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## VICTORY IN THE NEW YEAR

### Peace, Stability, Strength For Free Ceylon

THE NEW YEAR that will be with us next week will be a fateful one. It will decide whether Ceylon will continue to be a stable, peaceful, strong little country, the island of quiet and order it is in a whirling maelstrom of discontent and trouble in Asia, or whether we too shall live in dread and disorder.

The U.N.P. which has so much responsibility and so much to do, has not done all the things that everyone wants done, all at the same time. It has thousands of things yet to do, and thousands of people have just cause to grouse about inefficiency and delay in many things. But it has, in a mere four years, done so much to keep Ceylon a safe land for our wives and children. There is security here,

there is peace here, there is Communal harmony here, there is religious tolerance, there is freedom to write, to speak, to meet, to organize.

There are no political prisoners, there are no armed brigands. Our children are safe in our homes, our wives can go about their business without a clutch of fear at their hearts about their menfolk.

This is Election Year, and it will decide whether such things shall continue to be or whether people are to create bitter feelings among Buddhists, Catholics, Muslims and Christians. It will decide whether Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims and Burghers are to all consider them-

selves equals and owing allegiance to a common fatherland or whether some are to have special privileges which must inevitably create bitterness and hostility in others, ultimately leading to chaos.

It is your concern as much as the concern of the Party leaders to make the Party strong. No man or woman can dare be neutral anymore. If you want Peace you must protect it yourself. You have no choice, surely about making Ceylon safe for your children. You cannot do so alone. You only do so by joining the only Party that has proved by deeds that it means what it says and can effectively protect your religion, your race, your language, your home and your rights and Freedom. In 1952 join the U.N.P. There will be no rights left for you to protect if you wait for the next year to come.

## Youth League Will Mass Power In 1952

WE publish on this page two more pictures of the leaders of the All-Ceylon Youth League. One more is left to be published next week. That is the picture of Mr. Nyathapala, Vice-President. These are the Youth who are top-office-bearers of the League. In 1952 they will be the main organizers of the Island wide strength of Youth which is solidly behind the U.N.P.

Our country has been always jealous of its freedom. We fought for centuries against conquest. Now that we are free we have to go on fighting an insidious foe, the enemy within our land, the agents of Russia who will inevitably make us a satellite state of Russia and China. All others today against the U.N.P. are merely helping that common enemy. As we predicted Mr. Bandaranaike's bogus Freedom Party is built on the weak foundation of his personal ambition and he too will aid the Marxists and he is already in their hands.

The patriotic youth of our country do not want Capitalism, but their ideal of a socialist state does not blind them to the grim reality of a Soviet State the Communists will make of Ceylon, to be ruled from the Kremlin through the Communist Party. Whatever the good intentions of the Ceylon C.P. may be, they cannot say they can resist Russia. Already they toe the Russian line in regard to Foreign Affairs.

Ceylon's youth must, as in days of old, mass solidly behind the U.N.P., and join the U.N.P. Youth League. That is the spearhead of our new war to preserve our dearest possession, the Freedom of our Land.

Ananda Tissa de Alwis,



Mr. Chandra Sahabandu  
(Vice President—All Ceylon Youth League)



Mr. Somadeva Amarasinghe  
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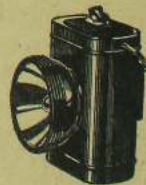
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# CRANKSHAW Continues Unrelenting Analysis

## THE INEVITABILITY OF STALIN

THERE is no doubt at all that in 1917 Lenin believed with all his soul that he was working towards an egalitarian system under which there would be no exploiters and exploited and which would sooner or later do away with the necessity for a bureaucratic State. Bureaucracy, in his view, like the standing army, was no more than 'a parasite created by the inherent antagonisms which rend society.' Do away with the antagonisms—the class antagonisms, of course—and the parasite would die with them. This was called the withering away of the State.

In 1917, just before the Revolution, Lenin had no thought at all of taking over the existing apparatus of the State. The workers were to smash it and replace it with their councils, or soviets; and although Lenin himself drew the line at the assumption of some of his followers that the whole administration of the country should immediately be taken over by the mob, he was certainly convinced that the word had only to be given for 'the toilers, the poor, to share in the day-to-day work of governing the state' in addition to earning their livings in the factories and the fields. In fact, his own early ideas of how to run a country are a commentary on his marked limitations as a practical man of affairs, limitations nowadays glossed over, even by his opponents (for these also are intent on creating a legendary figure of a benign and versatile genius to set against Stalin, his betrayer). In the organization of industry and finance, for example, he saw nothing beyond 'the simple operations of registration, filing and checking which... can easily be performed by every literate person.'

ly about (which, as a rule, it was), he very soon gave them the answer. In exile, to get his way, he had split the Social Democratic Party and risked reducing it to futility, quarrelling decisively with his oldest friends and preceptors, like Plekhanov. He got away with this by sheer force of personality. But when it came to running a country, a country, moreover, spread over half the world, force of personality was no longer enough. There had to be laws, and the means to enforce those laws! Both soon took on, inevitably, an extremely Russian flavour; and it is fascinating to see

The 'special repressive force' for the suppression of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie, for the suppression of millions of toilers by a handful of the rich, must be superseded by a 'special repressive force' for the suppression of the bourgeoisie by the proletariat (the dictatorship of the proletariat.)"

But since the proletariat as a whole were politically unawakened, and nowhere more unawakened than in Russia (where they were also few, in a land which was then four-fifths peasantry), the effective dictatorship had to come from their politically advanced elements, 'the vanguard of the proletariat.' The politically advanced elements were, by definition, the members of Lenin's party, later to be known as the Communist party, which thus came to exercise a dictatorship in the name of the proletariat and in trust for the masses. The idea was that sooner or later the vanguard would hand over responsibility to the main body. That idea was never fulfilled, and it never will be. While numerically the Party has enormously expanded to take in a powerful cross-section of the most gifted and active people in the land, qualitatively, by Lenin's standards, it has steadily declined; and with its numerical growth has gone an increasing concentration of power into the hands of the inner circle, the Central Committee and its sub-committees, which may thus be seen in Lenin's jargon, to be the advanced guard of the vanguard, with the main body lost in the dust.

Even while Lenin was alive the ideas of ultimate equality began to fade. Having justified his own dictatorship or rather dictatorship by committee, which it still was in his day—in quasi-Marxist terms, he stopped repining and threw himself with all his vigour into the new tyranny which had as its sole immediate object the retention of power. This was by no means an easy exercise. He not only had the civil war and the intervention on his hands, but also severe troubles with the very people to the service of whom his whole life had been dedicated. At first the Social Revolutionary Party, the non-Marxist revolutionary party of the countryside, was the chief opponent; and it was a Social Revolutionary, Dora Kaplan, who shot at Lenin in 1921, not killing him, but directly causing his premature death in 1924. But soon the increase in power of the central dictatorship brought him into bitter conflict with faithful rank and file members of his own party. Nineteen twenty-one was the critical year, and the conflict was symbolized by the rebellion in

### Death To Parliamentary Methods The End of Democratic Rights

At the same time, as a natural autocrat, he was far too shrewd, when it came to the pinch, to allow that the higher direction of the revolution and the building of socialism should be entrusted to the masses, on behalf of whom the revolution had been made. He was not a Russian for nothing, and, by temperament domineering, he had inherited a tradition of centralism and rigid prescription from above. He, Lenin, was the higher direction of the revolution; and although he often asked the comrades what to do, if it was anything he felt strongly

how even during the first flush of Bolshevik power the Utopian dreams of the men who were going to do away with the whole paraphernalia of Tsarist oppression, from privilege to marriage, were, from the very beginning, hamstrung by the fact that they could only find Russian answers to Russian problems, and counterbalanced by a strong authoritarian centralism curiously at odds with the free and unbridled discussion at all levels through which the management of the country was supposed to be effected.

