuals of the highest standing and integrity who do not live in glass houses. They must command the respect of the people and their fiat must run through all sectors of society. There will, however, be no place in this League for mere figure-heads or drones. It is work of a positive character that it has to perform and on the energy and vigilance of its members will depend the success that attends their efforts. When this League is eventually formed, it will carry with it the good wishes of everyone who is anxious to see honesty displace corruption in the public life of Ceylon.

## Writers and Communism

**H. G. Wells—"Barber to Karl Marx"**

"THE young of this generation don't read me," complained H. G. Wells to a "John O'London" contributor. That was true. We fail to find the artistic quality we look for, in the novels of Wells. Yet he held an important place in the intellectual world of the first half of this century. He was, as he himself said, a link in that long line of State-makers which starts from Plato and Machiavelli. Though he failed to see the realization of his particular form of State yet he shed much light on some of the current problems of the day. One of these was Communism.

He knew this subject thoroughly—"I have visited Russia thrice, in 1914, in 1920 and in 1934. I have had long talks with Lenin and Stalin. I have some well-informed and variously orientated Russian friends, and I have read a library full of books about Russia, pro and con," he said. And his conclusion from all this was, "how intensely I detest Karl Marx and how greatly my mind has been irritated by the narrowly dogmatic Communism of the young."

He confessed that he always had a peculiar contempt and dislike for the mind and character of Karl Marx, a contempt and dislike that deepened with the years. He gave it lively expression in "The Shaving

of Karl Marx" in "Russia in the Shadows" and in the "Psycho-analysis of Karl Marx" in "The World of William Glissold." What, he asked, were the ideas of Marx about the peace that should succeed victory in the class-war. In answer to it he showed that Marx's idea of the Proletariat is an insubstantial phantom; the Proletariat became another name for Party Dictatorship.

Kremlin domination was perceived by Wells, and he called this organization "a head without a forehead." He pointed out that "Russia, with an area of over eight million square miles and a gross population of one hundred and sixty million people, is being run by a directorate as antique and rudimentary in its nature as some small pronunciamento South American Republic or the tyranny of an ancient Greek city state. It has no knowledge of organisation at all. It has no powers of reflection. It has only the Communist Party—which is dogmatic ignorance. It is a giant with the head of a newt."

It is this drawback that drew Wells' attention most. In answering the question "What is Democracy?" he showed that the life of a human being can be full and free only if it

(Continued on page 6)

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# A. S. Morrison Continues the Serial Story of The New Machiavelli or the Megalomaniac Power-Seeker

**F**RUSTRATED ambition, disappointment with the British and an inordinate hurry to become the leader of the nation drove the young aristocrat into the arms of the revolutionary parties, where he soon found himself in difficulties. But that came later. At the start he was welcomed with open arms as if he had been a long-lost comrade returning from a Nazi concentration camp. And to the ambitious and weak-minded aristocrat this was balm to his wounded soul. What gave him the greatest joy was that he had almost unhinged the Government Party whose weaker spirits threw up their hands in despair and urged their leader to heal the breach under whatever conditions and come what may. But the man who had dared firing squads in the past was not going to quail in the face of the defection of one of the most influential of his adherents, even at the risk of the revolutionaries coming to power. He calmed his timid followers, rolled up his sleeves and prepared for the fray.

Came the General Elections. With a party greatly weakened, the

national leader (Diya Sena, to give him his name) spent himself assisting the members of his party by appearing at every electorate where the issue was in doubt, imposing a terrific strain on his already impaired health. In the final result the elections were a disappointment to everybody. The ruling party itself failed to secure a working majority (it had an over-all margin of only three seats over all other parties). This was later increased to a majority of eleven by negotiation with the Independents and a party which was bitterly opposed to the ruling party, but was compelled to support it for fear of the revolutionaries.

