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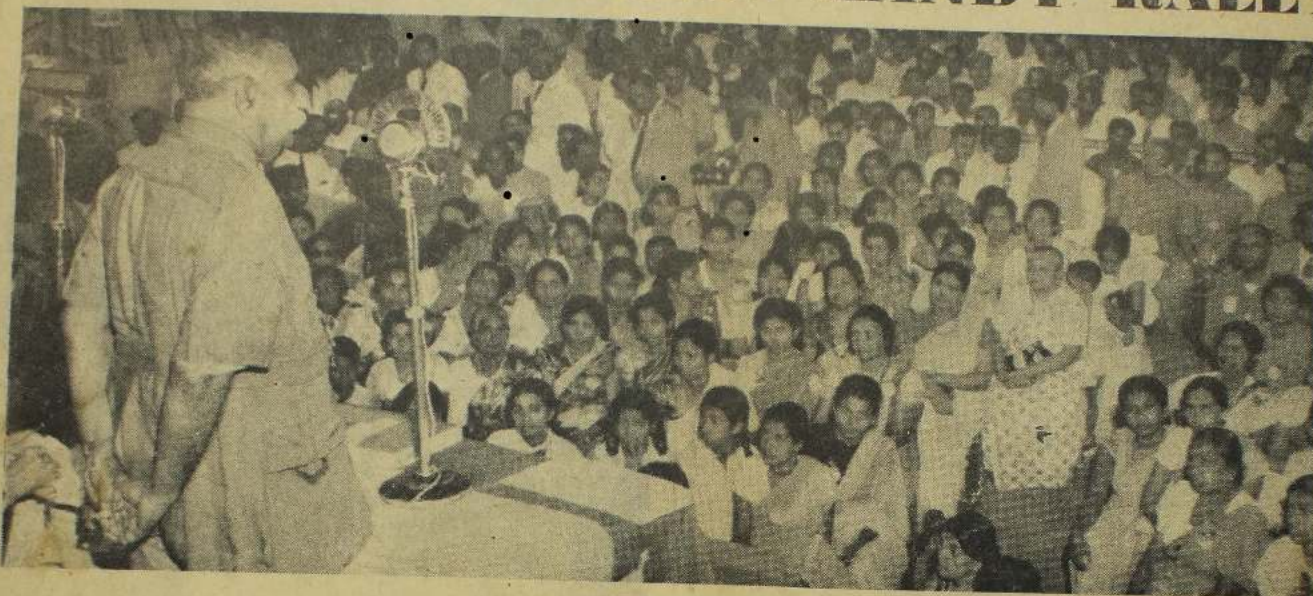
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PREMIER SPEAKS AT KANDY RALLY



'J. R.' RETURNS IN TRIUMPH

"TIME", the world's greatest news magazine, whose opinions are accepted with respect from Washington to the Kremlin and in every capital round the globe, pays the following tribute to Ceylon's representative at the San Francisco Conference on the Japanese Peace Plan:

"Ablest Asian spokesman at the Conference was Ceylon's delegate, Finance Minister, J. R. Jayewardene, a slim, soft-spoken man with a razor-like tongue. It was interesting, said Jayewardene, that Russia wanted to 'insure the people of Japan the fundamental freedom of expression, of press, religious worship—freedoms, he added acidly, which the people of the Soviet Union would dearly love to possess and enjoy."

This is indeed a unique tribute and a well-deserved one. Mr. Jayewardene followed up his success in the role as a world statesman when he challenged the British Cabinet Minister Stokes whose attitude at the Conference in London on War Materials called for strong words.

We recall the fact that in the issue of this paper dated December 2, 1949, we carried an article from the pen of Ananda Tissa de Alwis in which that writer said about Mr.



Mr. J. R. Jayewardene

Jayewardene: "We are witnessing the Rise of a Statesman".

Continuing, Mr. de Alwis said: "There is in Mr. Jayewardene the detached and coolheaded character that goes to make a statesman. It has been truly said that the politician thinks of the next election but the Statesman of the next generation, and viewed in the light of this definition we hasten to recognise the rise of one of our most promising politicians to that status which few have reached and few can enjoy."

Last year Mr. Jayewardene's presence at the Sydney Conference gave further evidence of his abilities and his value to this country.



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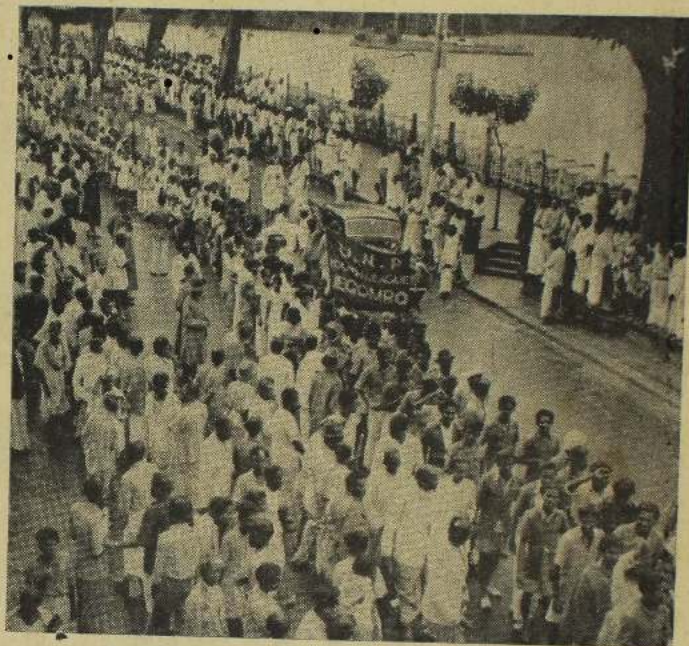
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C—PLAN EXHIBITION MAKES HEADWAY

A NOTEWORTHY feature of the C. Plan Exhibition which is making headway, is a special structure prefabricated in the workshops in Canada, which will house the Canadian exhibits. Typical Canadian materials such as aluminium and cedar will be used in its manufacture as this is the first time Canada will be officially represented at an exhibition in South and South-East Asia.

The Canadian stall will have exhibits indicating the contribution Canada can make through the provision of technical training and capital equipment to raise the standard of living in the Asian area.