'All power to the Soviets,' had been the slogan of the October revolution; and Lenin paid lip-service to conventional democratic ideas by convening the long-promised Constituent Assembly. But it was convened only to be broken up for ever. Lenin's ideas about Parliamentary democracy had been exactly expressed in his pamphlet called 'The State and Revolution':

'To decide once every few years which member of a ruling class is to misrepresent the people in Parliament is the real essence of bourgeois parliamentarianism, not only in parliamentary-constitutional monarchies, but also in the most democratic republics.' He was also quite clear in his mind that 'All power to the Soviets' meant one thing to him and quite another to the masses who had spontaneously organised these soldiers' and workers' councils. To Lenin it meant power for the Soviets to support the Bolshevik programme, not only in the teeth of reaction, but also in the teeth of the other revolutionary parties; and the Bolshevik programme pivoted on an idea which made nonsense of the Soviets. It took no stock in the political sense of the masses; and

### Brazen Lies Are Completely Justified

from the first days of the revolution there was manifest in Lenin's actions what must always appear to western eyes that strange contradiction of cynicism and enthusiasm which is a feature of Russian politics. It is past all question that Lenin was fanatically devoted to his cause, which was the liberation of the oppressed masses from their chains. At the same time, when it came to immediate practice, he regarded these same masses as no more than dupes or pawns in a skilled political manoeuvre conducted by himself. He lied to them for their good. He lied so brazenly, telling them, for example, to seize the land, when he knew that soon he would be taking it back, telling them again that through their soviets they were governing the country, when he knew that he had them on a string—he lied so brazenly in what to him was supremely the good cause that the memory of it should make us reflect in face of some of Stalin's lies, which appear to us wanton and directed towards quite conscious evil.

The real power in the early stages of the revolution was to be the dictatorship of the proletariat. In Lenin's words:

the Naval dockyards at Kronstadt. Nobody had very much liked the closing down of the Constituent Assembly. In Trotsky's words, 'a frank and complete liquidation of formal democracy in the name of the revolutionary dictatorship'; but at that time the people had other things to think about, such as the promised prospect of peace and the seizing of the land.

When Lenin, announcing its dissolution, had exclaimed: 'And now we have carried out the will of the people—the will that says all power to the Soviets, the Soviets believing they had the power, had nothing much to say against it. But when the central government started requisitioning grain, it was quite another story (here again we see the people of Russia in revolt, not caring for political ideas, but only asking for bread and freedom to get on with their own lives); and the manifesto produced by the Kronstadt mutineers not only shows the sort of grievances that really mattered to them, but also, by implication, how far the dictatorship had travelled along the road to Stalin's Russia.

Continued on page 3.

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# PROCLAIMED INTENTIONS IMPOSSIBLE To Achieve In Human Society

(Continued from page 2)

Re-election of the Soviets by secret ballot with free preliminary electioneering, was the first point. Liberation of political prisoners of the Socialist parties was another. Freedom of meetings, trade unions and peasant associations. Freedom of speech...for workers, peasants, anarchists, and Left Socialist parties—though not by

their own managerial apparatus, in which free discussion would play an important part. Inequalities of pay would be drastically reduced, and the Bolsheviks themselves would set an example in this direction, and the aim would be total equality: the highest Bolshevik functionaries would receive no more than a manual worker. In the social sphere women would be granted complete equality with men; and, although

hardly more than a state serf. Instead of the workers controlling industry, they are subject to the harshest labour laws in the world drawn up by trade unions which have become an instrument of the central government, and driven by a new managerial class which regards its labour force in the same spirit as the early nineteenth-century mill-owners of Lancashire regarded theirs. Instead of equality of pay and the abolition of privilege, inequalities have become more marked than in any other country in the world outside the native states of India. The rule of privilege is absolute. Women have indeed achieved equality with men; but the chief function of this equality is to compel them to do the hardest and dirtiest manual labour. New marriage laws have put divorce increasingly out of reach; and the fecund mother, as in Hitler's Germany, is decorated as a heroine. The arts and education have become vehicles for Stalin's propaganda. The apparatus of state, police army and bureaucracy, is the mightiest in history. Thirty years after Lenin, individuals classified as active enemies of the people are numbered in

millions and segregated in labour camps, where they live and die in conditions of extreme misery. Russia as a power is the second strongest in the world, has subjugated many of her neighbours by force, or the threat of force, and seeks actively and successfully to upset the balance of the world. No single country in Europe has been fired to revolt in sympathy; and where revolutions have occurred (never outside the Soviet field of influence), the most ardent Communists have afterwards been imprisoned or killed and replaced by Russian agents.

'Lenin and his followers set out to achieve for humanity the goals of freedom and equality by means of an organization which denied these same principles.'

And again: 'While the ideology of ends has been much modified, or discarded, the ideology of means has had lasting importance.'

In those two observations of Mr. Barrington Moore we have the beginning and the end of Lenin's revolution.—(From "Russia by Daylight" by Edward Crankshaw with kind permission of Messrs. Joseph London).

## The Revolution Has Failed There Is Only Absolute Dictatorship In Russia

any means for everyone. And so on.

The Kronstadt rebellion was put down, as were many other less dangerous revolts; and gone were the days when leading Bolsheviks, like Zinoviev and Kamenev, had protested to the point of resignation at the development of police terror. Now a final drive was made against all the remaining socialist opposition: 'We shall either keep them safely in prison,' wrote Lenin in May, 1921, 'or send them to Martov in Berlin for the free enjoyment of all the amenities of free democracy.' By that year, the Cheka, the revival of the Tsarist secret police, had been expanded to over 30,000 strong; it had been started only six weeks after the Revolution and originally consisted of Dzerzhinsky, later to be hymned as 'the fearless knight of the revolution', and a few chosen assistants. And in that same year Lenin himself proposed and secured the re-adoption of the death penalty for 'membership or participation in an organization supporting that section of the international bourgeoisie that tries to overthrow the Communists.'

Today when we compare the reality of Soviet Russia with Lenin's dream it is all too easy to see what has gone wrong. What is not so easy to see, because the route traced by the march of progress is obscured by its own dust, is that the dream had been abandoned long before Stalin took over from Lenin.

In October, 1917, on the eve of their coup d'état, the Bolsheviks had quite clear ideas about a number of things; and had Lenin been asked by an outsider what he proposed to do with his power when he got it, he would have given an eloquent and circumstantial answer. He was going to establish a republic of workers' and peasants' councils, or soviets, which, under his watchful eye, would form the real and effective government. If this system could be extended to the various minority nationalities which made up the Tsarist empire, well and good; if not, no tears would be shed. The republic was to be a socialist republic. In agriculture there would be co-operative farming on the larger estates; but the rest of the land would be given to the peasants to work as they saw fit, with the proviso that somehow they must be prevented from covering the countryside with a patchwork of uneconomical small-holdings. In industry the workers would themselves take over control and devise

Lenin himself frowned on promiscuity, easy divorce and legalized abortion were to put an end to the subjection of the female by the male. In the arts, in education, in every sphere where the human mind may range, there would be untrammelled experiment. The whole apparatus of the state was to be smashed and never rebuilt: police, army, bureaucracy were all to be abolished. Prisons were to be abolished, because crime, like all other evils, was a product of the conflict of classes; since there would be no classes, crime would die out. In the initial stages of the revolution it might be necessary to segregate active opponents of the new regime, who might embarrass the building of the new society; but this necessity would pass if the revolution triumphed. Internationally, Russia as a power would cease to exist. Her place would be taken by the first Soviet Socialist Republic, and, fired by her example, the workers of Europe would rise everywhere in revolt and establish sister republics in their own lands.

This is a summary of Lenin's proclaimed intention. It was to fulfil this intention, and for no other purpose whatsoever, that he laboured a lifetime and put his convictions to the test by violence. So that when people talk nowadays about the success of the Russian Revolution, I do not know what they mean. Russia, as a power, has succeeded in surviving Lenin and becoming stronger than she was before. A group of men, headed by Stalin, have succeeded, personally, in the vulgar sense ('From bank-robber to prime minister,' as who should say 'From log-cabin to White House'). It could be proved, I think, that some sort of a revolution was necessary to transform Russia from an agrarian to an industrial state. But the revolution as Lenin saw it has totally and ignominiously failed.