But the most disappointed man of all was Mr. Dompesinghe, the leader of the Liberal Party who had seceded from the Government to form a coalition with the revolutionaries. This pathetic dupe had fallen between two stools. He failed to secure a satisfactory electoral agreement with the Leftists, who, while they were willing not to contest certain Liberal Party seats, insisted on putting up their own can-

didates in what they considered vital electorates, because they were not going to take the risk of seeing their new henchman gain more seats in Parliament than themselves. They were not going to take this risk for two reasons. One reason was that knew that if he secured more seats than any of the other Opposition parties he would be in the position, so to speak, of Warwick the King-maker. While he would not be strong enough himself to form a government, he would nevertheless be in a position to dictate to all the other parties, since without his support no party would be able to form a government. The second reason why the Leftists would not trust him was that they knew that he had far more in common with the ruling party than with the Leftists, with whom his alliance was a purely opportunistic one. They were not wrong in conjecturing, therefore, that if this Pseudo-Socialist aristocrat obtained a strong bargaining status after the elections, he would not hesitate to use it in order to win his way back into the ruling party in such a manner as to be recognised as at least its *de jure* leader while temporarily acknowledging Diya Sena as its *de facto* leader.

Thanks, therefore, to his allies, the Leftists, Dompesinghe, when the elections were over, found himself with a meagre following of fourteen elected members as against a Leftist combination of 25 elected members. Thus, the king-maker became a mere pawn in the hands of the

revolutionaries, while the ruling party, despite its meagre majority, spurned the very thought of negotiating with him. Ultimately the ruling party, with the support of the moderates, formed a government whose status was a precarious one with a majority of only eleven seats. But a few weeks after its formation this majority was increased to sixteen by the defection of five of Dompesinghe's followers, who realised the futility of following a leader whose personal ambitions had led them into a blind alley. These dissidents felt, no doubt, that an old and ailing lion was better than a timid leopard.

Soon after the new Parliament was elected an event occurred which was to be a revelation to the country of the great qualities of leadership of which Diya Sena was the happy possessor. The rubber industry faced a grave crisis, the price having dropped to 80 cents per lb., which was below the cost of production, and the Government's ambitious development schemes were in jeopardy. The U.S.A. had greatly increased its output of synthetic rubber and were unwilling to reduce it to assist the natural rubber industry. The rubber crisis produced a still more grave situation in Malaya, where the guerilla revolt, which had begun to die down for want of civilian support, flared up again on a bigger scale than ever. As the situation developed the President of the U.S.A. sought the support of a predominantly Republican Congress for emergency measures to relieve the natural rubber industry, but without avail.

(To be continued).

## The Soviet Pattern of Peace—III

**W**HILE the slaughter in Korea continues—the slaughter, be it noted, of Chinese, Koreans and U.N.O troops and of Korean civilians—the chief Russian delegate to the United Nations, M. Vyshinsky, stated at its meeting on the 16th instant, that the Western Peace Plan "made me laugh so much I could not sleep."

How could the rulers of Russia expose their inner feelings better than that? While thousands of none Russians die agonising deaths fighting to carry out cynical Russian policies, the chief representative of the Russians in the United Nations laughs till he cannot sleep. These are the heirs of the Hitler regime. These are the humanitarians whose hearts are seared by the sight of poverty in democratic countries. It would be better if the Russians stayed away from U.N.O rather than such an exhibition of themselves before the eyes of the whole world.

And after he had laughed his sides out in bed, what did M. Vyshinsky do? He produced the Russian counter-plan of Peace. It contains nothing new. It is just a rehash of their previous efforts in the direction—vague suggestions for disarmament with emphasis on the abolition of atomic weapons. They still refuse to agree to the pooling of the atomic resources of the world by the creation of a centralised atomic organisation under the control of an international body, which alone can assure that individual nations will not indulge in the manufacture of atomic armaments. The Soviet ban on atomic weapons is nothing more than a paper ban without such international control, since it would be a physically impossible feat for an international commission to ensure by a mere process of inspection that a vast country, such as Russia, does not manufacture atomic weapons, despite the fact that scientific instruments exist by means of which atomic explosions may be detected.

