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Advance Outpost Against Communism Lord Louis Should be Supremo in Singapore—

NOW that a new Government is at the helm in Britain it is appropriate to consider one aspect of policy in regard to the open terrorism that Communists have launched in Malaya. The latest "exploit" of the Communists in Malaya was the cold-blooded and cowardly murder of the British Commissioner.

For a long time it has been obvious that a vigorous policy was necessary in Malaya. What Malaya needs today is a man who can weld together all the reasonable, peace-loving, democratic forces in the country backed by military strength sufficient to meet and overcome the armed terrorism of obviously Soviet trained terrorists.

The man for the job is as important as the job itself—and the man

Says Ananda Tissa de Alwis

is Lord Louis Mountbatten. Only Lord Louis can bring to this task

- (1) a forthright, go-ahead policy;
- (2) sufficient confidence in him and consequent full-scale backing from the British Government and other Commonwealth countries;
- (3) complete confidence of the democratic forces in Malaya; and
- (4) imaginative handling of both military and civilian aspects of the war against Communism.

There is no doubt that Malaya is being kept in a simmer by the Soviet Politburo until it is time to swing a greater force than can now be spared, into the struggle to throw the British out of Malaya and in

the ensuing void to establish a Chinese-sponsored satellite Government in Singapore.

There are in Malaya, as there were in Ceylon, a certain section of Europeans who do more to damage the British cause and the cause of democracy itself than any Marxist. These are the men who make their employees hate them and thus everything British. This hatred is created in various ways:

- (1) by a mental attitude of contempt for the "native";
- (2) by arbitrary action inspired by the security the European enjoys of full backing from his community even when he is wrong;

(3) by ignorance and incompetence often inevitable because such men as I refer to are more or less uneducated and lack the refinements of education.

A man of Lord Louis' calibre alone can pick out such men and dump them where they belong, and thus restore the deservedly high reputation the British people as a race generally enjoy for justice and fair-play as opposed to pettiness, vindictiveness, conspiracy, deceit and meanness.

The battle in Malaya is a crucial one and we must regard Malaya as our advance guard against the flood of Communist terrorism that Mao Tse Tung and Stalin plan to divert westwards from Indo-China and Singapore.

THE SOVIET PATTERN OF PEACE-I

By A. S. Morrison

ONE of the most sinister phenomena of the post-war period is the entirely novel Stalinite device for vicarious aggression under cover of peace congresses and monster peace petitions, signed by millions of deluded dupes in Soviet Russia and the satellite states themselves, besides large numbers of impressionable persons in the countries outside the Soviet orbit. Even more remarkable than the diabolical cleverness of the propaganda contrivance is the persistence of the belief amongst certain sections of people outside the "charmed circle" of the Communist States, in the peaceful pretensions of Russia, despite the fact that the first great peace congress held in Moscow was followed soon afterwards by the invasion of South Korea by North Korea with the undoubted aid of Soviet Russia as regards arms and finances. Other peace congresses have followed the first one and they have been followed in turn by threats repeatedly levelled against Yugoslavia—a thoroughly Communist State, whose only offence is that it has valiantly resisted Stalin's attempts to make it a part of the Soviet empire.

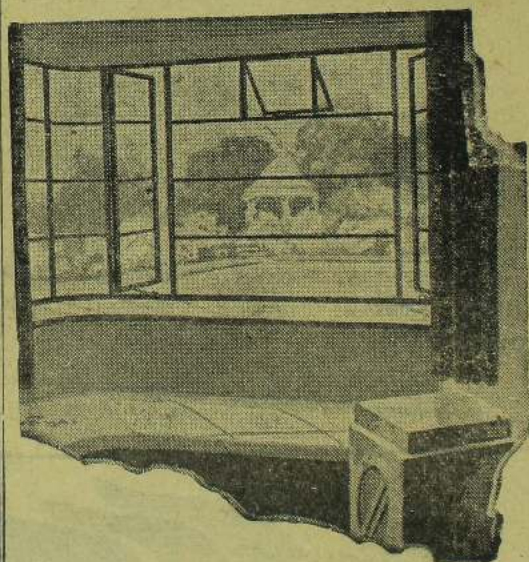
For months now the whole world has watched the heroic struggle of Marshall Tito and his people against the new imperialism of the blood-thirsty rulers who sit in the place of the Czars in the Kremlin. As Aneurin Bevan recently stated after a visit to Yugoslavia, the new imperialism of Stalin is a vast prison-house from which so far the only people to have escaped are the Yugoslavs. The battle the Yugoslavs are waging is symbolic for the whole world, because, for the first time, an avowedly Communist State is fighting for its freedom against the greatest Communist State in the world—a State which claimed to

have fought the last war for the freedom of every country in the world to decide its own form of government and which now openly threatens a fellow Communist State with annihilation because it wishes to practise Communism in its own way and independent of the Soviet economy.

In order to appreciate the principles for which the Yugoslavs are fighting one only need contrast the relationship that exists between Russia and her satellite States in Eastern Europe with the British Commonwealth. In the latter respective Dominions are really independent of Great Britain, who up to date has never attempted to ride roughshod over the policies of those Dominions in any matter—economic or political. In fact, on some matters, such as the recognition of Red China, the various Dominions and Britain have pursued divergent policies. Contrast this with the monotonous unanimity of the policies in foreign affairs of Russia and the satellite States and it will be apparent to any unbiassed person that the satellite States have no independence whatever. The most glaring instance of this is the brutal manner in which Czechoslovakia was "pulled up" by Russia when, in 1946, she accepted an invitation from the U.S.A. to attend the first European Conference on Marshall Aid. Russia peremptorily called upon her to withdraw from the conference. That was the first time poor Benes, the Czechoslovak Premier, realised that in Stalin he had met another Hitler and that his country's independence was at an end. Benes was the man who refused to sign any treaties with Britain at the end of the war until he had first secured an agreement with Russia—so great was faith in Stalin and so anxious was he to do nothing to offend him. Even such solicitude on his part for

(Continued on page 8)

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Moscow's Hot War on the Satellites

ONE of the major issues which undoubtedly will come before the U.N. General Assembly at its November meeting in Paris will be the frightful story of Stalin's mass deportations of Hungarian nationals. If it does, it will be the direct result of free labour's protest, a protest which led President Truman to announce that he would present to the United Nations and to member governments "detailed evidence" of these violations of human rights.

The issue of the Hungarian expulsions by the Soviet secret police arose several weeks ago at the second world congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Milan, Italy, when the Jewish Labour Committee here informed the delegates of what was going on. Within a few hours after receipt of the documented information, the A.F.L., C.I.O. and United Mine Worker delegations had prepared a telegraphed statement urging Truman's intervention. The statement was signed by Jacob Potofsky and Arthur Goldberg for the C.I.O., Matthew Woll and David Dubinsky for the A.F.L., and William Mitch for the U.M.W. And so strongly did the labour delegates feel about it that Dubinsky left the Milan convention hall to deliver the message personally to the city's central telegraph office.

The brutal story of the Hungarian deportations, however, is only one chapter in the black book of Soviet terror. Others involve the Soviet-dictated mass-migration of East European and Baltic populations from their native lands to Asiatic Russia, Siberia and other areas where it is barely possible, even under the best of conditions, to maintain human life. Families are shattered and the remnants scattered to the four corners of the Soviet slave world, with parents, children, husbands and wives doomed never to see each other again.

The Soviet deportation scheme, designed to destroy the countries overrun by Stalin, has swept over Rumania, the three Baltic States and Poland, and is now raging in Hungary. How many millions of non-Russian Europeans have disappeared without a trace will probably never be known, but the most conservative estimate is almost five millions, including those now being deported from Hungary.

This gruesome expose comes from men qualified to tell the story—the exiled former leaders of the East European and Baltic trade-union movements. These men are banded together in an I.C.F.T.U. affiliate called the International Centre of Free Trade Unions in Exile, with headquarters in Paris. Among its several spokesmen, who despite the Soviet secret police manage to maintain underground contacts with their countrymen, is Johannes Mik-

helson, chairman of the centre and himself in exile from Estonia.