Instead of a workers' and peasants' republic there is an absolute dictatorship, made worse by the pretence (new to Russia, which is not given to self-deception) of democracy. Instead of independence for the nationalities there is absolute domination of them from the centre. Instead of socialism there is a system of state capitalism. Instead of a mixture of co-operative and free farming, there is the most rigid form of collectivization under which the peasant is being increasingly degraded, until today, he is

## THE INTIMIDATOR—COWARD

Sir,  
APPARENTLY, Mr. Bandaranaike the Leader of the new Freedom Party, has set up somebody at Anuradhapura to offer peace-terms to the U.N.P.

Mr. Bandaranaike now realizes that he is in for danger. He knows that if it comes to a question of a choice between himself and Dr. N. M. Perera at any time for the Premiership, the country would prefer Dr. Perera to him. Dr. Perera has been a man of some fixed principles while Mr. Bandaranaike had no principles. Mr. W. Dahanayake himself deserves the Premiership of this country above Mr. Bandara-

naik. Mr. Bandaranaike is daily getting unmasked; and the country would like to see him completely unmasked. We must indeed get rid of Fascism from this beautiful land of ours.

Mr. Bandaranaike is a man who has no control of himself. How can he control this country as Prime Minister? He is a clever hypocrite and a clever traitor. We have enough of honest, honourable and well-disciplined men to carry on our Government. Bandaranaike must suffer for the sin of his comparison with that holy King Sirisangabo!—Yours etc.

Attanagalla Voter.

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# OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS THEY STAND CONDEMNED

By Hamilton Abeywickrema

AT a meeting of a society of Law Students at Law College Hall, Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena delivered a lecture entitled "L.S.S.P.-C.P. Front". At this meeting as was expected, much dirty linen was washed in the presence of a somewhat large gathering. An examination of the context of his speech only shows the pitiable condition into which the Leftist Parties have fallen, the real interpretation of his speech is that certain elements in the Rank and File of the Left are dissatisfied due to party and personal disagreements, which were more clearly shown by the lecturer with the help of extracts of letters sent and received by his party from the so-called 'Nava L.S.S.P.' He said that previous letters addressed him as Comrade but now he was called simply Mr. It is a very sad spectacle, indeed, to avoid that designation Comrade when he was one of

the ardent Founders of the L.S.S.P. or Leftwing Movement in Ceylon.

He said that the L.S.S.P.-C.P. Front Agreement was one signed by two political parties with the common object of defeating the U.N.P. and opposing the Anglo-American Imperialism. Both parties agreed on an agreed plan. "It was an agreement of two independent parties, which organizationally remain independent, based on the principles and policy of the two parties." I cannot agree or understand how he, now, agrees with the Communist policy, which he formally criticised in his normal forceful language.

Is it because to preserve its importance that a coalition was reached, seeing that the Real 4th International Section had defected from his narrow party. Answering a questionnaire, regarding his defection from the former L.S.S.P.; he

replied that at a Working Committee of the party held somewhere at Piliyandala, presided over by Dr. N. M. Perera, the chairman disallowed certain resolutions or questions to be asked respectively by his followers and thus the President acted unconstitutionally and in a dictatorial manner. Thereupon he and his followers walked out of the meeting and whatever happened after, at the meeting, the lecturer declared unconstitutional.

"Only twelve walked out", shouted a member of the House.

Then he vehemently preferred to Dr. Colvin R. de Silva in the following terms "We (referring to his party) do not subscribe to the attitude taken by his party". He referred to him as an eminent criminal lawyer. Although he had great regard for his intellect yet he could not agree with him on the political issue. This talk lies in the same category of phraseology as often used by the leader of the S.L.F.P. against the Prime Minister and Sir John Kotelawala. What can the working and middle classes expect from leaders who cast personal remarks against other leaders? Does this not show that his party is also an Opportunist Party, based solely on his personality, like the S. L. F. P. under Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike?

He further stated "That this agreement was formed for the purpose of stopping the rot and to enlighten the politically Leftwing Section...." to stop the rot of what? On the other hand he brilliantly exposed the rot of the other parties, aided by documentary proof. He said that even after 1947, especially the working class political parties engage themselves in fighting each other; unable to offer constructive work, went to their homes, sat in the drawing rooms for edification, refusing to work in the field and organise the masses in the struggle against Capitalism and formed the targets of criticism of the thinking element in the country.

This agreement advocated the necessity to have one unified Trade Union Front. He said that there is no meaning to have many as they exist today only on paper. This is a gross misrepresentation of facts. According to him only his party and C. P. Trade Unions are real Trade Unions and the rest serve no purpose. There is no logic in this statement. It remains to be answered whether all Working class and Middle class sections will subscribe to the views of the two parties mentioned. Are the people in disagreement to be denied the fundamental right of forming an association or union to protect and improve their standards of life? "Whether this Trade Union is composed of the ones of Ceylon Indian Congress, the real L.S.S.P. or Nava L.S.S.P. of Dr. N. M. Perera etc., the fact remains that it must be united". Further the loyalty of the Trade Union must be attached not to the Headquarters at Geneva but to the World Federation of Trade Unions, sponsored by the U.S.S.R. and China and who are outside the influence of corrupt Capitalism of America."

In the Agreement a Common electoral front is envisaged, to defeat the U.N.P. He admitted the fact that no single party can defeat the U.N.P. In the same phraseology, although the author of this is not an astrologer, I submit that even the unity of all other parties cannot defeat the present Government as it has served the country most creditably as is shown by the work during the four years of its regime.

He vehemently announced that the other Marxists have betrayed the cause of Trotsky and ironically enough are yet avowed followers of that teacher. Therefore we have from an eminent authority that there are two kinds of Marxists in

this country. Dr. Col. R. de Silva termed the Independents as Three-Headed Donkeys what titles, then will be appropriate to the two classes of Marxists mentioned by Mr. Gunawardena?

"I did not want to confine this agreement to two parties but to extend to others." Dr. Perera's Party formed recently was invited to join this common front. "That Party is not the same as that formed in 1930's. Now which of these statements is correct? Is the Nava L. S. S. P., the original L.S.S.P., or the present L.S.S.P. of Mr. Gunawardena, the original L.S.S.P.?"

## Dr. N. M. Perera Refuses to Join the United Front

"We wanted Dr. Perera to come to an agreement, and invited the Party to attend the conference and suggested to make any alterations to the said agreement and to make any additions. We believed that Dr. Perera could make important suggestion to the said agreement. Then we addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Nava L.S.S.P. to get their support to make the agreement more effective. But too many pundits in that party prevented this. They rejected this front in toto. They would not consider these proposals and in place of them sent ten proposals like the ten Commandments. But it is important to note that the foreign question was not mentioned in any of their proposals. When this was pointed, they added another four, making fourteen proposals in all like Woodrow Wilsons 14 points." According to these, they specially stated that they were not concerned with the terms of the agreement but they wanted an Electoral agreement. Therefore a United Left Front is an impossibility—a dream unattained and unattainable. The spirit of the leaders is thus depicted in their true colour in this speech.

## Nava L.S.S.P. Drifting Towards the Right

When the original L.S.S.P. split into two factions, Dr. Perera marched with the Bolshevik-Sama Samajists and drifted towards the Right. They swallowed Dr. Perera's words like pills. He said that in Dr. de Silva's mind there is no question of working together but one swallowing another and today it is the Bolshevik-Sama Samajists who control the Nava L.S.S.P. However the reasons for its control are not tangible.

## Dr. N. M. Perera only a Spokesman

He said that today Dr. Perera is only a spokesman of the Parliamentary opposition. He is concerned with the Parliamentary electoral question only to secure for him a majority in Parliament. He criticised the manner in which, he being a Revolutionary came to an agreement with the Prime Minister regarding the recent Senatorial elections. He had thus betrayed the revolutionary inclinations. Well, according to the strength of the parties in Parliament, the Leftists could not have gained more than two seats, out of five even if no agreement was reached. This position the learned lecturer refused to accept.