Thus the mere banning of atomic weapons without the constitution of a central organisation for the atomic industry as a whole is a self-defeating device—and the Russian rulers know this better than anybody else.

Why then, it may be asked, are the Russians so keen about banning atomic weapons? The reason is not far to seek. At present the West has an enormous superiority in these weapons—a superiority which they are likely to maintain. Let

By A. S. M.

the West destroy its atomic weapons and at once Russia becomes the greatest military power the world has ever seen. Backed by the vast land armies of China and the satellite States, a combination of the rest of the world even stands defenceless against this vast accretion of power. Thus, it is obvious why Stalin keeps on harping on the need to ban atomic weapons. It is this weapon that stands between him and the conquest of the world. Hence Vyshinsky's "horse laugh" at the expense of the Western Peace Plan. Without the complete ban of atomic weapons and the gift thereby to Stalin of the world on a silver platter, the Western Plan falls far short of what the Russians want.

Meanwhile, let's see what some of Russia's immediate neighbours think of Russia's peaceful intentions.

(1) At U.N.O.'s General Assembly debate on the 15th instant:

A large part of Mr. Kardelj's address was devoted to an exposition of charges of aggressive acts by Cominform countries.

### BIG DISCREPANCY

Mr. Kardelj said his people and Government were eager to preserve peace on their borders and were ready to do everything compatible with sovereignty, freedom and honour to preserve the peace.

"Soviet aggression against Yugoslavia," he said, "is not an isolated act, but typical of the world situation—primarily of the profound discrepancy between words and deeds which is so characteristic of the present Soviet foreign policy."

### INDIA TO SUPPORT

(2) Reuter reports that on the 13th instant:

Turkey has told Russia that she joined the Atlantic Pact "only to ensure her own national security against aggression, within the framework of collective security." Ankara Radio said today.

Turkey was replying to the Soviet allegation of November 4, that Turkey's membership of the Atlantic Pact served an "aggressive purpose."

The Radio said a note handed to the Soviet Embassy in Ankara made the counter-charge that the same could not be said about the Soviet Union and some States

(Continued on page 8)

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## What Youth Thinks

# The U.N.O. and the United Nations Associations

IN almost every important country there are United Nations' Associations which unlike the United Nations' Organisation, are non-governmental organisations established by interested people who seek to promote the main aim of the U.N.O., namely, "to save present and future generations from the scourge of war." It is interesting to examine the relationship between these two bodies particularly because there are two such organisations in Ceylon, one at Colombo and the other at Nugegoda.

It has already been noted that the intention of both associations is to maintain peace; the difference between them is that the U.N.A. is absorbed with the human aspect of international politics while the U.N.O. is concerned with the legal aspect of the same. Casually or partially viewed it would appear that the U.N.A. is superfluous or that it is a subtle political device to cheat the people into believing that they play a vital role in world politics while actually they have very little control over world affairs. The U.N.A. is, I think, neither. The casual observation referred to is not correct. There is a great danger that national representatives in the U.N.O. may act solely to defend or gain national economic advantages or imperialistic gains regardless of the fact that that particular action may involve the 'democratic' masses in a war hardly desired by the political majority in the country. Today the eventuality of such a danger is increasingly possible since the U.N.O. is constituted of nations who are imperialistic and peace-loving. It is the duty of the electorate to be keenly aware of the tendencies of its representatives when important decisions are to be taken.

The U.N.A. can be useful in weighing the possible outcomes of international decisions and in the light of these outcomes consider whether they are worthwhile. If any international decision is bound to have disastrous effects on human life there is no purpose in taking that decision whatever the commercial or economic gains may be. The British and American governments may wish to protect their vested interests in the oilfields of Persia. But since that may lead to an outbreak of hostilities, and possibly a world war, it is the sacred duty of the British and American electorates to control their respective governments; it is also the duty of every

other electorate to make its government aware of their national interest in what happens in Persia. Today it is everybody's business to be interested in everyone else's business.