Hydro-Electric Display

There will be a graphic display in this Canadian building illustrating various phases of agriculture in the country, including the manufacture and utilization of farming equipment, the operation of experimental farms, the control of soil erosion, irrigation projects, farm co-operatives and the National Farm Radio Forum.

The interesting feature which will attract most attention will be a working model with water running down the spillways of the control dam at the Aluminium Coy. of Canada's Shipshaw Development, which has an installed capacity of 1,500,000 horsepower.

There will be general engineering projects too besides road construction, health and welfare services which will be illustrated and a mural will portray Canada's technical progress.

There will also be several examples of typical Canadian products shown.

Youth Leaguers at Nugawela

Picture on the right shows the General Session of the Nugawela Youth League. An oratorical contest and a poetry competition for ten prizes given by Sir John Kotelawala was held. Youth Leaguers made brilliant speeches showing a fine grasp of national problems.



Women's Conference at Kandy.

UTILIZATION OF SWAMPS IN COLOMBO

THE engineering survey of the swamps in and around Colombo in connection with scheme for the reclamation and utilization of the hitherto neglected area of almost 800 acres has begun and the work has been entrusted to Messrs. Morrison Knudsen and Co., the American firm which is carrying on the work of the Gal Oya Project.

An expert engineer from America is shortly expected for consultation on the project of the reclamation, when the engineering survey is nearing completion, and the preparation of the report to Government. The estimated cost of the survey is Rs. 20,000 for which a token vote was passed by Parliament during the Budget debate when the Minister of Finance moved a Supplementary Vote under Loan Fund Expenditure.

The proposal is to reclaim the swamps and utilize the area for housing, development, industrial establishments and so on. Leaving 200 acres of swamps unfilled for the purpose of impounding water, it is

estimated that 468 acres of land will become available within the city limits. The survey will be carried out in a scientific and businesslike manner, using modern machinery for the purpose and ascertaining exactly how much the project would cost and how it should be done.

There is a great shortage of storage accommodation in Colombo. As it is there is the Lake Scheme which was supposed to be a means of connecting the harbour with the lake for the easy transport of goods etc., from the harbour. There has been no planning of the City of Colombo, with the result that stores encroach on business sites, leaving no space for houses, etc. The object is to expand the scheme.

The report envisages that a sum of Rs. 80,000,000 will have to be spent in filling alone. The amount of earth that will be necessary is estimated over a million cubes. The direct cost of labour alone is going to be Rs. 58,000 out of the two lakhs for the period of the estimating. Work will be done in the quickest time so that Colombo will have all swamps utilized properly, not as unemployment relief works, al-

(Continued on page 7)



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Inside Soviet China-3

China's New Jingoism

Ancient Chinese culture and Western influence are being supplanted by a new code: 'Mao-ism'

PEKING
CHINA, under the Communist regime, is fast evolving a new national culture and code of life—Mao-ism.

The thought of Tao and the cult of Confucius have gone out of vogue in the New China. The emphasis today is on the ethics of human life prescribed by Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Mao.

Every aspect of life in the New China is governed by the thought of Mao Tse-tung—China's New Messiah.

Chinese social and family structure is being re-organized on the precepts of Mao-ism. The new educational system is aimed primarily at instilling in the nation a spirit of silent, unquestioning subservience to Mao Tse-tung and the Communist party. Literary and cultural activities are concentrated on one aim—the promotion of the Mao-ist way of life.

The campaign of Mao-ist culture is directed to all strata of society—workers and peasants, soldiers and civil servants, tradesmen and people in the learned professions. The entire nation is re-educated in the new cult with Communist thoroughness and organizational efficiency.

The younger generation of China is speedily indoctrinated in Communism, which is hailed as the instrument of national liberation and the force that will resurrect China's glory. In the countryside, illiteracy among the masses is fully utilized by the Mao-ist propagandists. The small minority of intelligentsia that questions the wisdom of this wholesale conversion of an ancient nation is systematically liquidated.

The 'New Life'

According to party chairman Mao Tse-tung, the cultural campaign is aimed at enabling the people "to get rid of the influences of domestic and foreign reactionaries.

"Thus the people can reform their bad habits and thoughts derived from the old society, so that they will not take the wrong road pointed out to them by the reactionaries, so that they will continue to advance toward a socialist and then a communist society."

Vice-Premier Kuo Mo-jo, who is chairman of the cabinet committee on educational and cultural affairs, outlined the program of the "new life" movement in a recent report. He stressed the two main objectives of the program:

1. "Our legacy of culture and education from the old China cannot satisfy the demands of the people."

2. "The American imperialists and their lackeys are the sworn enemies of the Chinese people and are deliberately provoking a new world war. The Soviet Union is the closest friend of the Chinese people and the bulwark of world peace."

Kuo Mo-jo reported: "Political institutes and training classes have been set up throughout the country. In universities and middle schools, political classes have been established. The new democracy has been initiated and study groups among workers, peasants and urban citizens have been organized for education and study. Trade unions and publicly-run enterprises have started political study movements. About 700,000 workers attend political courses and ten million peasants participate in the village and study movements."

China's history is being re-written, eliminating Tao and Confucius, debunking the Manchu dynasty, condemning Chiang Kai-shek and Western influence and laying all possible stress on the role of the Communist movement in the liberation and re-generation of China.

Considering the size of the country and its teeming population, organized education in China is by no means extensive. According to 1950 figures, China has only 227 colleges (134,000 students), 3,690 middle schools (about one million students) and 212,890 primary schools (about 15,000,000 students). The new Government's task of re-education and indoctrination of the nation's youth would have been much bigger if the educational standards of the country had been higher.

School text books have been changed, school teachers and college lectures have been either converted to Communism or purged from the profession. Foreign educational institutions, such as the Catholic University of Peking, have been taken over by the Government. "Reactionary literature" has been suppressed and the "new literature," extolling the virtues of Communist rule, has flooded China's cities, towns, and villages.

By M. Sivaram

This is the third article of a series written from inside Red China by a correspondent of the Press Trust of India, a Reuters affiliate.