## Effects of Mr. Bandaranaike's Resignation

He made it clear that the Nava L.S.S.P. was not proposed to come to an understanding in forming a comprehensive United Front. Mr. Bandaranaike's resignation had by now brought a change in the political situation. "The C.P. and the L.S.S.P. are ready to enter into an electoral front not only with the S.L.F.P. but with all parties which are anti-U.N.P. But the reply to our letter from the Bolshevik-Sama Samaja Party came too late as consultations had to be made abroad, perhaps, with Mr. Leslie Gunawardena. The S.L.F.P. is prepared to agree to an electoral issue." He said that the other Leftist parties are not revolutionary but social democratic in nature. The Nava

(Continued on page 5)

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# Minister Clears Doubts About Unemployment Relief

REGARDING the question of unemployment relief there appears to be considerable misconceptions in the minds of critics most of whom draw heavily on their imagination or had allowed themselves to be misled by dissatisfied workers. The self-styled champions of the "poor labourer" often indulge in cheap sneer and jibes when they fail to convince reasonable folk that their cause is just. Their main grievance appears to be the question of wages which is a long-standing one. Leftist members of Parliament disclose a misunderstanding of the position and a want of a thorough study of the problem. The Government had a large number of schemes organised in the early stages. Later on the work was carried on a proper footing and the scheme worked well and some very useful work had been turned out. About a year ago a certain minimum task for the day was arranged for these unskilled workers to make it easy for the workers. That minimum was well within their reach. There are workers who claim they can cope with more but, however as an average minimum task had been set, they appear to have adhered to it. But owing to some reason or other they made various representations at various times demanding increased wages.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services during a recent debate on the question cleared all misconceptions and explained to the House the actual state of affairs and the efforts made by Government in granting relief to the unemployed.

## Equation of Wages

On the question of the increased wages, Mr. Banda explained that the wages of the unemployed relief workers were equalled to the wages of the Engineering Wages Board rate in Colombo. "If an unskilled worker is engaged by a private firm he will come under the Engineering Wages Board and if he gets a certain wage, then the people working on unemployment relief schemes will also get the same wage", said Mr. Banda who continuing declared "we cannot accept the principle of offering conditions of service and wages to the unemployment relief schemes better than what is obtaining in the city of Colombo, because if we did so, far from solving the problem, we will be attracting more and more labour from their normal employment into these relief schemes. So that we had to equate the wages to the Wages Board rate and leave it at that. The wages that are being paid to these people now are not comparable to the wages paid by Government to its workers. That

is so because of this very same principle."

## Workers Misled to "go slow"

"I have heard that the people in this unemployment relief scheme had been misled by somebody or other that if they did not do sufficient work, that if they went slow, probably the Government would increase their wages. Now that was a mistaken notion on their part instead of doing the minimum task set for the day. From 6 lorry trips in some places, considering the distance from which they had to transport, it was reduced to 4 lorry trips. Later these people reduced the minimum of trips to three. For the whole day they were doing half-a-day's work. This minimum task that was set well within their reach. At that point they were told not to go slow, for they would then be paid wages proportionate to the work they turned out. This warning was not heeded. A certain section of the workers made representations to the effect that they were prepared to work the full quota allotted for the day, but that the others were intimidating them. That was why they had to pull into line with them. Even in the place where the workers slowed down there are people who are prepared to accept proportionate wages. There are people who are doing separately their day's task. So that it is the other people who are intimidating them and making them to slow down. That is the position, I warned them that if they went on like that I would be compelled to close down these working places. "I really cannot help it because after all it is public money that I am spending."

## The Government's Intention

In conclusion, Mr. Banda said that Government was trying at very great expense to keep these workers going by spending public funds and getting a certain amount of useful work for the public. "The intention of Government is not to leave the whole thing at that. It will be remembered, I got a supplementary estimate passed by the House for a survey to be undertaken by an engineering firm for the reclamation of land in the city of Colombo. Now that is a large scheme and a useful job of work. Our intention ultimately is to reclaim land on a large scale in Colombo on a proper basis and to switch these people on to that type of productive work that will be made available to them. There will be a certain amount of skilled work, one cannot help it, but, all the same, we are working after them in that way. But the method adopted by these people to force the hands of Government, I would say is not the correct method. The Government has gone to the furthest limit to help them, it cannot go beyond that.

JURGEN.

## OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS THEY STAND CONDEMNED

(Continued from page 4)

L.S.S.P. was not prepared to accept his party as a party. "Certainly the Nava L.S.S.P. is correct for personal parties cannot be accepted as political parties."

## Party Splitter "De Sousa"

He said that this educationalist tried to move heaven and earth to prevent this United Front from being born. If he enters into any organization, after a couple of weeks, there is a split. Further he is capable of contradicting himself. In a book published in 1948, he agreed to come to a United Front but now disagrees.

Then he examined certain statements. The Nava L.S.S.P. spreads the rumour that I am a Stalinist.

He said that Dr. Perera had asserted that 70 seats are to be contested by his party and by those United to him. Therefore only a few other seats are left for the rest of the Leftists. If this be true then the whole affair is most ridiculous. Therefore the Leaders of the various groups are fighting among themselves to be crowned as Prime Minister, so there is not one Mr. Bandaranaike but many.

Further quoting him "His party was prepared to make Mr. Bandaranaike the Prime Minister." But this was under certain stipulations.

Again he said that Dr. de Silva denounced the new Government of China. "After making this statement he does not deserve to be on the political field."

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FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1951.

### THE NEW YEAR IS A MOMENTOUS ONE

A bright and prosperous New Year is the greeting the U.N.P. Journal sends to all its readers. This year of grace 1952 is a momentous year in the history of Free Lanka. Apart from the fact that for one crowded week or so, she will be the centre of world-wide interest while the Heir Presumptive to the throne and her consort is with us, this year marks the end of the term of office of the first Parliament of Ceylon since the attainment of complete freedom. In the latter half of the year the dissolution of Parliament will have to take place and a few months later the country will be asked to elect its representatives. In spite of the red herrings that have been drawn across the trail, the issue that faces the electorate is clear-cut. The people of this country, which for thousands of years has believed in and practised tolerance and goodwill, will have to choose whether they are to remain within the framework of democracy or surrender their cherished rights to the Communist way of life. How guilefully the advocates of totalitarianism may cloak their real intentions and pose as the upholders of freedom, the contemporaneous history of those unhappy countries which have gone behind the iron curtain shows clearly how great has been their sacrifice and how little they have gained by it.

A few benighted rebels from our party who chose to place self interest and ambition above the good of the

country have sunk to the extent of seeking an unholy alliance with the Marxists in the mistaken belief that once they carry the country against our party they will be wafted into the seats of authority on which they have so greedily set their hearts. Had Mr. Bandaranaike and his camp followers been political nit-wits one might have been tempted to forgive them their folly in believing for a moment that those who are committed to the distinction of the democratic way of life would allow any one who does not subscribe to their views in toto to remain at the helm for one day larger than it suits them. Already those in the confidence of the Marxists have given an inkling of what they propose to do if the country puts them into power. Their avowed intention of making Buddhism the State religion will open the flood-gates of religious intolerance among a people of many diverse creeds and races. Their proposal to abrogate certain essential Public Service regulations will undermine all discipline in the service and make public officers so embroiled in politics that the administration of the country will be set at naught. What has been stated publicly is however, not half as disruptive as what the totalitarian groups have left unsaid of purpose. Had they been honest, they would have put their cards on the table and declared categorically that what they stand for is the negation of democracy and the establishment of the Communist State. But they know that they will get no change if they openly advocate such a drastic change. So by subterfuge they hope to achieve what they will never attain by candour. In the year that lies ahead of us the one resolution we should all make is to do all in our power to prevent the Marxists hoodwinking the mass of the people and save our precious Island home from the depredations of Communism.