There is a method to this "furor Sovieticus," a method which involves these Stalinist concepts:

(1) In case of war, the Soviet Union wants no underground opposition forces behind its lines. Nationalism in the satellite countries is reportedly at a higher pitch than at any time in history. Therefore, Stalin is insuring himself against any possible anti-Soviet partisan armies by driving potential recruits for such armies away from the frontiers.

(2) The Soviet Union has, since the war's end, embarked upon a ruthless collectivization program in the Baltic and East European countries. The strongly individualistic peasants rebelled, so they have been deported.

ARNOLD BEICHMAN, a former reporter for the New York Times and Post and trade-union publicist, attended the recent International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Congress.

(3) Stalin's aim is to create a United States of Eastern Europe, with the satellite economies dedicated to strengthening the Soviet system—a sort of twentieth century mercantilism. Industrialization is being stepped up to Stakhanovist heights. Since the Soviet Union today controls the destinies of 32 per cent. of the world's population in a territory covering 25 per cent. of the globe, she can do it.

(4) One of the least-recognized ambitions of the Soviet dictatorship is to destroy the intellectual life and cultural heritage of the countries it has enslaved. By deporting intellectuals, priests, middle-class elements—the educated, literate leadership groups of the population—Stalin hopes to create a generation which will be devoid of national patriotic feelings, devoid of any pride in national history, and lacking all desire to be liberated from the Soviet yoke. Today, in Rumania, for example, children must begin studying Russian as the primary language from the age of 7. The Rumanian Army uniform is virtually identical with that of the Soviet Army.

(5) This is a new kind of colonialism. Modern imperialism has traditionally involved the exploitation of countries whose levels of economic and cultural life were lower by Western standards. The Soviet Union is exploiting countries whose economic and industrial levels were much higher than its own. It is therefore essential for Stalin to depress these high standards, to force them down to the low scale of life in the Soviet Union.

Now for the facts about this deportation policy as they have been gathered by the Trade Unions in Exile centre from underground contacts, from interviews with East European escapees, from the Soviet Press and from secret channels which cannot be revealed.

The earliest implementation of this Soviet deportation policy began in June, 1941, in the Baltic countries and Rumania, a week or so before Hitler attacked the Soviet Union. The night of June 14, 1941, was a black one for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Tens of thousands of people were awakened a few hours before dawn, given an hour to pack a few belongings and, under Soviet guns, jam-packed into cattlecars and shipped off to Siberia. These deportations continued when the Soviet Union re-occupied the Baltic nations at the end of the war. The estimate now is that 300,000 Estonians and another 300,000 Latvians and Lithuanians have been driven out of their homes,

making a total of at least 600,000 Baltic nationals who have disappeared. Other reports are that 80 per cent. of the people who once lived in the Baltic countries are no longer there. They have been replaced, in a tremendous population-exchange program by Ukrainians and Mongols.

In 1948-1950, Stalin began to deport Poles and Ukrainians from the U.S.S.R.'s newly acquired western areas, where strong anti-Soviet nationalism was rife. Practically the entire original population has been cleaned out of this vast territory.

The Soviet Union started deportations from the former Rumanian province of Bessarabia during June, 13-17, 1941. Hitler's invasion interrupted this program, but, as soon as the war was over, deportations were resumed. They started up again during the famine in Bessarabia in 1946 and continued through the winter and summer of 1950. In Bessarabia alone, well over two-thirds of the former population has been shipped to Central Asia, particularly Soviet Turkistan, where the U.S.S.R. has a huge cotton-raising program under way. During the 1941 deportations, families were at least kept together. Today, husbands and wives are separated, and with the men sent to do one kind of work, the women another.

An estimated 400,000 to 500,000 Germans in what was once Transylvania have been deported since the war's end. Included in this figure are Rumanian soldiers, then fighting side by side with the Russians, who were disarmed and made Soviet prisoners of war. Several hundred thousand Bessarabians were sent off as slave labourers to work on the Danube-Black Sea Canal, one of Stalin's most important military projects. From the Banat alone, a highly industrialized area where there was a big resistance movement, almost 30,000 men were deported. This is the recapitulation of Rumanian deportation figures: Germans and so-called prisoners of war deported to the U.S.S.R.—400,000 to 500,000; deported for work on the Danube-Black Sea Canal—300,000 to 350,000; deported from Bessarabia—2,000,000. Thus, a total of 2,850,000 people have been uprooted from their homes and probably will never see them again.

POLICY OF THE PARTIES Forum Wants to Know

THE Y. M. C. A. forum, (the oldest and most active body of intellectually active youth in Colombo) has arranged a series of talks on Party Policy.

The first is by:—

Mr. Pieter Keuneman (for the C. P.)

Next will be: Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (for the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, (SELF)).

Then will follow:

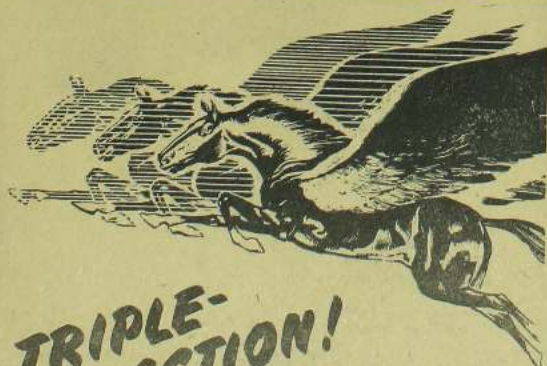
Dr. N. M. Perera (L.S.S.P.) and Mr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis (U.N.P.)

The talks begin on Wednesday 5th December and will be held every Wednesday thereafter.

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CEYLON'S MAN POWER SURVEY

First in the East to Collect Basic Data

THE Ceylon Government has been among the first countries in the East to undertake an Employment Survey which has for its aim the establishment of a continuing, integrated employment information programme.

Dr. John I. Saks, Expert on Man-Power of the International Labour Office, is now in Ceylon conducting a man-power survey. Man-power information about a country is the sum of its individual citizens who are gainfully employed or are seeking gainful employment. Man-power survey is necessary to fulfil the programme of full employment and for raising the standard of living. The survey will also enable the employment of workers in occupations for which they are best fitted. Another objective of the survey is the provision of facilities for training and transfer of labour. The survey will also enable the drafting of progressive programmes dealing with wages, earnings, hours and conditions of work, collective bargaining rights, extension of social security protection of life and health of workers, especially of women and children. Emphasis on the latter class has been responsible for the change of nomenclature of the survey. The original term Man-Power Survey was changed to Employment Survey because man-power would suggest that women are excluded.

DIFFICULTY OF ASSESSMENT

The assessment of man-power is a difficult thing to ascertain in most countries, the difficulties are very great in an industrially undeveloped country like Ceylon. In countries like England or the United States of America, the statistics furnished by Trade Unions and various other sources are comprehensive enough to measure the extent of unemployment at a particular time. In Ceylon on account of the fact that,

large-scale industrial and commercial establishments are very few in number, the unemployment statistics available are not very reliable since they don't give complete coverage. Moreover in Ceylon the problem is not so much the volume of the unemployed as the volume of the under-employed. In village areas most people have some kind of employment or means of subsistence; but their full energy is not utilised in the pursuit of their normal gainful activity.

CEYLON'S PIONEER ATTEMPT

Dr. Saks' survey attempts to make the extent of under-employment for the first time in Ceylon, and indeed for the first time in most countries of the world is, therefore, a pioneer attempt which will be watched with interest not only in Ceylon but the whole world over.

FIELD SURVEYS

Dr. Saks is now busy collecting the data required from various sources, from employers as well as by special surveys in the field. The field survey will secure information as to various types of activity, namely trade, service employers (barbers, private carters, dhobies, gardeners, etc.), public or relief workers, small scale industries, cottage industries, etc. For all these activities information will be secured as to the number of full-time workers engaged in them and also the number of part-time workers. In regard to part-time workers information will be secured as to the reasons why only part-time work was done, whether it was due to illness, bad weather or other causes. He will be carrying detailed surveys on a sample basis in order to secure the information he requires. In this work he will be actively assisted by the several departments of the Government, namely the Labour Department, Industries Department and the Department of Census and Statistics.

JURGEN.