The importance of the U.N.A. lies chiefly here. The U.N.A. can organise public opinion and make it forceful. But if the U.N.A. is to be an important part of our public life there are three factors that we have got to be assured of. Firstly, there has got to be in people an awareness of and keenness for the activities of the U.N.O. and U.N.A. respectively. Secondly, there has got to be a worldwide popularity of the U.N.A. and every person over 15 years of age should be a member of the Association. Thirdly, there must be a guarantee by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the U.N.O. that all opinions expressed by any U.N.A. will be speedily and carefully considered: that on every determining international dispute, whether in Kashmir or Korea, a plebiscite will be taken on a worldwide scale, members of the U.N.A. given the vote. If these three factors are guaranteed people will be more keenly interested in the U.N.O. and have a respect for international institutions. The irresponsible criticism of the U.N.O. so widely prevalent today will disappear for people then will be criticising themselves when they criticise the U.N.O.

There are two difficulties which confront these proposals. One is that the U.N. Associations are difficult to establish in totalitarian states; and in such states the opinions of their representatives will be the considered opinions of an unscrupulous oligarchy, not the totality of opinions expressed by free men. The second barrier is that there are many technical problems involved in introducing the world plebiscite.

These two difficulties can be eased. In the first instance the need is for quick action in organising associations before more countries adopt the totalitarian system. In the case of those totalitarian states already existing, they will have to be excluded until the people in those countries are free to exercise their individual judgments. In the second instance a method can be evolved for meeting the difficulties: technical problems are easy to solve; the human problems are difficult.

CARLYLE PIETERSZ.  
Silver Spray, Nugegoda.

## Mr. Victor Ratnayake's Impressions of Rural America

HIS impressions of rural America during his study tour in the United States under the Exchange of Leaders programme, the knowledge he gained and the ideas he assimilated, formed the subject of a highly informative contribution by Mr. Victor Ratnayake, M.P., Deniyaya, to the current number of "Free World" published by the United States Information Service, Colombo. The chief impression he gathered during his guided tour of several States was that the success of the American nation was the great unity not only as ideally phrased in the Constitution itself, but also in actual practice, while the loyalty of the people to the nation and the flag was very striking, considering the cosmopolitan nature of the people, composed of individuals from all races and countries of the world, including Ceylon and India.

### SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

While acknowledging the fact that the United States is the wealthiest nation in the world, they achieved that position not by means of their large industries, but their beginning as financiers was established when they achieved self-sufficiency in food. Excepting the import of tea, coffee and sugar in the way of food, most of the wealth is conserved within the country. "Wherever I went, milk, milk products, fresh fruit, fruit juices, meat, eggs, cereals and all other varieties of food which were produced in the country were available in plenty. The surprising factor is that only about 15 per cent. of the nation is engaged in food production! This indicates the intensity of their production," asserts Mr. Ratnayake, deploring the present economic plight and poor standard of living in Ceylon and her people. Farmers and farmers alone could solve the problem of low standards of living by bringing about self-sufficiency in

(Continued on page 11)



## Heirlooms of History—16

# LANKATILAKE VIHARE

BY far the most beautiful of all the Kandyan temples is the six-century old Lankatilaka Vihare built in the reign of King Bhuvanaka Bahu the Fourth, whose capital was Gangasiripura (the modern Gampola) and is still in a fair state of preservation having withstood the ravages of time, wind and weather. This temple "is remarkable for its architecture which is very unlike that of any other temple in Ceylon," states Murray in his "Handbook for India."

### CRUCIFORM STRUCTURE

It has an appearance of being cruciform and bears an outward resemblance to a Christian Church. The transept and chancel and four side chapels, which are occupied by four devales are striking. The main building which is the Vihare forms the nave. Within it reposes a large painted seated Buddha, said to be of stone. The wall and ceiling are also painted, the former with figures of Buddha and the latter in geometrical and floral patterns. This temple and Gadalaadeniya Vihare form a link with the older Sinhalese architecture of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa. It is a picturesque example of the Kandyan style. It is situated about two and a half miles from Gadalaadeniya and may be reached from Kandy via Peradeniya Junction four and a half miles away and thence by minor road to Daulagala for a mile or so beyond which is a foot-path leading to the temple perched on a hillock.