## Paradise In Peril

**By A. S. Morrison**

(Continued from Last Week)

However, there is no doubt that the best type of Indian, particularly the Indian who fought for the independence of his country, understands Ceylon's case. It was only recently that Mrs. Pandit, India's Ambassador in U.S.A., before she vacated her post, stated to the Press; "After all, a country belongs to its own people, isn't it?" Now, the Indians who kept their families in India, who remit the larger part of their earnings to India, who make benefactions to institutions in India out of their profits earned in Ceylon, and generally regard Ceylon as a more temporary abode—can these men rightly claim that Ceylon belongs to them? I am sure that Mrs. Pandit will not support them.

But what has all this got to do with Mr. Seymour? A great deal, because the beautiful picture he has painted of Ceylon as a land that "sets an example to the world of tolerance, decency, enterprise, progressiveness, and moderation," is only true up to the present moment. But in the very near future, this lovely paradise, where all races live in amity and concord, will blow up like a volcano if these Indian interlopers who want to rob this country of its independence and their latest ally, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, succeed in their designs.

For some time there have been rumours of an electoral pact between the Ceylon-Indian Congress and Mr. Bandaranaike. Recently in Parliament the parliamentary leader of the C.I.C. let the cat out of the bag when he said that the Congress would not mind the Freedom Party getting the seats now held by Congress members. The whole country has been intrigued by this statement. What deal has Mr. Bandaranaike arranged with the C.I.C.? Once upon a time this same Mr. Bandaranaike it was who said

that he would not be a happy man until the day when the last Indian had left these shores. Now what has happened to make him change his mind? Perhaps, hereditary influences are proving too strong for him. His forebears were blissfully happy serving the foreign conquerors of this country. Since now there are no foreign conquerors to serve, the heir of this long line of servitors of the foreigner feels most at home in the company of a class of alien Indian (as opposed to those Indians who have genuinely made Ceylon their home and all honour to them) who wish to make this fair land a mere province of India.

If Mr. Bandaranaike does succeed in all his designs, Mr. Seymour may not get permission to land again in Ceylon, because this frank and friendly journalist will be compelled to write a postscript to his book in which he would have to withdraw all the nice things he has said about us.

But meanwhile, the Leftists are not at all happy at the prospect of the C.I.C. seats going to Mr. Bandaranaike. It not only reduces their prospects of being able to form a government, but also (which is worse) will make it difficult to control the political allegiance of Mr. Bandaranaike to themselves. Their new ally is proving a bit too clever for them!

However, if Ceylonese (particularly the Sinhalese) wake up to the fact that Mr. Bandaranaike's latest alliance is a threat to the economic and political independence of this country, then all will be well. Otherwise, Ceylon will have gained her independence only to lose it. This will prove to the world that only the small countries of Europe—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland—know how to maintain their independence despite their proximity to great countries.

(To be continued).

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# MILITARY BANDS FOR C-PLAN EXHIBITION

By  
**T. M. G. Samat**

IN C Plan Exhibition music matters we cannot have our drummers, Kandyan dancers and Hewisi performing more proudly than our Military bands, Hussein Mohammeds, Douglas Ferdinands and Nalina Peiris-Jayasinghes. Claims of the Ceylon Police Band and the C.L.I. Band both as show pieces of the C Plan Exhibition and as a means for providing music for the delectation of crowds are undisputed, not to mention their claims in connection with the various ceremonies of the Royal visit.

Participation of Military bands from elsewhere might certainly add to the interest in C Plan Exhibition events and early consideration of a proposal to invite outside Bands is worthy of consideration.

The origins of the Ceylon Police Band dates back to over 60 years when with the disbandment of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment in 1873 its band was taken over by the Ceylon Police. Pappé, the bandmaster of these instrumentalists and one of the earliest of his profession in the Island finds a place in the autobiography of the former Governor Sir William Gregory. "He was", says Sir Gregory "extremely irritable and it was impossible to keep one's countenance within ear-shot of his remarks. He had a dislike to his

musicians indulging in betel-chewing during the performance which was natural enough and one night at Queen's House (residence of the Governor) he was heard to shout "Oh you goddam rascals, you take your goddam beetles out of your mouths."

In the Police the band under Pappé continued to flourish till 1887 when with the advent of the Ceylon Light Infantry Band, in those days known as the Volunteer Band, I.G.P. Mr. G. W. R. Campbell, decided to disband the instrumentalists. Another I.G.P., Mr. C. C. Longden, with the assistance of officers reformed the Band in 1906 as a Drum and Fife Unit. Chief Inspector Shaik Adam, a notable figure in music circles of those times, then Sergt.-Major, C.L.I., was placed in charge of the Police musicians. Two years later, as the band developed new instruments were purchased and the band was converted into a Military band.

The growth and popularity of the band in later years was entirely due to the keen interest and attention which Sir Herbert Dowbiggin, C.M.G., the father of the modern Police Force devoted to the Police instrumentalists. Chief Inspector Adam retired from the Police in 1925 after 18 years service which with his 25 years in the C.L.I. constituted a record of 43 years of public service in the pursuit of band music.

The impulse to move with the times, so well marked in other branches of the Police Force had up to 1925 gradually brought developments resulting in expansion in equipment and men. It is in this year that the name of Paul occurs—Chief Inspector A. Paul, father of Sub-Inspector Gerry Paul, the present conductor. When still a Sergeant, Chief Inspector A. Paul received the charge of the leader's baton. In 1928 he was selected to

undergo a course of studies in Band music in England. He returned from that trip with many ideas of a better band for the Ceylon Police. Up to date instruments were introduced an Orchestra was formed as a sideline and the whole unit all trained and efficient policemen was built on first-class lines. Today following over a quarter century of development and a first class war record in Ceylon, the musical side of Police affairs continues to progress under Chief Inspector A. Paul's son, Sub-Inspector Gerry Paul, recently returned after a course of Band music at his father's old school, Kneller Hall, the finest training centre for any bandmaster.

Chief Inspector A. Paul, A.R.C.M., joined the Police Band in a minor capacity and rose rapidly to wield the baton. His retirement enforced by attainment of his 60th year is the best advertisement that one never gets aged in service if he is interested in his work. When in London undergoing one of the several courses of Band music training for which he left these shores periodically from time to time he was placed a pleading compliment. A contingent of Army musicians from celebrated Kneller Hall were selected to play for the delectation of the waiting crowds outside the Abbey during the Coronation and Chief Inspector Paul was one of them. He also had the distinction of participation while in England in 1937 at Summer concerts conducted by Kneller Hall. Later, he also took part in the Grand Coronation Concert at the Royal Albert Hall and the programme that evening contained Sir Granville Bantock's "Hymn of Aphrodite" which is of particular interest to Ceylon inasmuch as Sir Granville's son Mr. J. R. G. Bantock former Superintendent of Police Colombo also took much interest in the Police Musicians.

## TENDERS CALLED FOR NEW FACTORY PROJECT

### Island's Needs of D.D.T.—Caustic Soda & Chlorine will be Met

THE establishment of the D.D.T.—Caustic Soda—Chlorine Factory, the project for the industrial development of the country which has been marking time for nearly three years will be in operation eighteen months hence. Tenders have been called for and they have been accepted. Now it is a question of site and development. The basic raw material for the integrated project is common salt. Three sources of this basic raw material in this country are Hambantota in the South, Palavi and Elephant Pass in the North. Investigations have indicated that the last named is the most suitable, because transport facilities are readily available. There is a good road and also the railway that runs along. With very little extra expenditure loops and spurs can be introduced from the railway to the proposed site of the factory.

#### A Thirteen Million Scheme

The total sum required is estimated at Rs. 13,087,200 of which Rs. 2,000,000, the cost of the entire capital equipment and machinery will be the gift of the UNICEF, so that the Ceylon Government will have to spend Rs. 11,000,000 odd. It is anticipated that some money will be recouped to this country in about two years' time from the beginning of operations. A supplementary supply of Rs. 7,135,000 was moved recently in Parliament by the Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, which was

whole-heartedly supported by the House. It will be recalled that in introducing the estimate before the end of the last financial year the Minister in referring to the delay in the implementation of the project deplored that Ceylon suffers in common with other industrially undeveloped countries that in the matter of chemical industries there is always a difficulty with regard to the disposal of chlorine, particularly chlorine produced in the caustic soda industry. It was Ceylon's good fortune, added the Minister, that UNICEF and WHO came to the rescue with the offer of a complete plant for the manufacture of D.D.T. for which chlorine was essential.