Paddy Cultivation Ceremonies

ASTROLOGERS share with the Goyia the credit for every crop of paddy harvested just as they share with the patriots the credit for Lanka's political freedom; for paddy cultivation is a husbandry hedged all round with many superstitions, religious observations and social customs, beside being a back breaking process where each plot is dug, ploughed, sowed and each seedling tenderly replanted and each grain of paddy harvested all by hand.

It is to the Nekatralla (astrologer) that the Goyia goes to see about the next harvest, dressed in a cloth of auspicious hue, carrying the customary 40 leaves of betel and arecanuts. After certain astrological calculations the Nekatralla informs the Goyia not of fertilisers for crops or details of rotation crops but of the circumstances upon which the success or failure of his undertaking depends.

Setting out at the appointed hour carrying his mamoty facing the favourable direction specified by the Nekatralla, the Goyia will turn back and retrace his footsteps at the sight of persons carrying guns. Should the Goyia encounter sights and sounds which do not portend failure such as a milking cow, vessels filled with water, men dressed in white and women with large breasts the Goyia will be filled with joy but the hooting of an owl, the chirp of a house lizard, the growling of a dog are all unpropitious signs that will postpone operations.

Once signs are propitious the Goyia entertains such of his friends with oil cakes, milk rice, etc., as are willing to help him in the cultivation of the season's crop. The villagers now armed with

mamoties proceed at the auspicious hour to the fields headed by the owner and turning their faces in the direction of Adam's Peak give out the cry "Ho Ho a good beginning." All these strivings were to preserve a perfect start without indulging in malice towards anything on earth.

When the fields are ready for sowing a solemn religious ceremony is enacted. At the auspicious hour the Goyia leaves his house after having recited a number of religious stanzas bearing an arecanut flower and a handful of paddy with fingers stretched out. Having arrived at his field with his eyes towards the favourable region of the sky he buries the paddy in a corner of a ridge, having first moulded the earth at the spot so as to resemble a peculiarly shaped symbolic figure and lays the arecanut flower on top of the mould. The time of sowing is one of solemnity.

When the plants are about three months women thin them out and no one dares cross the ridges with an open umbrella while the women work for fear of mud being thrown at the intruder from female hands.

When the paddy approaches maturity other ceremonies are gone through which include the Goyia undergoing purification after which he places three ears of grain on the leaf of a Bo Tree and buries them in the threshing floor, at the same time chanting mystic words invoking the gods to protect the crop from flood, fire, birds and wild animals. The Nekatralla attired in fantastic dress describes a peculiarly shaped figure with ashes on the threshing floor with a view to preventing sorcery and other evil influences.

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Heirlooms of History—14

By B. R. J. O.

MUNNESVARAM - SHRINE OF THE PENITENT ISWARA

DURING the pre-Vijayan period Hinduism was the religion of the people of Lanka, before Buddhism was introduced much later during the time of King Devanampiya Tissa. Among others the people were Nagas and Yakkas. The Ramayana which contains the earliest references to Ceylon mentions that Ravana, King of the Yakkas was an ardent devotee of Siva and is said to have sung the praises of that God to the accompaniment of music in which he was an accomplished artist. Munnesvaram Temple appears to have been the first of its kind and that other isvarams were of later origin. The existence of ruins along the western coast, among these Munnesvaram

near Chilaw is mentioned in the Ramayana as the shrine at which Rama worshipped during his invasion of Ceylon to rescue Sita who had been abducted by Ravana. Situated about two miles from Chilaw on the road from Chilaw to Kurunegala stands this ancient Hindu Temple dedicated to God Siva under the title of Muniya-Iswara or Iswara the Penitent, but the shrine is particularly sacred to his consort Parvati, whose image is said to have been originally discovered in a pool of water in the neighbourhood.

STRUCTURE OF SANDSTONE AND CHUNAM

The temple is a remarkably old one built of sandstone and chunam, unlike similar shrines which are invariably of stone elaborately carved. The roof is arch-shaped built of the same material, having at the west

end a small dome, surmounted with a copper vase originally gilt. On the walls of this temple there are some inscriptions in grantha characters, but worn out by the ravages of time that they are scarcely legible. The temple is surrounded by a mud wall and within the temple yard is an ancient well for supplying water for ablutions. Besides images of Siva and Parvati, there are figures of nearly all the deities of Hindu mythology amongst which is one with six heads and twelve hands, representing Skanda, in his martial character, which is said to have been presented to the temple by an ancient King of the Malabar Coast. A grand festival is held annually at this temple in the month of August for eighteen days successively and attracts thousands of worshippers, both Hindus and Buddhists, notwithstanding their adherence to different creeds. The ancient temple has been restored and is provided with a pilgrims' rest or madam and residences for the Brahmin officiating priests, through the munificence of wealthy Hindus who generously support this ancient historic place of worship.

CHIEF TEMPLE IN TAMMANNA ADAVIYA

According to the Mahavamsa, the advent of Vijaya and his followers was in the 6th century B.C., but according to the Yalpana Vaipava Malai in the 8th century B.C. It is also stated in the Mahavamsa that Vijaya landed at Tambapanni of this land of Lanka on the southern coast near the mouth of the Kirindi-Oya. Others are of opinion that it was at Periaturai on the East coast between Mullativu and Trincomalee but the consensus of opinion among the Sinhalese is that it was on the West coast near Puttalam. Tammanuwa, the capital of Vijaya, was built there and the site extending from Chilaw to Puttalam and beyond towards Kudirimalai (horse mountain, the Hippores of the Greeks) was afterwards called Tammanuwa-Adaviya which is mentioned by Sinhalese poets of the 15th century. The author of the Kokila Sandesa (Message of the Cuckoo) gives a description of a route from Matara to Jaffna along the western coast which contained a series of Hindu temples among which is Munnesvaram, the chief temple. The authorship of the Sandesa is ascribed to the Venerable Rector of Irugalkulatilaka Pirivena. Siva was the chief deity in this temple and others such as Ramesvaram Tiruketisvaram, Konesvaram and Nakulesvaram temples which came into existence before the advent of Vijaya.

TALE OF AN AMAZON PRINCESS

Pridham has written a description by a Dutch traveller who walked from Jaffna to Colombo along the western coast, of the ruined temples he had seen. At Kaltar, he saw the

tottering remains of one guarded by a solitary Brahmin priest. Though a derelict the place was so famous that the priests who officiated were allowed many important privileges including a moiety of the pearl oysters fished on the banks of Kondachchi, near Kudirimalai. Near this mountain was a famous royal palace and other interesting places regarding the antiquities of Ceylon. The site of the royal palace is pointed out as the residence occupied by an Amazon princess called All Arasany whose amour with Arjuna, one of the heroes of the Mahabharata, forms the subject of a popular drama in the Tamil districts.

PATRONAGE OF SINHALESE KINGS

Many years ago, after the British occupation, in digging a tank near the Munnesvaram temple, two pieces of sculpture were unearthed, a bull's head (Nandi) and an image of Subbramanian. Evidence of endowments made by Sinhalese kings to this temple came to light when a sannas was produced in the Chilaw Courts in connection with certain lands claimed by the pusaris (officiating priests). The translation read as follows:—

"Let happiness be! On the 10th day of the waning moon in October (Alpasi) in the 33rd year of his reign, His Majesty Sri Parakrama Bahu of Kotte, descendant of the illustrious family of Sri Sangabo, worshipper of the lotus feet of Sri Sammantabhadra (Buddha) of the Solar race, King of Kings, Serpent to the royal and mercantile races, and Emperor of the Three Worlds, invited to Jayawardenapura Kotte, the nam-pimars (priests) who officiated before the God of Munnesvaram, who is proficient in all the sciences, inquired into the circumstances of that temple and bestowed the lands which formerly belonged to the priests, lying within the district of Munnesvaram, in the holy name as the property of the God, as pusai lands. He granted fields at Illipedeniya, Kattapitiya and Tittakadal with the inhabited places and forests appertaining to them. In addition, provision in cash and kind for the daily offerings of food and perfumes, was made to be enjoyed from generation to generation while the Sun and Moon exist as Sarvamaniam (free gifts) to the God of Munnesvaram, which is hereby declared to be irrevocable. Those who cause any damage to the lands will be guilty of pancha-maha-patakam (five grievous sins) while those who take an interest in it will attain heavenly bliss."