### SIMILAR TO NEPAL AND KASHMIR STYLE

Mrs. Murray Ainsley, writing to the "Indian Antiquary" compares this Kandyan style temple to those of Nepal and Kashmir. She goes further and sees a similarity in them to the old wooden church architecture of Norway at Borgund, one of the oldest in Norway (now unfortunately destroyed by fire), having been built in the eleventh century. Perched on a high rock with the main gables, high-pitched roofs and finials, its projecting eaves and its stone platforms, Lankatilake is an arresting structure, situated as it is on a plateau among the wooded hills.

### MENACING GARGOYLES

Starting from the base of the exterior platform, a row of sloping eaves from the room of the verandah encloses the basement. A second roof protects the walls of the lower half of the temple, the third roof forming the roof of the nave. A fourth roof has been put up for the sake of giving symmetry to the whole. The quaint objects very much like the gargoyles seen on Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, frown menacingly on the plains below from the lintels above the doorways. These mythical figures are composed of crocodiles and elephants, fish and lion, which sprawl down the balustrades of the steps up the arches of the doorways. The Makara Torana arch or canopy under which is the seated figure of Buddha, is supported on each side by a female figure who holds up with her hands over her head the

base from which it starts after the manner of the Caryatides and seems to bend with the weight.

### BHUVANEKA BAHU'S BENEFACTION

According to an inscription which had been transliterated and translated by Mudaliyar B. Gunasekera, this Vihare was built and endowed by King Bhuvanaka Bahu IV of Gangasiripura, (modern Gampola), who ascended the throne in 1266 Saka Era or 1344 A.D.

By B. R. J. O.

The "Nikaya Sangraha" mentions that the King's Minister, Senalan-kadhikara, sent pearls, precious stones, etc. to Kanchipura (the modern Conjeevaram) South India, where he got a stone image made. On the top of Parnasalla rock in Sinduruwana Nuwara, his native place, he caused to be built a vihare, Lankatilake by name, which was as beautiful as the Kailasa rock. He also performed many other religious acts and led a pious life. On hearing of the many irreligious acts of those who professed the Buddhist religion, he made it known to the chapter of priests in the two establishments at the head of which was the High Priest Wanaratana who resided at Amaragiri and with royal patronage he (the Minister) effected a reformation in the religion.

### ANCIENT DIVISION OF SINDURUWANA

The ancient division of Sinduruwana is now divided into two parts, which form the modern division of Udunuwara and Yatinuwara. To the latter, a small district including lands on the other side of the Mahaveli Ganga, was added when the capital was built. There were two monasteries for the two sets of priests—those who lived in the villages and those who dwelt in forests secluded from human society. The big image-house caused to be made was under the name of the illustrious Lankatilake by the King, the mudaliyars and the people at an expense of thirty-six million in value of gold masus of things including paddy, gold, silver and clothes given to the many workers, including hired carpenters who did the work from the foundation up to the top of the spire, as also the metal image placed on the terrace of 28 cubits which Senadhilankara caused to be built by his wife and children, besides the two habitations for the two orders of priests including aged priests (who have little desire for the world).

The "Culavamsa" has the following reference:—

"The all-wise Bhuvanaka Bahu the Fourth was ruler in Gangasiripura, situated in the charming vicinity of the Mahavalukaganga (Mahaveli Ganga) a religious man a mine of fair virtues. He who gives heed to tradition, let him know that on the fourth year of his reign, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four years had elapsed since the Nirvana of the Sage. When ye have understood how in antiquity the most excellent men when they had experience of a Buddha did give unwearily without ceasing such as alms-giving and so forth, so ought ye in perfect fashion to perform all just deeds."

tion of Turkish-Soviet relations and that by adherence to the North Atlantic Pact—the aim of which most certainly is the preservation of general peace—she will serve not only the cause of peace and of her own security, but will also deter those who harbour aggressive intentions against peace and the security of nations."