#### Unanticipated Support

That the proposed scheme will be of benefit to the health of the people was voiced by the Member for Vavuniya who is not always known to agree with the Minister of Industries, and gave his blessing.

Said Mr. Suntheralingam:—

"I support this measure because I and the unfortunate Members who represent the Maha Vanni where the malaria scourge has been rife for so many years are looking forward for a successful functioning of this factory. You, yourself Mr. Speaker, are also caught up in that area and if by any chance our D.D.T. supplies fail owing to a national emergency we will revert back into the wilderness of old. I trust—and be it noted here—that the Hon. Minister will expedite the fruition of this scheme and see to it that in this fundamental necessity for our health we are independent of foreign resources."

SENEX.

## Kamal Wijesingha on HEALTH—UNIT OF POWER

THESE questions have often been asked; why is he interested in politics, why drag religion into politics? And lately I read in the papers a criticism that politicians should not be Ministers of Justice. May I know from those critics who is then fit? I strongly think that the above mentioned should go hand in hand when it comes to effective administration of a country, and a Minister of Justice should be a person who has a thorough knowledge and is as much interested in the subject.

Science has reduced enormously the casualties due to attacks of germs and microbes upon human beings. It is science that has increased manifold the casualties due to man

attacking man. Therefore law is very essential to maintain order and peace. The politician being a man who is interested in the welfare of his country and people have the best claim to be a justice of peace, and it is here that religion plays a vital role for it has no distinction of colour, creed or race and is the most powerful weapon in the civilized world.

The span of life of a man depends upon environment and state of public health. Immediately health is impaired the mental balance is interrupted. Therefore an essential requirement is something to organize the national mind, and build it out of reach of those hounds who hold their tails high on a false head, with an effort to put the masses off the real trail.

We see the clouds gathering in the horizon which is very likely to bring in a major conflict within the

(Continued on page 10)



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## Govt. Reorganizes Film Unit

### KEENE GETS ON THE JOB

FOR the purpose of reorganizing the Film Unit Section of the Department of Information, a supplementary sum of Rs. 93,030, was passed by Parliament last week on a motion by the Minister of Finance who stated that there was considerable difficulty when it was started at the end of 1948, in organising the Unit. A local Italian was recruited as the Director on a short term and he has terminated his period of contract. The services of Mr. Ralph Keene an Englishman of international repute have now been secured and he has submitted a scheme. What the Unit lacks is trained personnel for the production of films and his scheme contemplates the recruitment both from outside and within Ceylon. The proposition is to formulate a planned programme in advance for the purpose of producing four or five documentary films a year. The estimate is largely for the personnel required and the main items are the recruitment of chief cameraman, production men and other incidental personnel required, such as office assistants, Technical experts, film demonstrators. There will be a production schedule laid down and a man of Mr. Keene's stature will certainly arrange a programme. It needs a large amount of preparation, the preparation of the script, the choosing of the subject, the location of the place, where the shots are to be taken. Consequently one year's programme is being prepared ahead of time. So that with a guaranteed plan of development the film unit could say at any particular time what programme it had in hand.

#### Ralph Keene, a Lucky Find

During the course of the debate Mr. S. A. Pakeman, Appointed Member, speaking on the general principles of the motion said that during debate in the House, Appointed Members, as a whole, almost in season and out of season kept on stressing the need of trained technicians in this country. They had also made a very large point that when technicians had to be appointed from abroad they should be properly paid. "I think that the country is very lucky indeed to get the services of an internationally reputed person like Ralph Keene and I am quite sure Keene is the type of man we need", he added.

The Minister of Finance on the conclusion of the debate said that having obtained the services of the right man of Mr. Keene's experience and reputation, they must be too willing to help him to do his job. His advice has been accepted and with the assistance, he has asked for, he would be able to make the Ceylon Government Film Unit one of some in the East.

The Government Film Unit has produced the following films since it was started at the end of 1948:—

Documentary: "The Hill Capital"—a film on Kandy (English, Sinhalese and Tamil versions).

Short film: Birth of a New City (Anuradhapura); Air Ceylon's New Wings; First Independence Anniversary; Britain's Gift to Ceylon Parliament; Ceylon's Farewell to Sanchi Reels; Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference; L.L.O. Conference; Diary of Ceylon Events; W.H.O. Conference; A Police Film &c.; "New Horizons"; "Pursuit of Learning"; and a large number of newsreels.

### Youth — Awake and Fight Communism

THE time has dawned for the youth of this country to open their eyes and to take a decisive step against the Red menace that has faced this fair and Free Lanka. If we do not rise up to the occasion now and stampede the rising red activities that is casting its gloomy shadow all the world over and now hovering over this Free Lanka the progress of this country will eventually cease. Signs which portend of this fast-moving avalanche that will engulf this country could be repulsed if you the Youth of Today, the politicians of tomorrow, stand steadfastly against this threat.

Misguided Youth fall a prey to the wild utterances of these so-called hectic Leftists by their misinterpretation and distortion of facts, by their false pledges and to name some, to nationalise industries, to have a State religion (which was solely introduced by a recent political party to canvass votes) of taking by legislature (act to be drawn later) the lands of the Capitalists and distributing same among the poorer classes (What an Act of Charity) of granting employment to all the unemployed and multitudinous promises sugar-coated and sweet only to the ignorant masses which are solely brought forward to bring down a form of repugnance towards the present Government.

The movement of these Leftists should cause liberty-loving Youth to ask themselves what the new move portends for the Internal Peace and order of a democratic Government. Events show that this crude teaching or let us say this crude form of behaviour has a sort of attraction only for certain types of Youth. They are of many varieties, to give in detail some, viz., the unhappy, the discontented, the ambitious, the dismissed officers, the type who solely are in pursuit of power and pelf in conjunction with party discipline and meant to work off a grudge etc. These Leftists know how to shape such folks to their own purposes.

Now the only course left to prevent its development is by vigorous and active pursuit of the real democratic way of life. Where apathy and complacency create a vacuum Communism is encouraged to break in. Office and authority of any type should be denied totally and point-blank to all those whose good Faith is in doubt. Youth must play his part now.

It should be the bounden duty of the Youth of this country to conglomerate under the Banner of the U.N.P. and see that the evil of Communism is preached to those who seem to follow it, to band together and fight the good fight of loyal and patriotic citizens in denouncing wherever possible any Leftist activity and to enlighten the minds of those Youth who follow this crude Movement by your noble example, influence and by a true democratic mode of living.

Youth of Lanka go to your homes and preach the evils of Communism, if there are any contaminated by this Dreadful disease explain the horrors of this menace and instill into their minds that Communism is an evil that should be wiped out totally from the shores of this Fair Isle. Therefore, Youth of Lanka, awake, arise and work for the destruction of this Gaunt Monster, Communism.

"Mont Stewart",  
Ratnapura.

ARGUS.



## Heirlooms of History—21

# DAMBADENIYA— THE ANCIENT DAMBUDHRONI NAGAM

SITUATED about eighteen miles from Kurunegala on the road thence to Negombo there is an insignificant village known as Dambadeniya, which was once a royal residence and the capital of the Maya division. In consequence of its ancient importance and renown a Hatpattu and two Korales are called after it. Not a vestige of the city remains.

"Along these lovely regions where retir'd

From little Scenes of Art, great Nature dwells

In awful solitude, and nought is seen

But the wild herds that own no master's Stall."

The city of Dambadeniya or Jambudhroni, was founded in 1236 A. D. by King Vijaya Bahu I who was of the lineage of King Sri Sangabo. During the usurpation of Magha, the country was in a state of disturbance and Vijaya Bahu having remained in concealment for some time gained sovereignty over all the Wann country, and having collected an army of Sinhalese went forth and delivered the beautiful country of Maya from the enemy.