There is a "Sulokam" attached to the above statement which is as follows:—

"To this effect this was caused to be inscribed by Parakrama through the grace of Munnesvaram who is an ocean of wisdom in Saivism and Lord of all the different classes of gods."

C-Plan Exhibition Makes Marked Progress

OVER fifty thousand square feet allotted for trade stalls for numerous mercantile firms, commercial enterprises, machinery and models both foreign and local, have been taken up and Government is recovering as much as Rs. 500,000 by way of rent for the period of the Exhibition. Among the standout exhibits will be an entire assembling plant of a well-known motor-car manufacturer which will afford visitors with the opportunity of witnessing the process, other ancillary operations and the internal structure and details of the engine's mechanism which are not known to the general public.

The venue of the Exhibition will be limited to the Victoria Park, the grounds of the Art Gallery and the Museum premises. The Royal Pavilion will be centrally located near

the fountain while avenues will radiate thence to the perimeter of the exhibition area. The work of construction of the various stalls is in progress and it is expected to be ready for occupation by the beginning of December.

PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES

The various countries participating will be having their own prefabricated structures made out of their indigenous material. The Australian Pavilion will be of a patent material known as "Arcone tropical" which will come in parts to be assembled here. There will be typical pavilions erected by Maldives, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Laos, India and Pakistan and other participating countries. The construction of the group of houses typical of domestic architecture—Kandyan, Jaffna Tamil, Muslim, etc., though proposed earlier.

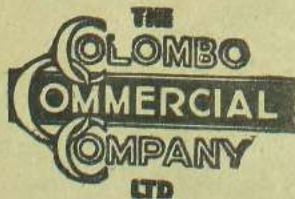
(Continued on page 6)



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Making the Nation Thrift Minded

EIGHTY-THREE nations of the world celebrated World Thrift Day on Wednesday last among them Ceylon, the venue of the local celebrations being the Municipal Sports Club grounds in Victoria Park. The proceedings opened with an athletic sports meet, physical drill and gymnastic displays, national games, Thachehi, Ragam and Kolad-dam (by a bevy of girls from Jaffna). Mr. R. Y. Danief, Commissioner of the National Savings Movement, presided and Mrs. Danief distributed the prizes.

At the public meeting which followed Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Minister of Home Affairs and Rural Development, Senator Sir Razik Fareed and Mr. Victor Ratnayake, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, addressed the gathering while a message from Mr. S. Sellamuttu, the Mayor, was read.

The advice on how to save given by Sir Oliver Goonetilleke was an earnest request to the people who habitually drank, to take one drink less each day. "By doing so you will please three parties," he said, "firstly our militant temperance workers, secondly, our Savings Commissioner, and above all, you will help me because I just cannot find all the arack that Ceylon wants to drink. World Thrift Day celebrations are to bring to the notice of every country the necessity for the exercise of thrift and self-control in the national interest."

AVOID BETTING

Mr. Victor Ratnayake's advice on how to save was the avoidance of organized gambling and the gradual reduction of the betting evil among the working classes specially. He advised people to give up horse-racing, and if they could not abandon the habit altogether, they might spend one rupee less each time they were tempted to bet, and save that rupee. He referred to the wholesome practice of the thrifty village housewife who put by a handful of rice (hal mita) before she prepared the day's meal, by way of illustration, which meant an accumulation at the end of a month sufficient for a couple of days or more. Gambling is a vice and the dream of getting rich quick is hardly realized by the poor wage-earner. It is to save them from misery that the National Savings Movement hopes to bring to the notice of the people, the necessity for the exercise of thrift and self-control in the national interest. As a result of propaganda conducted by the Savings Movement deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank had increased from Rs. 2½ million to Rs. 163½ million, which was a creditable achievement.

The message of the Mayor of Colombo contained the following advice: "A democratic Government should provide ways and means for the people to effect savings. We must build up a new Ceylon, and the faster we can do it, the better." Sir Razik Fareed advised the people to take a lesson from the ant who put away supplies for a rainy day.

The proceedings terminated with a free openair cinema show.

BIYAR JAYO.

CEYLON'S AGRICULTURE

TODAY the talk all over Ceylon is about the new agricultural schemes of the Island. Agriculture seems to be the forte of the Senanayake family. The Prime Minister in his State Council days was the Minister of Agriculture and Lands and did much towards the furtherance of agriculture in the Island. Today we see his son, Dudley, emulating the work of his father.

What would not have struck most of us is that these Ministers are maintaining the traditions of the past. "Let not a drop of water go unused into the sea," said Parakrama Bahu. Mr. Senanayake by his numerous schemes is literally saying it. John Still has said that the glory of Ceylon's civilization lies in its irrigation works and as the pyramids are an index to Egypt's pristine greatness so are the ancient irrigation works of Ceylon a living monument to the greatness of a dead race.

Indeed the irrigation works are the only achievements Ceylon can be genuinely proud of. Firstly they were marvellous feats of engineering skill, e.g., the gradient for the first sixteen miles in the fifty-five mile long Yoda Ela; which connects the Kalawewa to the Anuradhapura tanks is only six inches. The construction of sluices in the present-

day would need a scientific knowledge of the pressure of water, etc. How the ancient were able to construct these is still a mystery.

Secondly, the irrigation works of Ceylon are the only original and purely nationalist achievements of the Sinhalese. Buddhism originated in India. Our civilization, art, and sculpture have been largely influenced by India. Only our irrigation works stand unique—unparalleled and truly Sinhalese, they are the true glory of Lanka.

Ceylon has been, is, and will always be an agricultural country. Even when the Europeans made Ceylon's economy a commercial one they retained its essentially agricultural character. Hence the insistence of the U.N.P. Government on agricultural development. What is more encouraging is the fact that the government has realised the instability of an economy dependent on fluctuating world markets and it is with great hope and enthusiasm that we await the completion of the Gal Oya and Walawe multi-purpose projects and the numerous other agricultural and irrigation schemes which the U.N.P. Government has undertaken so that Lanka may regain the complement of her newly-won political independence—namely—Economic Independence.

IVAN J. SILVA.

TO THE YOUTH LEAGUERS OF WELLAWATTA NORTH

All the members of the All-Ceylon U.N.P. Youth League residing in the above area are kindly requested to join the Wellawatte North branch of the U.N.P. Youth League before its anniversary celebrations which

would be held in the near future.

For particulars please write to the address below:—

HONY. JOINT SECRETARIES,
Wellawatte North
U.N.P. Youth League,
491, Havelock Road,
Wellawatte.

AT a largely attended meeting held at Quarry Road, Dehiwala, a U.N.P. Youth League was formed, on Wednesday, the 31st of October, presided by Mr. Sarath Indatissa. The Chairman explained the purpose of the meeting and said that a Youth League is essential for the area to counter-act the false propaganda of the Leftists who were trying to mislead the youth. Thereupon, Mr. Hamilton Abeywickrema gave a general talk on the Youth League activities of the Island, and appealed to those present to work ardently for the progress of the party. The Chairman commended highly the work of Mr. S. de S. Jayasinghe as Chairman of the Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia U.C.

Messrs. R. A. H. Jayatissa, Ivan Rodrigo and W. D. Samanadasa also delivered convincing speeches.

The following were elected office-bearers:—

Patron: Mr. S. D. S. Jayasinghe, J.P., Chairman, U.C., Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia.

Vice-Patrons: Messrs. T. V. K. Carron, I. W. W. Indatissa, Y. R. de Silva, D. S. Dalugama and Hamilton

Abeywickrema.

President: Mr. Sarath Indatissa.
Vice-President: Mr. Ivan Rodrigo.
Secretary: Mr. Henry Jayatissa.
Asst. Secretary: Mr. Hemasiri Dias.
Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Henderick Rabel.

Committee: Messrs. E. M. Manuweera, H. G. Henderick Silva, J. K. Premadasa, M. D. Ranapala, L. W. K. de Costa, W. D. Samanadasa, R. P. de Silva, B. A. Premadasa, P. R. Peiris, W. M. Gunaratna, N. Maheswaran, N. Indatissa and M. Nagalingam.

Mr. Henry Jayatissa was unanimously elected the delegate to the All-Ceylon Youth League Central Council.

NOTICE

Await the date of the first anniversary celebrations of the Wellawatte North U.N.P. Youth League which will be presided over by Sir John Kotelawala, Minister of Transport and Works (the Leader of the Youth Movement).



