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U. N. P. OFFERS SOBER, CONSTRUCTIVE AND PROGRESSIVE POLICY

WHEN THE COUNTRY IS ABOUT TO GO TO THE POLLS IT IS NECESSARY TO REITERATE WHAT HAS BEEN SAID ON THE POLICY OF THE PARTY.

As the Editorial in this issue points out, we attack the Sama Samajists and Communists because we are sincerely of the opinion that their methods and tactics will ruin this Island. We offer a sober, constructive and progressive policy. It is up to the country now to register its choice.

(EDITOR).

AGRICULTURE

IN our present economic system the great mass of the people are dependent directly or indirectly on agriculture. Even so, we have to import most of our food, for which we pay by means of our principal exports of tea, rubber and coconut. In this way we are dependent for our food on the fluctuating demands of other people for our products. It is very necessary that we should reduce this dependence by increasing the supply of home-grown food. If we do so, we shall at the same time raise the standard of life not only of the cultivator, but also of those in the towns who are dependent upon him. What is more, the process of establishing industries which is mentioned in a later paragraph will require us to increase imports of machinery and other goods which will enable us to manufacture essential goods for ourselves. In order to do this we must, if we can, increase the exports of estate products and, most certainly, decrease our imports of food.

There are two ways in which we can increase food production. Firstly, by intensive and scientific cultivation of land now under cultivation in the Wet Zone, and secondly, by developing the vast areas which will be brought under cultivation in the Dry Zone. Only one-third of our country is under cultivation. Our tea, rubber, coconut and paddy constitute this cultivation which is almost entirely in the Wet Zone. The Dry Zone, therefore, affords the widest field for development and must be developed as speedily and as fully as possible.

It will be our endeavour to open up these areas by such methods, among others, as co-operative or collective farms with the use of the most modern machinery. In the year 1938, just before the War, we imported 61 million rupees' worth of foodstuffs, which can be grown here.

FISHERIES

THERE is no industry that has potentialities of greater development along profitable channels than the Fishing Industry in Ceylon. Once it is firmly established on a sound commercial and scientific basis it will provide abundant food to our under-fed masses, help to retain within the country the millions of rupees now spent on imported fish and fish products, and lead to other industries such as boat and ship-building, net-making and canning factories as well as factories for making ice, fish oil, manure, fish meal and glue and coastal and Indo-Ceylon shipping. These activities will provide employment to large numbers of the indigenous population and will solve the problem of unemployment.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

THE increase in our food production requires us to pay particular attention to the quality of our buffaloes and bullocks. Moreover, our domestic animals are themselves a valuable source of food. We have suffered severely during the War through a shortage of milk, butter, ghee and other animal products. There are many parts of the Island, especially the patnas of the Kandyan Provinces, on which food cannot be grown but which can, by suitable measures, be converted into pastures where animals can graze. Experiments in this direction have already proved their success. All these reasons make it necessary for us to improve the quality and quantity of our stock and to grow the fodder which will enable us to maintain them without excessive dependence on imported feeding-stuffs.

DISTRIBUTION

FOOD will not be grown unless the cultivator is assured of an adequate income. The State must therefore guarantee prices of essential agricultural products by regulating imports and, where necessary, operating as distributing agent. The system of distribution through Co-operative Stores is already in full operation. It needs to be developed both by a more intensive central organisation for purchasing imported as well as home-produced food and by encouraging co-operative production. In this way food can be produced by co-operative farms, purchased by a co-operative wholesale organisation, and distributed by co-operative stores, all under the control of the people themselves. This system would not produce a monopoly, however, for the individual producer, the individual wholesaler and the individual trader would not be deprived of their livelihood, and competition with co-operatives would increase the efficiency of all.

INDUSTRY

AN intensive development of agriculture such as we contemplate above would not by itself be enough to raise adequately the general standard of life of a large and rapidly growing population. Nor do we wish to be dependent as we have been in the past on the prices obtained for our estate products. It is necessary to find new avenues of employment and new sources of income by establishing industries. This involves careful planning. The first step is a survey of the raw material available both underground such as iron and on the surface such as cotton. The quantities available and the areas where they are available must be known. The industrial plants must be located where the raw material is readily avail-

able, where cheap power and adequate labour can be obtained and where transport facilities are procurable. Our industries must be classified under different heads, e.g.:-

- (a) Key industries, e.g., chemicals, machinery, tools.
- (b) Heavy industries, e.g., iron, steel.
- (c) Defence, e.g., armaments.
- (d) Public utilities, e.g., water-power, transport.
- (e) Essential consumer goods, e.g., food, salt, clothing, household goods.
- (f) Luxuries, e.g., perfumes.
- (g) Cottage industries.
- (h) Manufacture of rubber articles.