Discarding Traditions

Chinese society has gone Communist—through pressure, persuasion and promises. Women have been "liberated". They now go about in worker's uniform (long, blue pants and bush-shirt with upturned collar) and are free to work in any field of activity, including the army, police, civil service and party organisation. The age-old custom of polygamy (the keeping of concubines) has been officially abolished. Elders and priests have been relieved of their major role in regulating Chinese society. And many enthusiastic Communists have started insisting on "complete freedom" in matters of love and marriage.

The new educational and cultural order has changed the face of China. It has also changed the voice of China. A system of regimentation, which many people think is alien to the Chinese mind, is seen everywhere. Young people talk of the time-honoured Chinese institutions and customs as "old-fashioned nonsense". They repeat, parrot-like, such jargon of official propaganda as "reactionary literature, American imperialist aggressors, running dogs of the imperialist observers, Kuomintang brigands"—in all apparent conviction.

A number of leading Chinese intellectuals, in private talks with me, deprecated the cultural revolution in China. They think it suicidal for any nation, especially an ancient civilisation like China, to discard its heritage of centuries. Once the playgrounds of foreign business tycoons and adventurers, China today is probably the most inhospitable spot for the foreigner; especially people from the "imperialist" countries.

The foreigner in the New China is officially regarded as a "suspect". Chinese official relations with aliens are correct, curt and strict. Social contacts between Chinese and foreigners is officially discouraged. A new act governing this aspect of the "people's revolution" is now being considered by the administration council.

Citizens of Soviet Russia and the "new democracies" of Eastern Europe, however, are treated with special consideration with regard to the alien control regulations.

Since the advent of the new regime in China, alien registration formalities have been tightened. The foreigner's movements have been drastically restricted. Police vigil over the aliens has

(Continued on page 5)

See The World & Join The U. N. P."

A MORE apt rejoinder to the oft repeated slogan of certain folk who take a delight in pointing the finger of scorn and indulge in jibes and cheap sneer at their betters, could not have been uttered than the stern reminder sounded by Mr. S. Natesan one of the speakers at the mass rally of the United National Party at the Bogambara grounds, Kandy. He said he would like to remind those who were responsible for the slogan "Join the U.N.P. and see the World", that it should be altered to "See the World and join the U.N.P.". It would give them the idea what a peaceful and prosperous country Ceylon has thanks to the present Government. This sentiment was endorsed by Mr. A. M. A. Azeez another speaker who said that those in power had made Ceylon a place worth living in.

A study of the present conditions prevailing in other parts of the world ought to confirm the statement. Nearer home in India political unrest is brewing. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, ex-Minister of Law, leader of India's "Untouchables", a key figure in Indian politics has set his heart on pushing through the Hindu Code Bill, which he regards as a measure envisaging the abolition of many orthodox caste practices. He is pressing the measure against serious opposition in the Indian Parliament. If it is not passed it is said that Dr. Ambedkar cannot afford to be in the Government party and that he would organize the greatest opposition. free India's Government has known, from outside the Government and from outside politics. Then there is the trouble in South Africa over the

Government's "apartheid" policy which prompted Mahatma Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi to court arrest. There is the state of unrest in Burma, and in other places in South-East Asia.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII, who fears fatal world disaster, has declared that world events seemed to be moving towards a "definite and fatal clash" which could involve "the most disastrous consequences."

Ceylon—free Ceylon—has been remarkably free from such internal trouble of any consequence. It is heartening to note that this state of affairs has evoked a tribute from Sir Cecil Sayers, the newly-appointed U.K. High Commissioner who in a press interview expressed himself thus:

"That Ceylon has made the most remarkable progress since gaining her independence three years ago is the consensus of opinion among thinking people in Britain."

Ceylon remains steadfast in spite of the "vile vapourings of certain evil forces." The Prime Minister who sensed the existence of these elements declared: "No evil force, however cunning and crafty, shall succeed in depriving us of our hard-won freedom, so long as the people stood solidly behind me as they now do." Thus assured, the Government "like a rock stands all the storms of fortune and beats 'em roaring back."

After all what is a State?

"Not high raised battlements or laboured mound

Thick walls or moated gate.

No: men, high-minded men.

Men who their duties know.

But know their rights and knowing, dare maintain.

These constitute a State.

SENEX.

China's New Jingoism

(Continued from page 4)

been re-doubled. Even accredited diplomats need travel permits to go anywhere beyond an eight-mile radius of their residence.

Dwindling Colonies

China's large colony of foreigners is therefore shrinking steadily. Shanghai, the great cosmopolitan centre, has a foreign population of just about 10,000 today as against 80,000 in 1947. Britons still resident in Shanghai number about 1,000, compared to 6,000 in 1947. Americans about 300 compared to 3,500 and Indians about 200 compared to 500 three years ago.

Foreign colonies in Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other cities have also dwindled. The large population of Christian missionaries in China's interior has now been reduced to a few score.

Under the new regulations, for eigners wishing to visit China must first apply to Peking for an entry permit, either through their country's diplomatic mission or through the shipping concerns which operate the service to China ports. Since the advent of the Communist Government, China is not linked by air with any foreign city except Moscow. The usual procedure is for the prospective visitor to proceed to Hong Kong and wait there for the permit and passage. Two British shipping firms operate a cargo service with passenger accommodation between Hong Kong and China's coastal cities.

The voyage from Hong Kong to Tientsin, the port nearest to Peking, takes anything between nine and twelve days. The Shanghai harbour has been mined from the air by the Kuomintang forces and passengers for Shanghai have to proceed to Tientsin and then go south by train.

The rail link between Canton and Peking may also be used, but it takes about a week and rail journey is hazardous because of various provincial restrictions on the movement of aliens and the inspection of baggage and other formalities almost every 100 miles.

'Talks' with the Chief

Once you have settled down after going through the initial formalities, you apply for a residence certificate, with more photographs and other paraphernalia. The security police and local police call on you at your residence and then you receive an invitation for "a talk" with the chief of the security bureau.

This is an elaborate affair, at which you discuss all aspects of your life and go through a process of "grilling" which includes questions on your political beliefs, the books you have read, the places you have visited, the leaders you have admired, your pleasures and pastimes, your friends and their friends and what you know about them all.

Then, if they decide to grant you a residence certificate, they confer on you a Chinese name, which is written in large Chinese characters above your own name in the document you carry. In my case, there was some dispute between the security bureau and the district police over this business of a new name. The security bureau christened me Shieh Ah-lam, while the district police preferred me to be named Shih Fah-nam. The security bureau won the battle after the parties concerned got me to travel three times between the two places.