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DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY PORTS

Though living in an air age, the transport of men and material by sea is likely to continue for years to come. Colombo has always been known as the Clapham Junction of the East so far as the sea routes of the world were concerned. The increasing volume of traffic in the post-war period has placed a severe strain on the facilities of the port and the resulting congestion has made it necessary to consider the feasibility of opening up the secondary ports in the Island. With characteristic forethought the Ministry of Transport and Works has already secured the services of an expert marine engineer who has made a preliminary survey of the harbours that are likely to draw off some of the traffic potential of Colombo. Naturally, the claims of Trincomalee are bound to be given top priority. One of the finest natural harbours in the world,

this port, which is now a naval base, can easily play a dual role and serve as a commercial harbour as well. If it is finally decided to develop this harbour, it will be necessary to undertake simultaneously an improvement of the road and rail link with Trincomalee. A better train service will enable essential goods off-loaded at Trincomalee to be sent to all parts of the country with the minimum delay. It will also mean that warehouse accommodation will not become a limiting factor in the handling of imports. Apart from Trincomalee, the development of the Northern ports and that of Galle should also be seriously considered so that they may cater for the coastal trade between Ceylon and the neighbouring countries. It will, probably, be uneconomical to attempt to convert these harbours into anchorages for ocean-going liners but it will certainly pay to turn them into ports of call for smaller vessels that ply between India, Burma and Ceylon. Even when the gigantic development project that is now under way in the port of Colombo is completed, there will still be plenty of scope for the secondary ports to take the strain off the metropolis if they are properly equipped for their task.

C-Plan Exhibition Makes Marked Progress

(Continued from page 4)

has been abandoned as the calculated cost appeared to be too prohibitive. Anyway there will be ample variety in the assemblage of pavilions of foreign countries to produce excellent spectacular results. The only permanent structure will be the Commemoration Pillar suitably inscribed.

SPORTS TOURNAMENTS

Included in the Entertainment Section will be the Asian Champion Tennis Tournament to be played in a special court in Independence Square, a quadrangular soccer tournament, the countries participating being India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, and a cricket match between Commonwealth and the M.C.C. team which is at present touring India.

A POPULAR FEATURE

One of the most popular features of the Exhibition will be an extensive and varied programme of free film shows organized by the appropriate Committee. It is proposed to hold shows in the open air daily from 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. and from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. Special days will be devoted to school children during the early part of the evening.

A large number of films, it is expected, will be obtained through the good offices of the various embassies of the participating countries.

These films will disclose the development projects in the various regions in South and South-East Asia. Similar films of projects in other developed countries, besides films of general, educational and cultural interest both of Ceylon and other participating countries will be screened. Efforts are being made to obtain films which have hitherto not been shown in Ceylon and as many new films as possible, by the Information Department. These films will be in English, Sinhalese and Tamil. The Film Committee is composed of representatives of the Information, Agriculture, Co-operative, Health, and Education Departments and the Tourist Bureau. The shows will be led by Mr. E. M. Crozier, the technical assistant of the Department of Education, throughout the period. With a view to sustaining the interest of the public film strips explaining the aims of the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia will be also on view at intervals.

In view of the fact that the public has evinced great interest in the shows organized by the various Government departments, it is expected that this rare event, marshalling all the available film resources, will be one of the biggest attractions during the period of the exhibition.

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The "Ceylon Macaulay" Mudaliyar Dandris de Silva Gunaratna

I CAN think of only very few writers who have excelled or expressed themselves in quite so many other directions as Dandris de Silva Gunaratne.

Born on the 27th of March, 1827, in respectable poverty, with a large number of brothers and sisters, Dandris had to maintain them, including his widowed mother, very early in life. His father, a Notary Public and a man well versed in Sinhalese Literature, hailed from Waskaduwa—a village in the neighbourhood of Kalutara North. The son naturally made excellent progress in his mother tongue under his tutors. At the age of eleven he attended Thomas Rae's, English School, which stood across the river, near his home. Travelling by boat was the only transport available (there was no bridge to span it) and even the floods did not prevent the eager lad from keeping up a regular attendance in school. Dr. Andrew Kessen, a member of the staff, was so struck by Dandris' intelligence and aptitude for figures, that he singled him out for special tuition in Higher Mathematics. At or about this time, his father died, leaving the entire burden of supporting his large family to Dandris. Having tried unsuccessfully for his father's post he joined the Colombo Central School as a normal student, but during the regime of W. A. Crank—the famed author of "A Theoretical and Practical System of Arithmetic," he was sent to the Academy, where he met the great Lorenz, whose friendship he treasured till death.

At this institution he came under the influence of Dr. Boake, who looked upon the boy as one of his most remarkable pupils. Dr. Boake tried very hard to get him a post in Government Service, which was at that time reserved for a privileged few—eventually he employed him on his own staff as a junior teacher, paying his salary out of his own purse. During his leisure hours Dandris read widely and gave the public the benefit of his knowledge, through the medium of the Press. Shortly after he acted as Secretary to Bishop Chapman and then assumed duties as a Catechist and school-master at Madampe. Here he gave lessons in Sinhalese to J. Bailey, the A.G.A. of Puttalam and as a reward for his valuable service Mr. Bailey presented him with a set of Shakespeare's work.

His mother's illness and other domestic trials took him back to his little village of Waskaduwa. The tide seemed to have turned for this persevering young man, for about this time the Schools Commission selected him for the Headmastership of the Bentota School.

The much neglected school became once more a hive of activity, in a very short time he was receiving the congratulations of the Government Agent and the School Inspectors for the magnificent work he had done. The numerical strength of the pupils trebled itself, while the fame of the institution spread all over the Island. Dandris became equally famous not merely for his skill and tact but because of the personalities he had moulded.

His letters to the Press on "National Education" won him the rank of Muhandiramship in 1855. Two years after whilst on a tour of the Southern Province, Sir Henry Ward received a petition from the villagers of Bentota. The style of the petition had the limpid ease of a man who had learned from 18th century writers, whilst it reflected

Macaulay's precision and his powers of analysis. So struck was he by Dandris's classical rightness of phraseology that he promptly sent for him and spent many hours conversing with him on educational, literary and local subjects. In 1853 he was appointed Interpreter of the Supreme Court, after which he was appointed Mudaliyar. In 1864 Dandris realized "the climax of his hopes" when he was appointed Mudaliyar of the Raigam Korale, his native district. But the hardest battles of his career were fought during this period.

He discovered that many irregularities were happening with regard to the taxation of paddy lands, and by the removal of plumbago without the payment of Royalty. Besides, he was responsible for suppressing nefarious practices which he could not do without dismissing a couple of minor headmen. One could imagine the repercussions which followed this bold move. False petitions and accusations of bribery against the Mudaliyar were submitted to the officials in charge. An exhaustive inquiry carried out by Sir C. P. Layard only proved the honesty and integrity of Dandris.

The "Examiner" said: "Mr. Dandris de Silva now resumes his work as Mudaliyar, with not only his character unsullied, but with the prestige of a triumph, which, it is hoped, will prevent any second attempt against him. Whether or not the ring-leaders of this combination will be punished we are certain Mr. Dandris de Silva will wear his honours and his last success with his usual modesty and by his calmness and forbearance teach the natives of the district a lesson which they may learn with profit to themselves and their neighbours."

People began to realize that this was no ordinary man; that he was a man whose high sense of duty and sincerity of purpose meant more to him, than were material gains. When he retired at the age of 55 Sir C. P. Layard referred to "his honourable character, his strict devotion to duty and his kind and considerate treatment of the people over whom he was placed." As a final tribute to a man who walked alone wherever his sense of duty led him to. Sir James Longden conferred the high rank of Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate. He died in 1911 at the age of 86.