We have suffered in the past because we had no source of cheap power—no coal and no oil. We had plenty of

water-power, but it has never been harnessed. The completion of the Hydro-Electric Scheme will fill this gap and provide us with the energy which will make industries practicable.

In a small and undeveloped country like Ceylon left far behind in the industrial race, we cannot develop industrially either with local or foreign private finance, unless the State plans, initiates, subsidises and protects industrial development. Where a monopoly is needed or arises without being needed it must be under public control. Where competition is likely to be useful in the public interest, it might be encouraged, provided only that the conditions of employment, housing and working conditions are maintained at the highest possible level.

(Continued on page 3)



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Indira dear!*

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C. W. W. KANNANGARA

He Speaks with the Voice of a whole Generation

MR. KANNANGARA moves forward, ever forward, like a landslide, accompanied by crashing sounds, resting awhile and then moving again. Each move awakens the country, and cries of Battle ring from end to end. He alone remains unmoved by the fury that rages around him, and the only sign he gives of his awareness of the opposition is a cynical, mocking laugh that seems to say: "I'll fix you, I'll fix you."

Mr. Kannangara has been the driving force behind the greatest social revolution that has been effected in this country during the last three centuries. The impact of his Free Education Bill has been felt in every fibre of the national being. New life has throbbed in the land; new voices heard where the drone of a few privileged persons once held sway.

Mr. Kannangara speaks with the voice of a whole generation. "I bring to you this pearl of great price," he said, while the hack-writers of some newspapers tore their hair in a frenzy of frustrated wrath. Wherever he spoke new legions sprang from the soil and clamoured beside him. Kannangara was neither jubilant nor downcast. He had the Kipling manner of treating triumph and disaster in exactly the same way.

This is the attitude of the Olympian, and is possible only to those who are sure of their objectives and do not have to fumble their way to greatness. He had a set purpose and a fixed goal. He saw before him a people blessed with great natural gifts. He knew that behind the simplicity, the hospitality and the smile of the peasant was an old tradition mellowed by an ancient culture.

* ♦ *

HE knew the story of their lives, their yearnings, their ambitions, and their thirst for knowledge. He swept back the old, dry statistics and policies of the Department of Education. A new and a vigorous approach to the problems of the rural schools heralded the beginning of a new age.

Wherever he went he carried the gospel of Education. He found the people ready to listen to him, for in their philosophy the highest place was given to the learned and to learning. Mr. Kannangara was steeped in the

lore of his land and knew that to him had fallen the greatest responsibility that an elected Minister could have borne.

* ♦ *

WHEN he set up the Special Committee on Education, a short-sighted Press called it the "traveling circus." Much ado was made of the fact that evidence was taken in all parts of the country. Apparently, the know-alls in Colombo would have been satisfied if they had been consulted and the country ignored. Mr. Kannangara, was, and ever will be, a democrat. He does not believe in lip-service to democracy nor in that species of intellectual hypocrisy which enables a Fascist to don the cloak of Socialism.

The Committee's Report was a very learned document and a very important contribution to the thought of our country. But Mr. Kannangara was not content with academic thinking. He is a practical man, a realist, conscious of the hunger of the masses for enlightenment and literacy. Thus it came about that he threw a bomb into the midst of a very sedate group of educationists. Let the country have free education, he suggested. At first the members of the Committee consented. They signed the report, for they were men who had sat round Committee Tables for a good half of their lives and they knew that reports usually end up in someone's files in some office in the Secretariat. They did not take into account the dynamic qualities of the Chairman of the Committee, the Minister for Education.

* ♦ *

MR. KANNANGARA has been attacked more vigorously than any other Minister. I have heard people call him the anti-Christ. People say that Mr. Kannangara is determined to deal a death blow to all Christian schools. That is why even the Christian clergy gathered in force against him. There was so much confusion and so much prejudice that the issues at stake were obscured.

Some of the more fierce of the antagonists had not even read the Bill or the Amending Ordinance over which they poured such venom. They refused to see the problem in its entirety. Mr. Kannangara planned for the "submerged tenth" of our people—those who never would have seen the light of literacy unless free and universal education on national lines had been provided

under the aegis of the State. His critics were thinking of their little world of English Educated Ceylonese whose capacity to understand the ethos of the nation to which they belonged was strictly limited by the hot-house culture that had produced them.

It did not appear to trouble the people who attacked Mr. Kannangara that nearly four million people, in whose name the Government was being carried on, and for whom a democratic system of government had been introduced, had a right to insist on the view of the majority being upheld in the people's assembly. He had to face the plain issue that the old system of government of the people by a small group representing less than two per cent. of the population, had been cast aside. Even today, the two per cent. who are illiterate in the vernaculars but able to read, write and speak English with

average (and often less than average) ability fill the offices in the public service, own the larger mass of private property, and directly or indirectly govern the country.