### ANCIENT HISTORICAL RECORDS

The "Sri Lanka Kadayura" the boundary book records as follows:-

"At Ravana's time here was a damba branch watch-hut (guard-room) from the damba-tree that marks Dambadiva (Damba-atu-Pela). During the eras of Kakusanda-Konagama, Kakshyapa and Gautama the name was unchanged. As ancient priests sat on the top of these rocks—as the ancient Nighanda and Nigahende—had a controversy there—and planted damba branches there—the place was called Jambudhroni Nagara.

The "Dambadeni Asua" gives the historical account of this ancient city in greater detail.

"Without the walls (of the temple) was built watch houses and the royal stores. Several tanks were also constructed and a rampart was also built round the city of which the following are the streets: Agampodi Vidiya (Mercenaries street) Parwani Vidiya (Attendants' Street) Setti Vidiya (Merchants' Street). The Magistrate and military officers and other chiefs of the different parts of the city dwelt in it together with 24,000 Sinhalese soldiers paid by the Royal treasury, 900 sculptors, 800 potters, the priesthood with the Sangaraja, 900 elephant keepers including the keeper of the Royal elephant, 800 horse-keepers who belonged to the city. Exclusive of their houses, there were 75,000 houses of the potters and 75,000 wells within the city wall."

### ONCE THE REPOSITORY OF TOOTH RELIC

The records show that King Vijaya built the temples, and an Arama and called it after his name Vijayasundara Arama and dedicated it to the priesthood. In the collection of books there is one "Kalunda patuna" (Sinhalese verse) containing a legend connected with the accession of Pandita Prakrama Bahu I of Dambadeniya. The approach to the temple is by a mawata which branches off from near the ambalam to the left. A quarter of a mile along it, brings one to the entrance to the temple grounds which are surrounded by a wall built of rock stone roughly hewn, on the temple grounds to the right is the dagaba which is roofed with tiles and on the left is the Chandra which is a little air which goes into the Cham-

ber in which the Tooth Relic is said to have been kept. The temple is a small one and with the exception of the rock pillars and ornaments, the dagaba seems to be of modern construction, the former having been built with the remains and on the site of the ancient edifice. In front of the temple there is a similar entrance which leads to Maligakanda and was no doubt used by the kings of old in repairing thither for devotion and worship. On the right of the entrance stands a bō-tree which is enclosed by a low stone wall. The pansala stands outside the temple walls and bears all the appearance of a modern structure. The situation of Dambadeniya is in a very picturesque "valley" which is terminated by ranges of lofty naked hills, rising perpendicularly in a variety of peaked forms."

By B. R. J. O.

The "Rajaratnakaraya" mentions that "Parakrama Bahu who was crowned at Dambadeniya under the name of Sarvagna Pandita Parakrama Bahu ordered and brought forth the Tooth Relic from the Billa mountains (Beligala) with great pomp and ceremony into the noble city of Jambudhroni. And he caused a Tooth Relic house of great beauty to be built high unto the palace, at great cost seeing that he had a great desire to worship the Relic whenever he thought thereof and caused a receptacle for the Tooth Relic to be cut out of a precious stone of great size and two caskets out of gold set with gems at a cost of 5,000 nikkas of gold and 25,000 nikkas of silver respectively.

### PATTIRIPPUA AT MALIGAKANDA

Maligakanda lies to the south of the temple and on it, it is said, stood the palatial residence of King Prakrama Bahu. Before arriving at the top of this hill there are to be seen some remains of a wall built between the boulders of granite. Past this wall there are some stone steps which lead to the spot where there is an indication of a "Pattirippuwa" having stood. Here sitting on his royal chair the King held an audience with his people. From the summit a splendid view of the surrounding country is obtained with Kotgala and Waduwalgala in the near distance. It is said that the offerings to the King were placed on Gatgala and were viewed by him from the top of Maligakanda. Between the two boulders there is a cleft with marks to be seen to this day on either flank of the rock, to fit in a cross-beam from which tradition says, convicted criminals were hurled down and killed!

### BRITISH REMINISCENCES

It is interesting to note that Dambadeniya played, no unimportant part as a post of defence of the British in the campaign of 1803. Troops under the command of Major-General Macdowall on their march to Kandy encamped at Dambadeniya on February 11th "all well and in high spirits."

Cordiner gives the following particulars:

"The encampment was formed upon a hill on which paddy was growing, and the prospects around it were highly picturesque and delightful. On each side below the camp were pleasant valleys, terminated by ranges of mountains.... A small fort was erected and a detachment of one hundred men left in it under command of Ensign Grant. The troops continued to enjoy good health, although the nature of the climate did not seem salutary. The heat during the day was intense and oppressive, and the cold and heavy dews during the night were no less unpleasant, the temperature ranging often in the course of twenty hours from 60 degrees

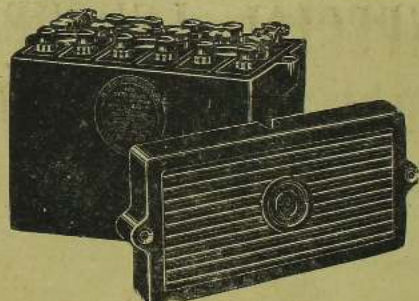
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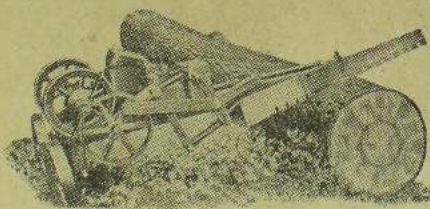
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## Alutgamweediya Greets Prime Minister

From Our Own Correspondent

PITIGALA, Monday.

**H**UNDREDS of thousands of people both old and young thronged to see the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister, who visited Alutgamweediya Sunday last to lay the foundation-stone of the proposed Malewana Vidyalaya, an adult school. Before his arrival at Alutgamweediya, Mr. D. S. Senanayake was given a warm reception by several bodies including the Alutgamweediya Town Council. The Premier accompanied by Senator Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera, Senator Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, Minister of Justice, Senator Sir Fareed Razik and Dr. C. M. Kaleel M.P. Colombo Central proceeded to Zahira College Alutgamweediya to lay a foundation stone for a new wing of the school.

The party was then conducted on elephants in procession with school children carrying lion flags and Kandyan dancers to the Kurundu-watta esplanade where a two week pirith chanting ceremony had already begun under the management of Rev. Malewana Gnaneshwara.

Foundation stones to the Malewana Vidyalaya were laid by Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera, Dr. Rajapakse, Sir Fareed Razik, Dr. Kaleel, Messrs. S. Matugama, Abdul Caffoor Hadjar Marikar, A. C. M. Fathas Hadjar and other prominent residents. One of the special features of this Buddhist Meeting was the presence of several Muslims. The whole esplanade was an ocean of heads.

The proceedings began with the observance of pansil administered by Rev. Gnaneshwara. In welcoming the Prime Minister and party on behalf of the Reception Committee Rev. Gnaneshwara outlined the object of the Malewana Vidyalaya which is going to be one of the modern adult schools for overage pupils. The presence of many Muslims in that meeting was also commended. Finally he thanked all those including the Muslim gentlemen who helped him in money and in kind to start the school.