It has been said of Mudaliyar Dandris de Silva that he was a delightful and witty conversationalist, well informed, shrewd in all practical matters, and a man of profound wisdom, much sought after by for his advice in the larger world. He actually became famous for the literary contributions he made to the Press, current journals and foreign magazines—there is no doubt that he was the most perspective writer of his generation, and particularly so in the early days of his youth, when he practically dominated the literary world of Ceylon. Foremost among his contributions was an article in the Asiatic Society Journal on "Demonology and Witchcraft in Ceylon". It ran into a hundred pages. Sir Emerson Tennent referred it as "an extraordinary clever production." I am almost certain it is a standard work on the subject. Another article he wrote on the floods, to the English Press, drew the attention and admiration of Lord Macaulay. Referring to his imitators in a public lecture Macaulay stated that he was glad his style was imitated but that as far as he was aware, the only good imitation

came from an Indian, referring of course, to Mudaliyar Dandris' article.

This reference led to a correspondence between Macaulay and the Mudaliyar and a warm friendship was formed between the two. Lord Macaulay presented the Mudaliyar with a set of his works. Dandris continued to play a considerable part in maintaining in the journals of the day that high level of literary standard which people were beginning to

beings of limited capacities. It is the nature of man to brood over these with awe and wonder mingled with a pleasure not less real or less agreeable to the soul than that desired from the contemplation of the varied beauties of nature that surround him, or from his various social relations. He loves to feast his imagination and fancy with awful conceptions of the terrible, the marvellous and the mysterious although

By Amy Satturukalsingha

recognize. The "Young Ceylon" contained articles from his versatile pen—some of which were "Judicial Astrology," which won the praise of James Stewart, Sidney Smith, the Witty Canon of St. Paul's, Sinhalese Poetry and the Edinburgh Review. In his article on "Charms" he states: "The love of the mysterious and the supernatural is inherent to human nature and is inseparable from

they are unreal mockeries to reason" and enthusiastically delights even in fabricating new phantasms to satisfy a craving for the marvellous desire implanted in his nature."

Apart from his prodigious intellectual power Mudaliyar Dandris de Silva Gunaratna was a very simple man—a man who had the stature of greatness and did not need its trappings.

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Books & Authors

A HOUSMAN PLAY

By **Quintus Delilkhan**

THERE are modern plays which astound by their unintelligibility. The psychology is so recherche and remote that one requires to be inducted into a special mood and equipped with a special apparatus of knowledge to be able to follow what happens and why it happens. Some plays look like strained treatises in abnormal psychology. But, of course, there are others in which the points of view are plain, convincing and even exhilarating. The problem of sex generally crops in some form or other, and sometimes in forms which are most appalling.

But generally there is emphasis upon the eternal facts. Whatever diagnosis of the world is given by historians who predict disaster, or psychologists, whether in drama or other forms of literature, the problem of life is the problem of the individual, and however debased the world might have become it is evident that the larger part of mankind is fundamentally sane, simple and reliable in judgment.

With these types of character, however, whether they be set upon thrones or are merely peasants, it is very seldom that we get very good drama. The dramatist likes to deal with characters that have some degree of abnormality. It makes the essence of drama for the author that men are involved in some temperamental abnormality, and the process of treatment becomes easier. Their material is almost ready to their hand. The public interest is instantly excited.

But it requires much greater skill to take the simple facts of an ordinary temperament and build a good drama out of what most dramatists would call unpromising material. When, however, a good dramatist with the eye of vision sees the simple facts of life, drama can arise in a cool, calm and almost unmanipulated atmosphere. In this class is "Gracious Majesty" by Laurence Housman.

It will surprise anybody to learn that Housman, the brother of the famous poet of "Shropshire Lad" fame, and himself the famous author of "The Little Plays of St. Francis" which have been put on the amateur dramatic stage in Ceylon, confesses to having written fifty-four plays on the life of Queen Victoria. One might think that the subject has been overdone. I cannot judge, not having read any of the plays on Queen Victoria, though I have been an enthusiastic reader of the plays

on St. Francis which demonstrate a real skill in treatment, and which in spite of the title, is really a collection of great plays, the active dramatic instinct of the author being evident throughout.

Even when I had the opportunity of reading some of the plays on Queen Victoria, I let go because in a world full of fine things in literature, I did not see any reason to go over lines which commemorate what I conceived to be dull and plodding, history dealing as it did with the life of a Queen who did not quite challenge interest.

But then I read with avid interest some time later Lytton Strachey's life of Queen Victoria which is really a study in the best modern manner. It was an impressive and fascinating recital. Only last week, therefore, I permitted myself to read Laurence Housman's "Gracious Majesty" which consists of a series of dramatic scenes in the life of the Queen. The drama is almost undramatic, if one is to judge by the standards which prevail in the drama today and also practically throughout its history from Greek and Elizabethan times. Here is an air of quiet and ordered beauty. It creates in one's mind the sense of the values of life.

Commonsense and intelligence and a strong moral sense of duty united to a clear intelligence can do much more in life than an unsteady and an unstable and deliriously ambitious mind. The Queen comes out in a portraiture of quiet strength. There is no doubt something of the hidebound Victorian character. There is some note of English provincialism of thought. There is some smugness of satisfaction. But there is also a magnificent atmosphere of sanity, of the value of the plain and small duties of life, of the sacredness of truth and honour and justice. One seems to escape from a tortured atmosphere of living in which all main and major values of life are upturned into an atmosphere breathing of kindness and freedom and good fellowship.

Particularly brilliant are the scenes in which Benjamin Disraeli, Thomas Carlyle, the Prince of Wales, "Bertie" and afterwards Edward VII, old uncle Leopold, King of the Belgians, Prince Albert and Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm appear. The Queen dominates the scene because she is an essentially good woman against whom even the skill of Bismarck proves ineffectual. It is an invigorating experience to see goodness set upon a throne and exerting itself with calm and plodding service for the benefit of the people.

The Soviet Pattern of Peace-I

(Continued from page 1)

the friendship of Russia did not protect him and his country against the ruthlessness of Stalin.

Stalin's refusal to let Czecho-Slovakia take part in the Marshall Aid Conference also marked, perhaps, the most significant landmark in the post-war relations between East and West, because it definitely closed the door on economic co-operation between the West and the Communist States of East Europe and spurned the offer of Marshall Aid to the war-devastated countries of East Europe at a time when they were badly in need of the consumer and capital goods, which at that time only the U.S.A. could supply. When people, therefore, talk of the Iron Curtain as if it were merely a Churchillian figure of speech they are flying in the face of facts.

However, the technique of the Big Lie, first invented by Hitler and now assiduously practised by Stalin, continues to meet with a remarkable success. That poor deluded Christian, the Dean of Canterbury, persists in repeating his conviction in the peace-loving intentions of Stalin. On October 29th Reuter reported him as saying:

Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, who holds left-wing views, told a "Bristol Peace Committee" meeting here that "the biggest and most dangerous lie that has ever been uttered about the Soviet Union is that she is bent on war."

"She is not bent on war," he said. "Five times in the past six years has Stalin uttered his willingness to discuss terms of peace."

"It would be said to me 'is he genuine?' I believe his words are true and that our fears of Russian attacks are baseless."

Unfortunately for the Dean, a sincere but misguided man, two days later Reuter gave the following proof of the peaceful designs of Big Brother Stalin:

RUSSIA WARNS ARAB STATES

CAIRO, OCT. 31

Russia has intimated to the Arab Governments that she will consider it as an "unfriendly and even hostile act" if they join the Western Powers' proposed Middle East Defence Command, according to diplomatic circles in close touch with the Egyptian Government.

(Continued on page 9)

Atomic Energy for Peace or War

A THIRD atomic test was made recently in Las Vegas (Nevada), in the series of official atomic tests that are being carried out by the United States. Despite a light dawn, says the message, the flash was visible 75 miles away. At a place called Hendrum Hamles, eleven miles east of the site of the experiment, houses rattled a few minutes after the blast, but residents declared there was none of the noise which accompanied the previous (second) test of the series held a couple of days earlier.

A later atomic blast on November 1—testing the reactions of ground troops for the first time—was officially declared a success. Its blast was felt seven miles from the atomic range with sufficient force to crack shop windows. There were no casualties. It is interesting to recall the earlier experiments with the atom bomb "the untamed giant." The first atomic bomb exploded in the desert in New Mexico on July 16, 1945. As early as August, 1939, Dr. Albert Einstein informed President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the potentialities of atomic energy, including the atomic bomb. The second bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on the 6th August, 1945, which levelled that city. The third was set off over Nagasaki on the 9th August. Five days later Japan sued for peace. The Second World War was over.