After these trials and tribulations and accepting a strange-sounding name, you settle down to the freedom of an eight-mile radius from the place you choose for your residence. The police and security people look after you well, following you wherever you go and paying occasional "goodwill" calls on you. During these informal visits, they enquire after your health and the health of all your friends in the city, look into your trunks and read all the papers that catch their fancy, inspect your kitchen and question your servant regarding your food habits and other facets of life. Invariably, these goodwill visitors never accept a cigarette or a cup of tea from you, while they read your files and watch your reaction through the corner of their eye.

(To be continued).



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A STRIKING TRIBUTE

THE "Time" magazine is one of the best informed and most influential publications in the United States. As such it is not given to eulogising people who do not deserve praise. A "puff" paragraph or article can find no place in its make-up. Ceylon can, therefore, take all the more pride in her Finance Minister, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, who returned to the island last Sunday, in that "Time" chose fit to pay a striking tribute to his outstanding ability as a spokesman for a free Asia. Even if one were to discount the characteristic antipathy of the American to the totalitarian way of life, one can still see in that reference to Mr. Jayewardene something more than lip-service to the exponent of a creed which dovetails with their own ideals.

The United National Party can be justifiably proud that one of its members has attained world stature and that the voice of Lanka carries weight in the deliberations of world statesmen.

Mr. Jayewardene look

upon himself the arduous role of the principal Asian champion of Japan. He was up against a doughty opponent in Mr. Gromyko whose well-known tactics have reduced even the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation to a farce. But he was not overawed by the occasion and his rapier thrusts went home. Once he perceived the chink in the enemy armour he probed it relentlessly and it was due in no small measure to the efforts of our representative that the San Francisco Conference ended on schedule. Mr. Jayewardene belongs to the younger set of political leaders on whom the mantle of the older generation must inevitably fall. As Minister of Finance for the last four years he has been very largely responsible for the economic prosperity which Ceylon now enjoys.

Not only at San Francisco but also at other Empire or world conferences which he has attended on behalf of Lanka, he has brought credit to his country.

When firmness was needed, he never gave way: when a compromise was called for, he was always ready to come to terms. He has been a tower of strength to our Party and will continue to be so in the years to come. When the time comes for him to give an account of his stewardship to his electors, he can face them boldly with the confidence born of high achievement.

CHEAPER FISH FOR CONSUMERS

SOME three months back there appeared in these columns details of a system adopted with consummate success in the United Provinces, India, whereby the marketing and distributing fish to consumers at a reasonably cheap price could be effected, a system which saved the fishermen from the rapacity of the middleman and the stranglehold of the profiteer. It was suggested that under proper guidance it may be adopted in Ceylon.

Elimination of Middlemen

Acting on the advice tendered by the Officer-in-Charge of Socio-Economics, a joint effort by the Fisheries Department and the Co-operative Fishing Societies, of whom there are about fifty is being made to organize a Co-operative Marketing Union with the primary object of collecting and selling fish and making this important food item available to consumers. An important factor in the set-up is that the middleman is eliminated while both producer and consumer will be benefited.

The Socio-Economic Problem

The difficulty in Ceylon is that slumps of fish occur during the season of glut and prices go down to such depths that it becomes almost impossible to find an equitable price, unless cold storage facilities are sufficiently developed to store the surplus catches and evenly to distribute over times of scarcity. Levelling of prices is also not a practicable proposition. Past experience of the Department during the war emergency in direct marketing of fish does not also encourage the

Department to launch out on such a scheme. In view of this the joint effort of the Fisheries Department and Co-operative Fishing Societies has been made. Whenever possible something would be done for the fishermen who have not been able to form Co-operative Societies.

The Main Problem

The main Socio-Economic problem in Ceylon as elsewhere in the East, is the abject poverty and chronic indebtedness of the fisherman. The fishing trade is highly complicated as the handling is done by a long chain of inter-mediaries, each of whom takes a share in the profits. This explains the great difference in price paid to the fishermen and the price demanded from the consumers. The difficulty is to secure part of these profits of the trade for the benefit of the fishermen and the trade. At present such assistance devolves almost entirely on the Government who have earmarked nearly Rs. 3,000,000 to grant loans to the fishermen. Past experience shows that such loans become partly or on the whole irrecoverable, due to the obvious fact that fishermen have no material assets and the income they derive is not even sufficient for their own expenses, not to speak of repayment of the debt.

Solution of the Problem

If only a suitable method of reserving a part of the large profits earned by middlemen could be devised, the problem of financing the down-trodden fishermen and advancing the industry with modern boats and equipment, which it badly needs, with the necessary complement of cold store and ice-plant all over the island, could be easily solved without further drain on the public purse. From available statistics it has been found that some 50,000 tons of fish are caught

(Continued on page 7)

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Youth League In Session



Chitra and Somapala Sing

INSET picture shows Ceylon's famed Chitra and Somapala singing "Isurumuniya"—their finest song-hit to the Youth Leaguers at Nugawela Camp. They happened to visit the Camp on their way elsewhere, and at the special request of Sir John Kotelawala, they obliged with a song number. As soon as the Chairman of the Youth Sessions, announced their names there was a resounding cheer from the Youths. With rapt attention they listened to "Isurumuniya" and had to oblige another "encore".

Mr. Kanti Wackwella who also happened to visit the Camp with a friend very kindly sang two numbers. The Youths' shouted for more from this melodious singer but there was no time for a prolonged session.



Top: Youth League Sinhalese Poetry Competition in full swing, presided over by Mr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis.

Left: Mr. E. L. Senanayake addressing the Kandy Sessions.

Below: The Prime Minister explains a point.



CHEAPER FISH FOR CONSUMERS

(Continued from page 6)

annually in Ceylon waters. Even if a cess of two cents on each pound, on the price of fish could be set aside, this would amount to millions of rupees. Further progress in the development of the Socio-Economic condition of the fishermen and the trade can thus be registered. It is understood a way to tackle this problem is now engaging the serious attention of the Ministry of Fisheries.

OMEGA.