The neighbours, therefore, of the greatest Communist State in Europe live in fear of her "peaceful" intentions. By her policy and her acts Stalinist Russia, thus, is building up against her a great peace-loving coalition of free States who, if it once more comes to a war for freedom, will again prove the victors over the Slave States.

## THE SOVIET PATTERN OF PEACE—III

(Continued from page 7)

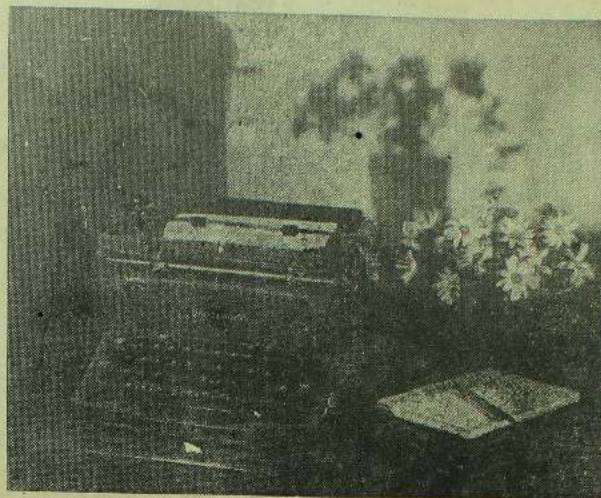
closely linked with her, "considering the general policy pursued by them and the military preparations undertaken by them over many years on their territories under the supervision of Soviet specialists."

"It must not be forgotten that Turkey has been faced with demands intended to endanger her security and territorial integrity."

"Under these circumstances, the Turkish Republic is firmly convinced that she bears no responsibility whatever for the deteriora-

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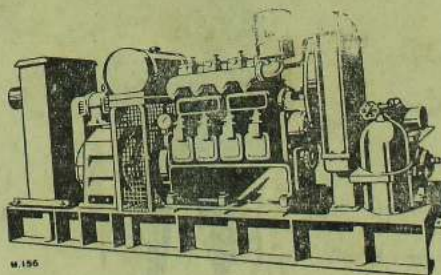
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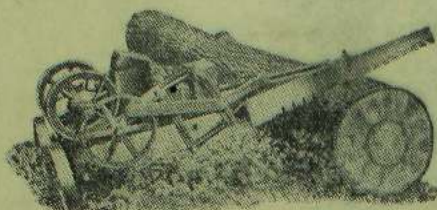
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## Women In Russia

### WOMAN & MARRIAGE IN THE U. S. S. R.

By Amy Satturukalsinghe

THE state of women in the Soviet Union is an interesting study. In attempting to put into practice the slogans of Marxism offering to release woman from her bondage the women of the Soviet Union were subjected to the terrors of barbarism for nearly the first 20 years of the chaos that ensued after the revolution of 1917. One of the first things the Soviet Union did was to smash up the basic foundations of home and family life. The family was described by Marxists as the stronghold of capitalism! The Soviet legislators, therefore, decided to free the individual from family encumbrances. The family system was destroyed and replaced by another form of community life.

According to the Marxist mind, marriage was to be treated as a private matter concerning two persons of the opposite sexes who in pure obedience to the instinct of the species come together for the purpose of reproduction. This is the basis of Marxist theory on marriage. As explained at some length by Engels in "The Origin of the Family," Marxists believe that the State must destroy the ritual of marriage. In the Soviet it was shewn of the glamour of tulles and mayqueen roses, not even cake and vodka graced the occasion of an union of two human beings. The bride did not blush and the groom was not nervous, for, after all, Soviet Propaganda told them that marriage was not an important matter and it was purely a convenient private concern to meet the requirements of the sex instinct of adults and for the purpose of producing children who in turn were regarded as so many hands to provide food for the community. Soviet couples walked into a Registrar's Office, signed a form, and they were married. The walls of the office were covered with coarse looking notices some of them relating to venereal diseases.