START OF THE ATOMIC AGE

Within the six years following the destruction of Hiroshima, the United States began to spend millions of dollars in the making of atom bombs. Thus began what may be called the "atomic age," which contains the most dreadful possibilities for mass murder. The period of greatest effort was after December, 1942, when the first controlled atomic pile was operated at the University of Chicago; so that the three years, 1942-45, are usually given as the time taken to develop the techniques of atomic bomb manufacture. In September, 1949, President Truman announced the atomic explosion in Russia. Apparently the Russians too know how to make an atomic

bomb. It is now no longer a secret. The British are also making progress. Even relatively small nations such as Sweden and Norway are also experimenting. From the first moment it was clear that atomic energy uncontrolled could destroy civilization and perhaps exterminate all life. It was equally clear that under control atomic energy could increase the world's productive capacity many times, reduce disease and eradicate poverty and hunger.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC AUTHORITY

The United Nations' Organization proposed the adoption of an International Atomic Authority—a plan for the international socialization of atomic energy. The Soviet Union has refused to accept the proposal. On January 9th, 1950, when the U.N.O. General Assembly accepted the plan by a majority (40 nations for, six against, four abstaining), the Soviet Union's representative walked out and the negotiations broke down. The Soviet Union has refused to accept the majority decision of the U.N.O. and has refused to discuss any form of international control.

IN THE SERVICE OF PEACE

Atomic energy can be employed in the service of peace. Radiosotopes, which are produced in atomic piles, are being used in medical and biological research in the study of diseases, in the development of new and better plant varieties and in the improvement of industrial technology. Since September, 1947, the United States Government Laboratory in Oak Ridge has delivered 700 shipments of radiosotopes to scientific centres in twenty-four different countries of the world.

A Professor of Chemistry of an American University who has done considerable research work and has written often for scientific journals on atomic energy, states: "The most vital problem is that of finding men who can discover secrets and, having found these men, of giving them working conditions conducive to the discovery of further secrets of nature."

OMEGA.

The Soviet Pattern of Peace—I

(Continued from page 8)

Russian legations in the Arab capitals are reported to be watching with great interest the attitude of the Arab States, particularly Syria, the Lebanon and Iraq, towards the Four-Power proposals.

These circles believed these Arab countries, feeling more exposed to possible Russian aggression, were anxious to enter into any defence arrangements with Britain, the U.S., France and Turkey.

This is the technique of Hitlerite Germany. The parallel is ominous. What this means is, that only Russia and the satellite States have a right to enter into military agreements, defensive or otherwise. Other nations are forbidden by Stalin to make arrangements for their security by agreements with friendly Powers.

SOVIET SATELLITES MENACE TO WORLD PEACE

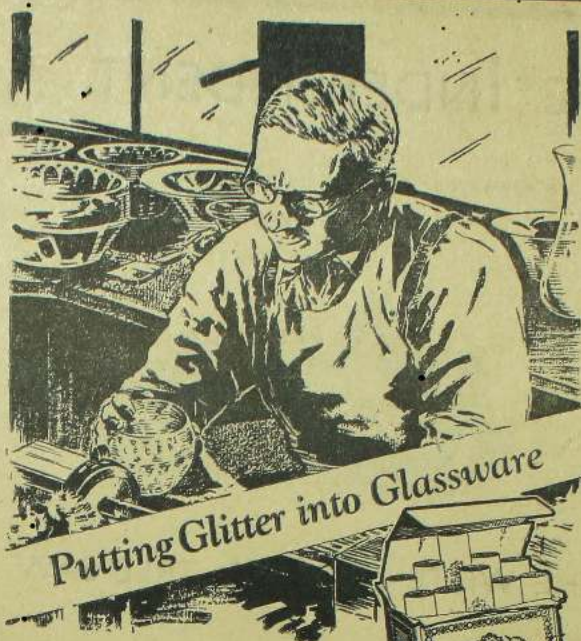
BELGRADE, OCT. 31

Marshal Tito told a Press Conference here today the Soviet satellites, bordering Yugoslavia now had one million men under

arms including police forces.

He described this as a "menace not only to Yugoslavia but to world peace."

But the gloomy dean-give him this title because he takes a gloomy view of the political motives of the rulers of Western Europe whom, by implication, he accuses of warlike intentions by contrast with the peace-loving Stalin—has his counterparts even in little Ceylon. There are to be found men of education and sincerity, not by any means members of the Leftist parties, who are fully in agreement with the Dean and have a pathetic faith in peace propaganda put out by the Russians. When confronted with facts, they dismiss them as anti-Russian propaganda. These dreadful dupes will believe anything that emanates from Russian sources and discredit even the best authenticated reports from non-Russian circles. There is nothing to be done about these gentlemen except to send them to Russia in hermetically sealed chambers to see for themselves in the satellite States of Eastern Europe what kind of freedom those peoples enjoy under the New Imperialism of the Kremlin.



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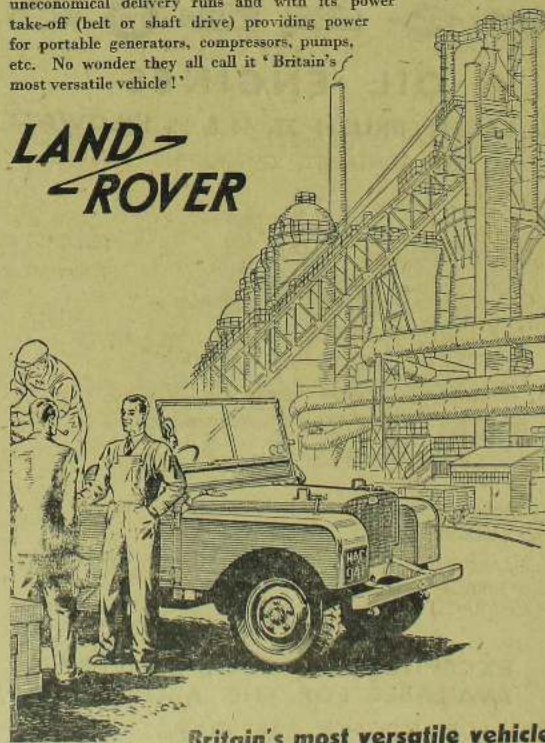
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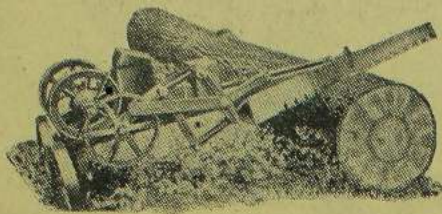
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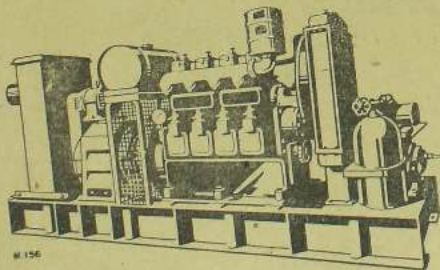
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Democracy—III

Leadership

By Eardley Gunasekera

WE need action in democracy. This could only be achieved if our legislatures are composed of individuals who consider movement and action as fundamental truths. Legislatures should not be mere miniature manifestations of electorates. However, most representatives estimate their contribution to the nation from the point of view of the number of votes they will poll at the forthcoming elections. To the biased politician the two most major apprehensions are "This will diminish my total poll by say a hundred votes" or "There are no hopes of getting votes on this issue." It is indeed a deplorable sight that this should be the ultimate criterion of a genuine politician. When we select a representative we do not expect him to pamper and please us but rather to guide and inform us. A good representative believes in educating the public and in his attempt to do so he must be cautious. For in his exuberance to maintain the good reputation he perhaps so carefully built, he might overstep the mark and give to us the people too many shocks. On the other hand the tenets and ideals he so assiduously holds as sacred may be mere chantings of fanatic individualism. It may be arrogant and heroic to witness their unrelentless cries but unfortunately of no material value. The tactful politician leads public opinion imperceptibly.

From dictatorship, perhaps, we may be able to assimilate to an extent the value of a leader. Furthermore, the beliefs of Sir Ernest Barker in the "emergent individual" accentuates our need for recognition for leadership. Dictatorship recognises the value of a leader not on the basis that he is representative, but in the belief that he is a personality far above all others in calibre and capacity and even in some mystic power which is almost superhuman. Yet he may be representative to the extent that he is the manifestation of the spirit and values of a people. But then it is not for the average man who appreciates his life, his freedom, his originality to dispute the behests and commands of a leader on matters of national or personal importance.