UTILIZATION OF SWAMPS IN COLOMBO

(Continued from page 3)

though undoubtedly unemployed people would be working on the scheme. It is learnt that some swamps reach rock bottom one foot below grass but in some areas rock is not reached even hundred feet down. The work of estimating will take a period of the most of 120 days. It means the appointment of a Resident Manager. The equipment will cost Rs. 13,000; other materials Rs. 35,000; utilities Rs. 5,000 and the Report itself Rs. 500. There would be direct field and office costs and expenses to get out machinery.

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Colombo Port Development Shows Vision and Enterprise

THE progress made by the Colombo Port Commission during 1950-51 is remarkable. Half a century's planning to improve the facilities of the Port bore fruit on the 28th June, 1950 with the signing of the contract for the eighty-million-rupee scheme of development, which will make Colombo a modern port keyed to meet the speed and efficiency of this new age.

Construction work commenced on December 1, when the first block of the North East Breakwater Quay was laid by the Ministry of Transport Works. Work is proceeding steadily and some 350 feet of quay now appear above water-level. The progress made has been up to schedule and it is confidently expected that by the middle of next year, two alongside berths will be ready for use in this area, thus contributing considerably so faster working in the Port. Three other items of major importance in the Southern part of the Port in connection with the Scheme, which will be put in hand shortly are as follows:—

- (1) The construction of a rubble bank on the seaward side of the South West Breakwater Quay, so that full protection may be provided for the alongside berths to be built there and valuable land reclaimed for the full development of the quay in future.
- (2) A marine drive to provide the Port with a first-class thoroughfare and serve as a by-pass of the congested Port area. On the trace of the drive is being built the new Light-house in which will be installed one of the most powerful automatic electric lights in the East.
- (3) The construction of a tunnel under York Street and the linking up of the harbour railway with the main line of the C.G.R. through that tunnel, thus saving about 4½ miles of railway and increasing the speed of transfer of railway waggons from the port to the main line system.

With the completion of the development works, the Port of Colombo will not only come into line with neighbouring Eastern ports but also will be on a par with other great world ports.

A PEEP INTO THE PAST

Conditions when the Port of Colombo, was an open anchorage, were very primitive. Exactly seventy-five years ago the first stone was laid to transform it from an open roadstead into a protected harbour. It was undoubtedly known more than 2,000 years ago to the trading fleets of sea-

far nations of the then known world. Greeks, Romans, Phoenicians, Persians and Arabs, voyaging in search of the fabulous wealth of the East, must have anchored here. 'Probably no' island in the world has been more frequently mentioned by ancient travellers since the dawn of recorded history."

With the Portuguese, Dutch and British periods Colombo attained increasing prominence on the sea routes of the Orient. Records published in 1830 reveal that 130 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 20,000 made use of the open anchorage. Four decades later the number of ships calling at Colombo had increased thirteen-fold.

DO YOU KNOW

That in 1946 the nett registered tonnage of merchant ships calling at Colombo amounted to 5½ million tons.

That in 1950 tonnage was more than double at 12½ million tons.

That the trade of the Port continues to increase steadily.

That the financial position of the Port was soundly stabilised by the increased Port dues, warehouse rents and other Port charges since March, 1949.

That this increase resulted in an excess of revenue over expenditure from six lakhs in 1946-1947 to nearly Rs. 5,000,000 for the financial year 1949-50.

That with the phenomenal increase in trade now experiencing, this excess should be maintained, if not outdone in the current financial year.

That the experiment of promoting departmental engine-room personnel to posts of engine room artificers, proved very successful.

That the policy of Ceylonization was still further advanced by the appointment of a Ceylonese pilot in the service as Acting Deputy Master Attendant. He has been sent to the U.K. for a short period of specialised training.

That a scheme for training a Ceylonese to be appointed Assistant Docking and Shipping Master is under consideration by the Ministry.

That a proposal has been made for the appointment of an Assistant Master Shipwright, who will in due course take over from the present Docking and Shipping Officers the work in the Boathouse, etc.

That it is proposed to issue a booklet to all schools and colleges in an attempt to fire youngsters with enthusiasm, for technical training in the Port and abroad so that the work of Ceylonization may gradually be furthered.

JURGEN.

Bandaranaike Squirms Before Lone Questioner

THE "redoubtable" Bandaranaike showed his Achilles Heel at a meeting in Kirillapone on Saturday, the 6th, when he flew into a rage at a simple question interjected from the front row of the audience. He plainly showed the gathering that he can't tolerate questioning and wound up his speech in double-quick time.

His hurried words to his driver were: "Ikmanata palayan": In other words: "Let's beat it quick".

The question was asked by Mr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis.

Mr. Bandaranaike, who presided over the 8th Anniversary Meeting of the Kirillapone Y.M.B.A., arrived one and half hours after the meeting commenced, in time for the "Chairman's Remarks". He straightaway launched into an attack on the U.N.P. and declared that the debate now on in the country was one of the relative services rendered to the country by the Senanayakes and

Bandaranaikes. He did not deny that the Senanayakes had done some service to Ceylon, but, he declared (in a loud roar) "the Bandaranaikes also have rendered valuable service to this country."

Mr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis who was in the front row of the audience asked:

"What have the Bandaranaikes done?"

Mr. B's face underwent a transformation. He gritted his teeth, smote the table several times, got almost apoplectic and shouted: "I am glad that question was asked. My father was requested by the Governor in 1915 to stay in Nuwara Elyya, somewhat like a prisoner." (A voice: "To save him from the people").

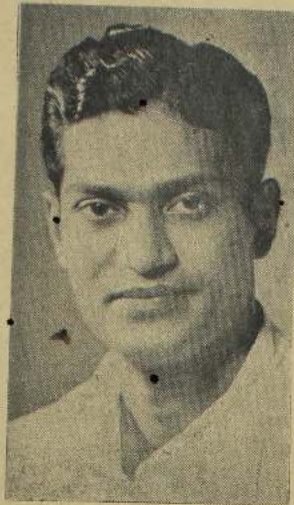
"I also, personally know that he saved several from the gallows."

This was his great reply! Soon after, he wound up with a display of bad temper, like a spoilt child.