Gradually the importance placed upon the institution of marriage faded away and even teen-agers began to get "hooked up" for the consent of parents was not required in the new Soviet law. The only formality required of them was that they should pay two roubles as a registering fees. The Soviet also introduced another kind of marriage called factual marriage. The example was set by the Comrades of the Revolution. In this form of "marriage" the man and woman lived together without official notification. If they found that they could get on and wished to take the trouble to do so they registered their marriage, otherwise each went his or her own way, perhaps to try the experiment with someone else.

Yet another type of marriage called "factual marriage" was practised by very many Comrades of the Republic. The man and woman lived together without official notification whatever. In 1926 the law recognized this practice and made no difference between the children of a legal marriage sanctioned by the law and the children of a "factual marriage."

Abortion was permitted by law. Unmarried women could walk into a hospital or clinic and have abortions at will. Others registered children born out of marriage. The unmarried mother could put her child in a State institution. Men were free to love at will and leave the women and children to seek State institutions. Such children belonged body and soul to the State, the State walked in to do the things a family did for children—and the aim of the State campaign was to produce Communists for the new Marxist State.

Divorce laws were annulled. Anyone could walk in and get a divorce even if only one party was willing.

In these ways the Marxists attacked and destroyed the basis of family life and campaigned against the principles which religion upheld. The attack on the family system was part of the general attack on the basis of religious teaching.

### WRITERS AND COMMUNISM

(Continued from page 6)

is politically, economically and mentally liberated; that is to say when it is living in a state of political equality, socialism and universal adequate education. In their absence liberty, equality and fraternity are mere words. Wells concentrated his attention on the absence of this third requirement—universal adequate education—in Communism. He showed that the Russian leaders filled in this gap with a pseudo-God—the Hammer and the Sickle. The ordinary citizen call it Proletariat or what you like—was just blinkered

and boxed-in to an ideology which was definitely restricted.

The deflation of noisy, juvenile leftism—or the magical fascination that Communism held for the Undergraduate intelligence (his own words) was well recognised by Wells and it was to them that he was speaking when he said: "The issue upon which I am in doubt is not whether I am right or wrong about the facts I have assembled; it is simply whether you of the new generation can be sufficiently braced in time."

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# THE GAL OYA MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECT

## Government Fulfills Its Promise

AN important phase has been reached with the completion of the main dam across the Gal Oya at its maximum section at Inginiyagala, in Ceylon's stupendous land development scheme—the Gal Oya Irrigation and Power Project. This achievement means living space and a satisfactory livelihood for thousands and thousands of people now crowding in congested areas, and the opening up of new country for an increasing population. The Gal Oya noted for its annual disastrous floods is now tamed to do service to man. Its headlong rush and raging torrents are now challenged and directed into a lake, thirty square miles in extent, thirty times the area of the Colombo harbour. It is the largest feat of irrigation engineering ever undertaken in Ceylon, ancient or modern. The resources of modern science and technology have been harnessed for the accomplishment of the project which, like the Tennessee Valley Project, on which it is modelled, seeks not only to carry out the material development of the area but also to use the new wealth created by this means to enrich in every way the economic and cultural programme in the area.

### SYMBOLIC OF NEW LANKA

"Gal Oya has become almost a household word. It is symbolic of New Lanka. May it obtain fulfilment and speedily herald the progress of our march towards self-sufficiency" were the words uttered by the Prime Minister when he unveiled the Commemoration Pillar at Inginiyagala at the inauguration of the project on August 28, 1949. The purpose of the scheme is the utilization of over a quarter million acres of moisture-starved irrigable and high land to be a servant to agriculture and industry. Both on magnitude and administrative set-up this multi-purpose scheme differs fundamentally from anything that has hitherto been put into operation in the Island. The future of Ceylon is bound up with the expansion of food production and the development of agriculture. The scheme besides preventing devastating floods and affording security to cultivation in a period of drought, will bring more land under cultivation, recalling the days of the Sinhalese kings whose engineers built tanks with such consummate knowledge of the terrain of the country as to be able to "put water in the right place at the right time," and proved their wisdom by producing the food of the people in the country itself.

vation, recalling the days of the Sinhalese kings whose engineers built tanks with such consummate knowledge of the terrain of the country as to be able to "put water in the right place at the right time," and proved their wisdom by producing the food of the people in the country itself.