Dr. L. A. Rajapakse while expressing his appreciation of the good work done by Rev. Gnaneshwara praised the Prime Minister for the yeoman services he has rendered to the country. He said he was personally aware that the Prime Minister works for more than 16 hours a day and is responsible for the efficient running of the Government. Mr. Senanayake who has saved the country from being fallen into the hands of Communists who in countries like China are massacring thousands of people for opposing them. Quoting a recent press report Dr. Rajapakse said in China a Bishop was looted and tortured to death. A repetition of that is bound to occur here in Ceylon if by any chance the Leftists come into power concluded Dr. Rajapakse. Sir Fareed Razik said that he has the highest regard to Rev. Gnaneshwara because he has seen him several, most of them poor sick people are being treated almost free of charge, and concluded by appealing to the Muslims in the area to live harmoniously with the Sinhalese as they have done in the past. Dr. Kaleel expressed his hope that the Malewana Vidyalaya would take in all students irrespective of any racial or religious discrimination and pointing to the adjoining Rural Hospital at Alutgamweediya said it was he who was instrumental in getting that hospital there. Though there was a difference of opinion as to its site, the Sinhalese were very considerate in agreeing to have it at the present place in the interest of Muslim women. Now Muslims in return have co-operated with Rev. Gnaneshwara to start a Buddhist school there. He (Dr. Kaleel) was sure that would please the Prime

Minister who was very bent on uniting all the communities of Ceylon. Dr. Kaleel then gave a summary of what the U.N.P. under the leadership of Mr. Senanayake has done to the country and warned the people of the impending danger that lies ahead and requested the people to beware of the Leftists who teach only ill-will and hatred.

Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera addressing the gathering not as a stranger but as one of them as he hails from Kalutara District, pointed out that if any of the previous speakers had touched on politics it is because the present times are such that on an occasion like this it would be opportune to give the public an idea of the present political situation and what they said was nothing but the truth. As such there was no necessity for the people to get offended. Though there is talk of political war what is actually in existence is a dhamma war for there is in Ceylon a party totally opposed to religion and they are the Marxists. Sir Ukwatte appealed to the people and Sangha as well, to preserve their religion from the horrors of Marxism.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake speaking next, thanked Rev. Gnaneshwara for starting a school for adults because there are many people who are being turned away from schools for being overage. Institutions of this nature would greatly ease the situation. As acting Minister of Health said Mr. Senanayake, he is anxious to see that the people of this country are a healthy lot. T.B. he said has taken such a deep root in our Society that many people doesn't take it serious and thereby spread the disease. He is having so many plans to combat this dreadful disease and it is his earnest hope that very soon T.B. will be eradicated from Ceylon. He is already putting up more hospitals. Mr. Senanayake said he was greatly pleased to see all communities of that area gathered that day for a common cause. There are in Ceylon some who want to split this unity among the communities for their personal benefit. The power-thirsty Marxists doesn't care about the religion and if by any chance they (the Leftists) were to come to power there will be no religions in Ceylon and all our temples, churches and mosques will be destroyed by them. Therefore it is our sacred duty to see that such a thing doesn't take place in Ceylon concluded Mr. Senanayake. Mr. Eddie Karunatilaka thanked the gathering present on behalf of the Reception Committee and appealed for funds to build this school foundation-stone of which was just laid.

Mrs. Amy Satturukalsingha also spoke.

### HEALTH UNIT OF POWER

(Continued from page 7)

next few years. Once again the rationing of food and medicine may be re-introduced. It is no cause for alarm or panic for it must come, so long as there is lack of understanding on this earth.

As a free country we can make a great contribution to form a better world-building and-maintaining our health. Human security is essential to peace—I appeal to the Youth of Lanka, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Home Affairs to give priority to Physical Fitness and Health education, for today more than ever, we are confronted by the deep biting truth of Goldsmith's words: "Till fare the land. To hastening hills of prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The most promising approach to security lies in the development of better physical and mental health. It is the best cure for most political ills and for the higher ideals of life.

U.N.P. Youth League, Dénthw



# MATALE M. P. GETS TWO STATE PROJECTS

## New School Begins and Lacquer Workshop Opens

MR. H. DE Z. SIRIWARDENA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. the Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, accompanied by Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara, Member of Parliament for Matale, went to Hapuwida village last week where two ceremonies were performed, one was the laying of the Foundation Stone for the new Primary School which will cost the Government about Rs. 60,000. This will serve the two villages of Uda and Palle Hapuwida and when it is completed the present building will be used as a Textile Centre, Mr. C. H. Fernando, Assistant Director of Cottage Industries, Mr. S. Candavanam, Divisional Officer, Department of Industries, Kandy, and Mr. D. P. R. Wickremasinghe, Inspector, Dept. of Industries, promised to see to that and also to get a Needlework Inspector for which a building is already available.

The second ceremony was more interesting in that it was the declaring open of the new Lacquer Workshop building. Hitherto the Lacquer Workers of Palle Hapuwida had to loaf the streets pleading with people

to buy their ware. Very often, they sold their handicrafts at very low prices. The present arrangement will enable the workers to sell their ware to the Co-operative Society which has already got a loan of Rs. 2,000. There is a bright future for these workers and arrangements are being made by the Industries Department to advertise the Lacquer products abroad. The building that was declared open by Mr. Siriwardena, the Parliamentary Secretary, will serve as a workshop.

Speaker after speaker thanked Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara, Member of Parliament for Matale for the efforts he made to realise these objects.

Mr. Siriwardena, in his speech, explained the position of the Government, the arrangements that are being made to secure high prices for their goods and also the plans drawn up to give financial assistance to those who would join the Co-operative Society. He exhorted the people of both the villages to be united.

Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara presided at the Public Meeting.

## Conference on Dambulla Electorate

The Editor, U.N.P. Journal

AS the Secretary who organized the Conference with a view to form a U.N.P. Branch in Matale North and also at the same time to consider a U.N.P. Candidate for the Dambulla Electorate, I would wish to forward to you a summary of the proceedings.

At the Dambulla Rest House premises there were a fairly large gathering, representatives of Matale North and Matale East which comprise the Dambulla Electorate.

The response, I must say, was very good and claiming candidature through the U.N.P., there were the following gentlemen:—

- (1) Mr. T. B. Wegodapola, Rattota Walawwa, Ukuwela; (2) Mudallyar G. F. Abeykoon, No. 201, Quarry Road, Dehiwala; (3) H. B. Wijeratne, Akuramboda; (4) W. Dias Desinghe, Proctor S.C., Matale; and (5) H. R. B. Tenne, Tenne Walawwa, Matale.

The office-bearers of the Rattota Branch of the U.N.P. led by Mr. C. G. Reith, the President, were also present.

The Hon. Mr. A. Ratnayake spoke for about one hour on a wide range of subjects touching on all aspects of the present situation. This was followed by the Hon. Mr. M. D. Banda. Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara, M.P., Matale, as the convener of the Conference, explained the object, Messrs. H. R. U. Perera, Chandana and

T. B. Panabokke, Members of Parliament were also present.

A U.N.P. Branch was formed at Dambulla, temporarily, with office-bearers and a Working Committee.

There was a very representative number from Wahacotte and Galewela and five were selected to organize a U.N.P. Branch in the Galewela area as the Dambulla Branch cannot cover Galewela which is about 20 miles away.

All those present were enthusiastic about the formation of these two Branches and wanted an early date to have two meetings in Dambulla and Galewela on the same day and the Hon. Mr. Ratnayake said that a date in January 1, 1952, would be given for this purpose and that an effort will be made to invite Hon. Mr. Dudley Senanayake and Hon. Mr. J. R. Jayewardene to be present at those two meetings.

After that the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister would be invited for a few Mass Meetings in this Electorate.

In view of the fact that the U.N.P. Branch of Rattota was well represented at the Dambulla Conference, only Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara went to Rattota where he met some of those whom he had invited and to whom he explained what transpired at the Dambulla Conference.

The Officials of the U.N.P. Branch explained their keenness to invite the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister to Rattota as well.

V. T. NANAYAKKARA, (M.P. for Matale)

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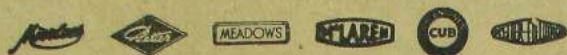
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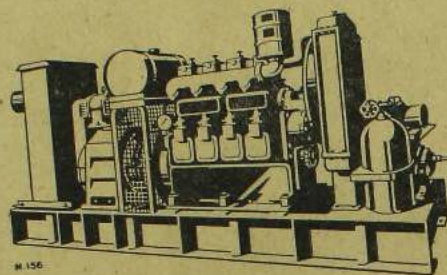
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