KOTMALE FORMS U.N.P. YOUTH LEAGUE

Mr. J. D. Weerasekera Elected President

A UNITED National Party Youth League was organised under the auspices of Mr. J. D. Weerasekera at Niyangandara, on the 23rd of September, 1951, at 3 p.m. The inaugural meeting, at which about eight hundred people of the locality were present was held in the Government Sinhalese School, Niyangandara. Mr. R. D. A. Lenora and Mr. R. Amarasekera acted respectively as President and Secretary protempore.



Mr. Weerasekera

Mr. J. D. Weerasekera, Chairman, V. C. Medapane, having welcomed the members explained the purpose of the meeting. He said that Ceylon which had been under foreign domination at various times had come out of her trammels, as a result of the untiring work of a handful of her most patriotic and illustrious sons, to whom we owed a great debt of gratitude. He said that the political independence which Ceylon had won four years ago, was neither alien to nor undeserved by her. For over 2000 years she had enjoyed independence, under her rulers and when she regained her independence four years ago it was but a retrieving of what she had been robbed of. In the course of his speech he cited a few of many instances where both men and women, young and old, sacrificed themselves to the sacred cause of liberty. Therefore he said that although we won our liberty without the loss of a drop of blood, we should prize it above all other things and we should not spare our thoughts, strength or energy in preserving it. "This is all the more necessary", he observed, when we think of the political situation of the country. There were various political parties some wishing to uphold and preserve the liberty and some to reduce Lanka once more to the position of a satellite of a more powerful country. It was these latter that we should guard ourselves against. He remarked that one could be particularly happy to observe that the influence of such political parties had not yet penetrated to these parts. Therefore it was the duty of every one to help prevent the infiltration of such abominable and destructive dogmas and their vicious influence. Looking at it in this light he said that the only party at whose heart was the preservation of the independence of Lanka and the up-

liftment of the social, economic and educational conditions of her people was the United National Party. This he said is already enunciated by its careful and farsighted policy, the effects of which we were already beginning to feel. Therefore he made an earnest request of those present to help the present Government in its endeavours to achieve its end and to restore Ceylon to its right position among the other nations of the world, of whom she was one.

There were various other speakers who all deplored and disapproved of the vacillating and destructive policies of the Opposition Parties. Among the Speakers were Messrs:— M. W. Premawardhana, R. Amarasekera, A. Dissanayake, R. M. Ratnayake, L. D. S. Ratnaweera, Rev. B. Sumanasara Thero, K. Wimalaransi Thero, M. R. Sumanasara Thero, K. Sumanajothi Thero, and Mr. R. D. A. Lenora.

Following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. J. D. Weerasekera.
Joint Secys.: Messrs. M. W. Premawardhana, R. Amarasekera.

Treasurer: Mr. M. C. Abraham Appuhamy.

Committee: Messrs. K. G. Dingiribanda, U. B. Koholdeniya, P. K. Piyadasa, L. de S. Nanayakkara, L. D. S. Ratnaweera, U. Upasena, A. Dissanayake, A. Noor Mohamed, K. Segoo Mohamed, A. Ratnayake and G. S. Mahaliyadde.

WHEN KISSES BOUGHT VOTES

NOT without struggle did Ceylon women become a factor to be reckoned with in local politics but they did not have to engage in such sensations as flinging themselves in front of race horses running on the racecourse as the suffragette who flung herself in the path of the 1913 Derby runners nor did they ever find the need for a Duchess of Devonshire or her rival "the fat and fair but not 40 Madam Blubber" of the early 19th century.

Women like the Honourable Mrs. Hobart in the days of Walpole, William Pitt and Fox, played an important part in the General Elections of those times.

Over the matter of purchasing the vote of a butcher with a kiss the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire engaged in canvassing for Fox had the following verses about her:—

"Into each house your head you pop
Nor do you act the prude,
For every man salutes Your Grace

Some kiss your hand some your face
And some are rather rude."

Of remarkable energy and sprightliness was her rival who was described as "a connection of William Pitt." There was also verses about her which ran thus:—

"Tho in every street
All the voters you meet
The Duchess knows best how to court them
Yet for outlying votes
In my petticoats
I've found a way to transport them."

"So as to assist candidates", there were not only verse writers and cartoonists but also the custom of inviting persons during the period of a contest to stay at country houses in the electoral areas. On Polling Day these visitors use to place themselves round the hustings and on putting up their hands their votes were recorded. The Northampton case came up before the House of Commons on a position by the Honourable Thomas Howe and during the six weeks of inquiry 60 people concerned in the case dined daily at Spencer House, St. James.

(Continued on page 11)

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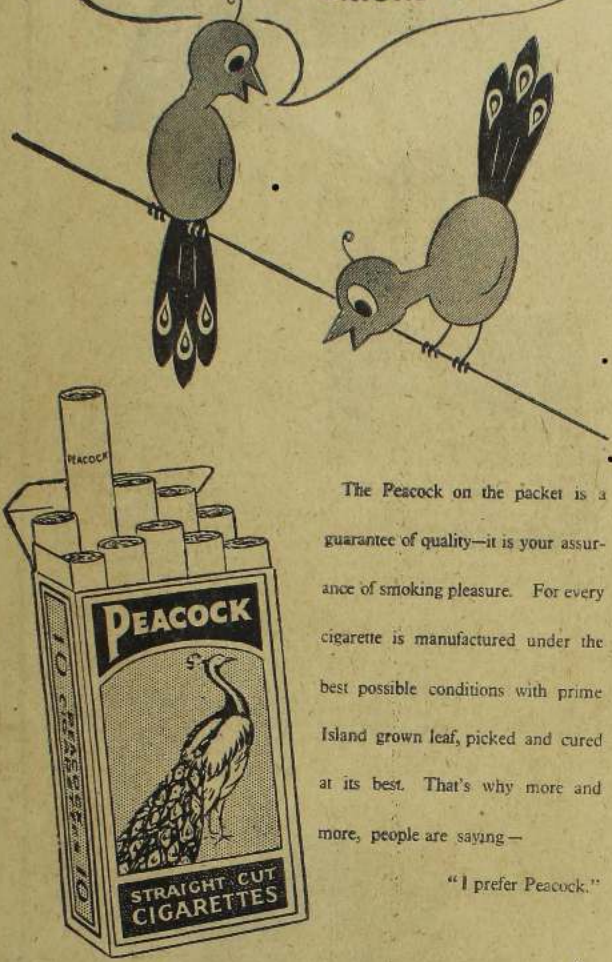
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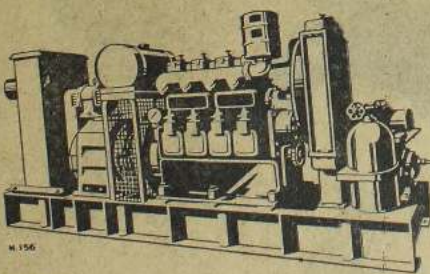
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Heirlooms of History—10