### CULTIVATION PROGRAMME STARTS

The flooding of the reservoir with the monsoonal waters started soon after the completion of the dam. Its capacity will be 260,000 gallons which will be equal to the combined capacity of all the other irrigation tanks in the Island. The first 1,500 acres of land to be brought under cultivation during 1950-51 will be irrigated through the left bank channel. The main channel has been completed up to the 6th mile and the excavation of the channel system is being continued for the purpose of bringing under cultivation a further 10,000 acres for the 1951-52 programme. It is reckoned the reservoir will provide sufficient water to grow two crops of rice each year on 60,000 acres. By introducing water conservation and economy in irrigation, it is expected the irrigable command could be increased. For the present it is believed that by exercising restrictions on the issue of water from the reservoir, 107,000 acres of irrigable land could be cultivated in paddy and rotated with other crops which can be profitably cultivated. The actual work towards the promotion of the agricultural and industrial development will now begin in earnest.

### GOVT. PROMISE FULFILLED

The progress made is satisfactory not only in the completion of the reservoir but on accomplishing it a year ahead of schedule. The full scheme of development will in all probability occupy about ten years. The prediction made by a recent visitor, Mr. Nemand Popovic, Executive Director representing the International Monetary Fund, who made a tour of the Island, deserves mention. He said that although there were vast tracks of jungle land remaining "unexploited and uncared for by man" in the near future, thirty square miles of country where there was no permanent habitation except the nomadic habitat and hunting ground of primitive people, will blossom into a new country with a new population of colonists of a higher stage of development who will be heirs to a "fuller, healthier and more comfortable life"—the glorious fulfilment of the promise made by the Government in its Six-Year Plan.

BIYAR JAYO.

## MR. VICTOR RATNAYAKE'S IMPRESSIONS OF RURAL AMERICA

(Continued from page 8)

food. Ceylon paid to foreign countries over 400 million rupees last year just to feed the nation. What a difference in her economic position would there be, if all that wealth could be conserved in the country.

### YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS

He observed in the United States an admirable system of 4H Clubs, equivalent to our Young Farmers' Clubs. This is a very great movement supported by the Government and the Universities of the various States. Young people, brought up to understand the ways of democracy form the bulk of another youth group, the future farmers of America. These two organizations are the backbone of the nation. Ceylon being a small country with a limited arable area, is not the place to experiment with human beings. As a country that depends solely on agriculture, Ceylon must begin immediately a nation-wide campaign of soil conservation—conserve the natural wealth—the soil. The efforts

of a few far-sighted men like the Minister of Agriculture have brought about legislation to enforce soil conservation, but much remains to be done.

### DIGNITY OF LABOUR

One of the important aspects of labour, he observed in the States, was the high degree of dignity prevailing in all classes. The dignity of labour must be recognised in this country if they are to prosper as a united nation. The idea must be instilled among the children. In the States almost every child does some kind of work and during school vacations or even during school sessions have part-time jobs. The spirit of self-help is instilled in all American children. They get a desire to work and earn and the idea of idleness and dependence on others does not prevail. This is how enterprise and determination are developed in the younger generation to enable them to build a strong nation.

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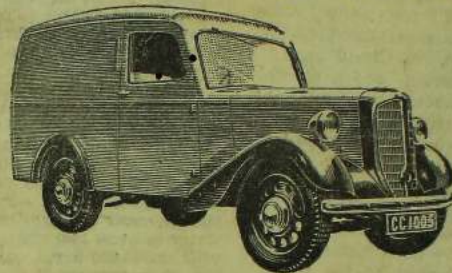
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