It is not necessary that politicians should be brilliant. This more often is a disadvantage in modern politics, for in their survey of all issues they view them from a pedestal of lofty eminence beyond the comprehension and grasp of the average citizen. It should be far better if democracy while in operation could produce a type of individual capable of 'rising to the occasion.' We need not go far back into political history to trace this type of individual. In America, one of the oldest of democracies, the quality has not been too enticing in relation to all the precautions the American constitution took to preserve it. The noteworthy feature in spite of all these observations is that every crisis which very nearly threw off America from her poise a Nietzsche's Superman has been born. Such situations have arisen on many an occasion that it is not possible to attribute this to mere opportunism. I think that it is predominantly due to the fertility of democratic soil. There seems to be something in the entire democratic process which is conducive to making the man greater than

himself. This appears indeed curious but the very fact that the best of a man is drawn out when he is given the opportunity to do so, when he is working is the main reason. "Office, its bitters as well as its sweets show the man."

The crudities and caprices of popular sentiment are a sad commentary on the general taste of the public; to some pseudo-advocates of democracy the primary motive of political activity seems to be the fact that all moves are directed towards the ego. While to others who prefer service to selfishness the danger of power, and the inexperienced dabbling with justice make the 'rewards' of democracy sink into oblivion. Democracy must produce not only the ordinary man but also the extraordinary man. In the discharge of his duties he must not only serve us but also lead and command us.

The good democratic representative must possess a freedom of judgment. Nevertheless this freedom of judgment is always hampered by conditions such as service and discrimination. No politician could adopt a pre-meditated course of actions since every one of his moves had to be balanced in comparison to this or that body of interest. Patience, therefore, is an essential requisite for a statesman. It is also an accepted fact that the scope of judgment and the discretion with which the representative is charged, could not be allowed to occupy a major role in politics. These qualities are not an indication of the policy he has to follow. So that we could visualise the type of representatives vested with the combination of responsibility and power. In the past the politicians of this country had either one of the two. On reflection, however, we could without much difficulty estimate "the utter confusion in representative assemblies and the general political disorders prevalent in the country." Many of the rampant evils that had been once finally rooted have been gradually eradicated by what I would term political evolution. The Manning-Devonshire, Colebrooke, Donoughmore and now the Soulbury constitutions have all been improvements in some direction or other. Constitutional reform has moved in a particular direction, and the momentum it has gathered during this journey has helped to improve the quality of our politicians. It would be incorrect to attribute this feature totalling to reform. We must also consider other significant conditions, such as the improvement in the standard of literacy and the rise of political awareness among the people as a result of the franchise.

It is certainly difficult to pin down the qualities which we require of a leader. The study of government involves the study of human nature. How could we common people, I ask you, be able to advise God on the creation of men and the qualities they must possess? Nevertheless we could reasonably estimate the minimum requirements necessary for a leader. This could be so at least from a democratic point of view. British life is so variegated that in its Parliament we get people drawn from all walks of life. It is an innate quality among Britishers to appreciate eminence in any department of human activity. Democracy, if it is to survive, must produce the Uncommon Man who understands and serves the Common Man, with all his weaknesses and strengths.

So that this entire analysis I have attempted to define the intrinsic nature of democracy and the essential qualities for a leader. Democracy could be summed up readily as the composite practical system consisting of say the imbecile, the mediocre and the genii.

BIRTH CONTROL-OR SELF CONTROL?

STARTLING news comes from San Francisco that a nationwide experiment in birth control would be undertaken in India in a few months! Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General of the United Nations, World Health Organization, has stated at a Press Conference that India plans a nationwide educational programme under the auspices of the Indian Government, in conjunction with the American Public Health Branch. He said that a start would soon be made to teach the "Rhythm Method of Birth Control and that the W.H.O. is sending experts to teach." "No religious objections have been expressed," said Dr. Chisholm and the Rhythm Method does not conflict with Moslem or Hindu teachings." This experiment will be centred first in the industrial areas and then spread to rural districts.

It will be admitted that a happy family life is probably the principal factor in the security of both adults and children. Much has been written about security of families but not much about the necessity of having children to make happy homes. Having a child is undoubtedly the final and strongest pledge of a couple's love for each other. It is the most eloquent testimony to their marriage being a complete union. From the level of selfish love and physical pleasure, the birth of a child lifts marriage to a higher plane of devotion and affection centred around a new life. The guiding principle of the parents thereafter is self-sacrifice rather than self-indulgence. Thus is achieved the security of the family.

CAUSE OF UNHAPPY MARRIAGES

In most unhappy couples the cause of their unhappiness is their unwillingness to have children. They do not want them unless and until they could afford them. In the East, however, the poorer classes possess large families and this fear of security does not enter their minds. In spite of the trouble and expense of feeding and providing for a growing family they appear to be convinced that a large family is better than a small one and that there is certainty and security in numbers! In spite of shortage of food, rationing and other limitations they will not accept seriously any advice on birth control or any artificial (and unnatural) methods of curtailing families and cutting down

costs. Regardless of theories the chief purpose of marriage among them is children. This is a law of human nature which cannot be defied with impunity. Those who arrange to be married without thinking of the future will court disaster, but Easterners as a rule, are firm believers in destiny and fate and will go through complacently all the ills they incur on themselves, consoling themselves with the dictum, "He that doth the ravens feed will cater for the sparrow."

POPE'S BAN ON BIRTH CONTROL

In a ten-thousand-word speech to midwives attending a conference recently in Rome of the Italian Obstetric Union, Pope Pius XII gave the most authoritative definition of the Church's views on the sexual side of marriage. Recalling the main principles of Catholic teaching on maternity, His Holiness stressed the complete ban on contraceptives, suppression of infant life in any circumstances, sterilisation or artificial insemination. But, he said when there were "grave reasons" a married couple could usefully limit sexual intercourse to the wife's "safe periods." "God does not demand the impossible," he said, "but God demands abstinence on the part of married couples if their union cannot be accomplished according to the norms of nature."

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

In this connection it is pertinent to quote one of the most important results of the studies of marriage arrived at by the psychologist Lewis M. Terman of Stanford University. The results have been published in his book "Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness." Having children is a physical process but the experience is a spiritual one as well. It involves continuous self-sacrifice, even the sacrifice of immediate financial security. Of all the influences that determine a happy marriage probably the four most important are:—

- Being eager to have children.
- Having parents who are happily married.
- Having a mature character and effective personality.
- Being religious and of religious parents.

The net result is a spiritual security which, more than any other power, helps to create material security as well.

SENEX.

Mr. Moosajee Back From Mecca

MR. S. H. MOOSAJEE and Mrs. Moosajee have returned to Ceylon after a pilgrimage to Mecca followed by a visit to various countries in the Middle East.

Mr. Moosajee, in an interview, stated that his impression of Saudi Arabia was that King Ibn Saud had completely rid the kingdom of marauders, bandits and thieves. In the old days pilgrims were set upon and killed and robbed. Today there is absolute safety in every part of the kingdom.

"I was privileged to meet King Ibn Saud," said Mr. Moosajee, "This was at a State banquet. It was like an Arabian night's entertainment! The guests were ushered into a spacious hall and their hands washed in perfumed water, and then into the impressive dining room. I never saw such a profusion of food and delicacies before. Every variety of

meat, fruits and sweetmeats were placed on the tables.

"I was in Cairo," said Mr. Moosajee, "during the beginning of the anti-British riots. Thousands of young men paraded the streets shouting anti-British slogans and damaging the shops. I was very unhappy to see that the solitary Ceylonese shop belonging to Mr. Hussain Baba, was badly damaged, although he had displayed a huge Lion Flag to show that he was not British but Ceylonese."

Mr. Moosajee says that an outstanding experience was the visit to Tutankh Aman's tomb in Luxor which although over 3,000 years old, shows a freshness of colouring as if it had been painted only yesterday.

Mr. Moosajee says that all over the Middle East there is a demand for Ceylon Tea, Desiccated Coconut and to a limited extent for Oil and Rubber.



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