BELIGALA—ONCE REPOSITORY OF TOOTH RELIC

THAT portion of the Kandyan Kingdom called Hatara Korale (Four Korales) which now forms the northern half of the modern district of Kegalla, was once the Repository of the sacred Tooth Relic and the Bowl Relic. The Dalada Maligawa stood on the rock known as Beligala which lies in the centre of the Korales which probably derive the name therefrom. This Korale is the most western and within it are situated several places which deserve mention, such as Arandara, Dedigama (the birth place of Parakrama Bahu the Great), Wattarama and Menikkadavara (the Manicavare of Rebero). The most interesting is the curious rock called Beligala. Situated as it is, by position and nature, it obviously is the place to be selected for security in unsettled times. The district possesses many sites of interest for the historian and the antiquary. It was very important from its geographical position as a borderland or buffer state between the Kandyan and the Portuguese and the Dutch, and Beligala was an almost impregnable stronghold, inaccessible on all sides except on the north-east where the path is steep and narrow. The rock towers over the surrounding country a coign of vantage, a stronghold against invaders.

ITS LOCATION AND ORIGIN OF NAME

Beligala is situated about two miles north of the 42nd mile on the Kandy Road. Its height is about 800 to 1,000 feet. Inaccessible from all sides except on the north-east, it certainly may be fairly considered to be impregnable. The name would appear to have arisen from a fancied resemblance in the shape of the rock to a beli fruit (slime apple). The analogy of nomenclature in this district such as Alagala, Batalagala, Uvakanda, make this probable, just as the fantastic rocks in the Dewamedihatpattu of the Kurunegala district are named, after the animals they appear to resemble, viz., Etagala (elephant rock), Andagala (eel rock), Kuruminiyagala (beetle rock) etc.

Tradition has it, however, that a Brahamin travelling with a shoot of a Bo-tree rested beside a beli-tree in this village and placed the sacred sapling on a branch of the beli-tree and went to eat his rice. When he came back to remove the bowl, it was found that the sapling had grown down through the bowl and beside the tree to the ground and was firmly rooted in there. There is now neither beli nor bo-tree on the rock!

HOW THE TOOTH RELIC CAME TO BELIGALA

The heirs of Dania Kumaraya, son-in-law of a King of Dantapura in the Kalinga country, settled in the Kiraweli Pattuwa 310 A.D. and remained until the 15th century, intermarrying with the Royal race (Rajawali). Local tradition ascribes the works at Beligala to a Kalinga monarch. The princes made use of the rock as a stronghold and that when the Tooth Relic was in danger from the Tamil invasion, it was brought from its hiding place at Kotmale to Beligala. The "Mahavansa" states:—

"Not to speak of anything with regard to the battle, Vagiswara and all the other elderly priests removed beforehand from Polonnaruwa, taking the Tooth Relic and the Bowl Relic of the Teacher, came to Maya country and respectfully deposited them in a safe place at a certain spot on the Kotmale mountain. Thereafter some of the priests, Vagiswara and others seeking the protection of Lanka, with a view to secure the establishment of the religion, crossed over the great sea, greatly agitated by huge waves and went to Sola, Pandi and other countries. King Vijaya Bahu, a mine of mercy, who reigned from 1056-1111 sent his Ministers and brought

them all back from the said countries. On being informed where the relics were, the King preceded by the great assemblage of priests, went to the Kotmale mountain, accompanied by his forces. He caused great offerings to be made and with gladdened heart saw the Relic and the Bowl there and brought them to the delightful city of Dambadeniya where good people had commenced splendid decorations and festivities. The learned King after having daily made great offerings to the Relics, thought

"I will carefully prepare a permanent and safe place in such wise that hereafter when other Kings come here, these Relics may not suffer at the hands of foreign enemies."

By B. R. J. O.

Having thus thought, the chronicle continues, the King caused to be built a splendid relic-house on the top of Beligala "as beautiful as a divine mansion come down from heaven, having first fortified it around in such a way that no earthly enemies could reach it, but only celestial beings. All round it the learned King caused a monastery to be built with beautiful tanks, ponds, ambulance-halls, diurnal and nocturnal resting places, which had many palaces and courts about them. He then respectfully deposited the two Relics in the relic-house with great festivities."

The "Rajaratnakara" has the same account, but makes no mention of taking the relics to Dambadeniya.

BELIGALA TODAY

The existing remains of this historic place which were visited by R. W. Jevors of the Ceylon Civil Service in 1884, are described in detail.

The path to the summit leads to the courtyard of the dwelling of the old Korala who lives at the foot of the rock. This old man had purchased the arable land from the Crown in 1862 and had grown 'el-vi' or hill paddy thereon. Steps are hewn on the bare rock after the fashion of those on the path to Sri Pada. Halfway up there is a cave about fifty feet deep by fifteen feet wide which tradition calls a murage or guard-house placed after the fashion of those at Sigiriya. A heap of broken pillars and steps are to be seen, which appear to have been a gateway. Beyond this there is a flat space about 150 feet by 50 feet and a path leads to a sizeable area where the King's palace was situated. South of this platform is a deep but narrow ravine which has been banked up as a reservoir for water, but now dry. West of the rock is a pokuna or pond which too is dry. The rest of the area is overgrown by jungle. Above the cliff are two pokunas broken, cut in rock, one oblong in shape and the other circular which contains water. On the north-east there is a large cave but difficult to reach. At the foot of the rock on the east there remains a bund or wekanda about 20 feet high, through a breach in which a stream flows, the bed of the tank having been converted into paddy fields. This work, as well as an ancient Vihare close by, now falling into ruin, is ascribed to King Kalinga Bahu.

BELI FRUIT FULL OF TREASURE

Another tradition as recorded in the Kadalmpta regarding the origin of the name reads as follows:—

"The twenty-second division is known as the principality of Beligala. It was so called because pearls, corals, gold, silver, gems, diamonds, cat's-eyes were found in the rock caves (galgha), because of the six stone monoliths, which stood as boundary marks at the four corners of the rock, with a beli fruit carved on each; because a certain rich man obtained the land in perpetuity by giving a beli fruit full of treasure from a former King; because a beli tree grew in a crevice of the rock

(Continued on page 11)

THE POTENTIALITY OF COMMON SALT

Thirteen Million Scheme in Two Years

Another project for the industrial development of the country which has been marking time for nearly three years will be in operation within the period of the Six-Year Plan. 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.

The project is the establishment of the DDT-Caustic Soda-Chlorine factory, the basic raw material for the integrated project being common salt. In the current year's estimates a sum of Rs. 2,600,000 has been provided and for the past two or three years this sum had been earmarked for this project.

There has been some delay in the implementation of this project, because 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 that UNICEF and WHO came to the rescue with the offer of a complete plant for the manufacture of DDT in Ceylon for which chlorine was essential. Thus the difficulty was removed and the solution of the problem was assured.

The Problem Solved

It was clear that when this is accomplished, the economic utilization of a somewhat pungent and almost poisonous gas, which is a direct by-product in the chemical decomposition by electricity of brine in the manufacture of caustic soda, was going to be utilized for the manufacture of a very important and efficacious insecticide—DDT, which has played a very significant part in the improvement of the health services of this country. For the last two years there has been an acute shortage in the supplies of DDT. There was no response to the invitation for tenders. Prices had gone up as much as 300 per

cent. The offer of the UNICEF is not merely of free plant for the manufacture of this commodity but also of making available to the Government quantities of DDT at a very cheap and nominal price which is a distinctly generous gesture. This would mean that instead of importing chlorine for the manufacture of DDT at prices ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 a ton, liquid chlorine would be available from the caustic-soda project at about Rs. 500 a ton. Although Ceylon can consume as much as 600 tons of technical DDT, at no time had more than 300 tons been utilized. It has to be remembered that technical DDT is usually broken down ten times in volume and strength before sprayed or used. Therefore 600 tons would be used as 6,000 tons of commercial DDT.

Source of Raw Material

Three sources for the basic raw material (common salt) in this country are Hambantota, Palavi and Elephant Pass. Of these the last-named has been chosen as the most suitable, because there is a good road and also the railway that runs along and with very little extra expenditure spurs and loops can be introduced from the railway to the proposed site for the factory. It is also stated that as a result of the increased production of salt, there is a by-product called gypsum, which is utilized to the extent of about 10 per cent. in the manufacture of cement. If this product is available at Elephant Pass, it would become available to the cement industry at Kankasanturai. At present gypsum (calcium sulphate) is imported from Cyprus and parts of Egypt.

It is proposed to manufacture 1,500 to 1,650 tons of caustic soda. This basic and essential chemical is necessary for a number of industries, soap-making, pulping and paper manufacture, textile bleaching and acetic acid, the present consumption of liquid chlorine is something like 25 to 30 tons a year and the money going out of the country in the purchase of these essential materials is something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5,000,000, so that with the completion of the project, a saving of 50 per cent. of the total sum exported on this project on a conservative estimate may be anticipated. Thus it will be possible for the country not to be held to ransom in regard to her basic chemicals.

BIYARJAYO.

WHEN KISSES BOUGHT VOTES

(Continued from page 9)

The inquiry revealed that each candidate had polled the same number of votes and then it was decided to toss for the seat. The winner Earl Spencer, nominated a man at the time in India to take up the Earl's parliamentary duties, as he was evidently badly in need of a holiday after his experience.

"Election Expenses" then could without anything improper being alleged contain such items as:—

"12 votes away—cost of ale and not bringing them back in time to Vote—One pound, 14 shillings, 6 pence.

To 20 strong men to be at Sir Robert's meeting and make a noise 2 pounds each.

In those days when Earl Grey's Reform Bill of 1862 was described as a dangerous piece of innovation, Ministerial candidates' expenses fighting an election would be anything above 25,000 pounds which means that each of the opponents had to meet this enormous amount of expenditure with just as much or more.

The historic spendthrift election of Northampton in 1768 ruined 2 Earls—the contestants. The winner, the Earl of Spencer spent 100,000 pounds which included the cost of fighting and election petition against him. This celebrated case was just one of the numerous in which it was found

Heirlooms* of History—10

(Continued from page 10)

on the east of Beligala Palace and because there were situated all the flower gardens from which beli flowers were culled for the King. As a flower garden was laid out on a low land (deni pata) to the west of Beligala rock, there is a tract called Maldeniya."

There is no information as to the destruction of the buildings. Of course vandals in search of alleged hidden treasures must have been responsible for the destruction of the palace, etc., the bare remains of parts of the foundation only appear here and there, most of it being overgrown by jungle. It may safely be stated that catastrophe overtook this famed spot with the advent of the Portuguese whose religious fanaticism would not tolerate even a deserted Temple of the Tooth.

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State;

An hour may lay it in the dust."—

Byron

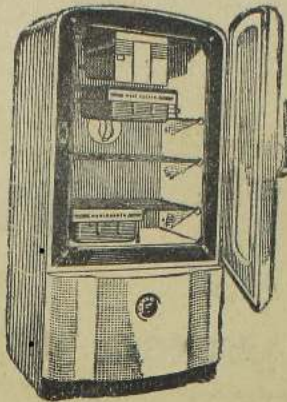
Perhaps excavations might bring to light the foundations and possibly carved moonstones, which would be interesting for "forging one of the many links of evidence as to the accuracy of the Mahavansa chronicles.

that the numbers voting actually exceeded the number of those entitled to vote.

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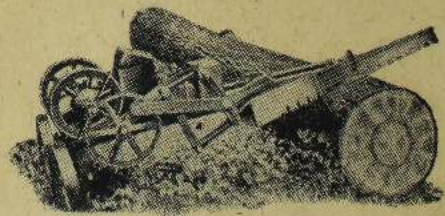
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