Mr. Kannangara's strength lay in his reliance on the people's judgment. He was the "people's Minister." He gave utterance to the thoughts and aspirations of a whole nation. He fulfilled the trust that his people had reposed in him. Many lesser men sheltered under the banner of "free education" and addressed meetings all over the country. He welcomed or ignored them as he pleased. He knew enough of the game of politics to know of such fair-weather friends. He goes on undeterred towards his goal, and when his life's work is done and a new generation takes up the torch from his then feeble hands, Lanka will have become the model for the rest of the human world.

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U. N. P. Offers Constructive Policy . . .

(Continued from page 1)

SCIENTIFIC STAFF

A FULLY equipped scientific staff, embracing technical, engineering, and chemical branches must be created. Men must be trained now, sent abroad and equipped, to advise and train others.

PLANNED PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

OUR agriculture and industry will then be planned; planned under the aegis of the State to produce adequate food, clothing and other necessities of life. The distribution of these to the consumer must also be planned so that the people obtain equitably what is produced.

LABOUR

IT is our project to secure land for the landless and work for the workless. The State shall safeguard the interests of industrial and agricultural workers, and shall secure for them by suitable legislation, a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen and protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment. Legislation regulating immigration and the employment of non-Ceylonese will be introduced.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

IT is our object to achieve the fullest as well as the most efficient measure of Local Self-Government. On the one hand the State is prepared to give all legitimate assistance to Local Authorities, financial and otherwise, that may be needed; on the other hand the supervision and controls necessary for efficient functioning must be devised. The State will be primarily responsible for such services as housing and water supply, which have a national importance. Our goal in these two services will be healthy houses and pure water for all.

HEALTH

THE establishment of a healthy nation is one of the fundamental requirements not only from the point of view of the individual but from the point of view of the nation also. A

nation that is debilitated by disease cannot achieve the standard of production which will allow the people to live a happy life. Much of the disease in the Island is due to the malnutrition which arises from poverty. A low standard of health is therefore associated with a low standard of living, and the attack must be made in both directions.

Modern methods of control would enable the commoner diseases, especially malaria and hookworm to be stamped out. Adequate water supplies and systems of sewage disposal would reduce many other diseases to a minimum. A complete health service must also be established so that every person who needs treatment can obtain it readily and freely.

EDUCATION

THE State Council has already adopted a series of reforms which will, when they have been fully worked out, provide a complete educational system on national lines. The distinction between English schools and Vernacular schools will be abolished and in future the varieties of schools will depend not on language or the wealth of parents, but the capacities of children and the careers that they are likely to follow. All education, including University and Technical education, is already free and means must be found for making certain that every child, without reference to wealth or class, may be enabled to have the highest education of which he is capable. These basic principles of our new educational system must not be abandoned, but must be fully worked out by providing the schools, the teachers and the equipment needed to implement them. Part of the process will consist in so developing the national languages that they can be used for all types of education, even the most technical and scientific, and become not merely the medium of education but the medium of administration in all its branches.

DRAMA, ART AND LITERATURE

THE State must encourage Drama, Art and Literature. Theatres and Art Galleries must be built and remuneration given to deserving artists and authors.

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Unparliamentary?

IS the word "infamous" unparliamentary? I recently read a list of banned words but "infamous" was not in it. Mr. E. W. Perera, I remember, in a Legislative Council session of March, 1923, described a memorial as "that secret, infamous, communal memorandum."

The Governor: "I must call upon the Honourable Member to withdraw at once the word 'infamous.' It is a most unparliamentary expression, Sir."

Mr. E. W. Perera withdrew, but when Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan quoted this phrase of Mr. Perera, he rose to a point of order: "The Chair called me to order for using that word, and the same word is now used by the Honourable Member."

The Governor: "I am not quite certain of that. The Honourable the Nominated Tamil Member is merely quoting what the Honourable Member has said."

Mr. E. W. Perera: "I submit not, Sir."

The Governor: "I think so."

Mr. Perera in Reply

BUT the last word of the above passage-at-arms was with Mr. Perera. To the Governor he said: "I should ask Your Excellency to allow me the same latitude as Your Excellency allowed the Honourable Knight when

dealing with the remarks he made.

"I quite understand the feeling of Your Excellency towards the Honourable Member as the senior member of the House—that he should not be lightly pulled up. At the same time there are occasions and there are limits."

To Sir Ponnambalam he thrust the following words: "He (Sir Ponnambalam) paid me the compliment of saying that I was a double-dyed edition of himself. I quite appreciate the compliment but I rather think I am not so ambitious!"

"He said a great deal about fools, and this assembly not suffering fools gladly within its walls; but I do not know whether that dictum would be altogether accepted by this House!"

Up-country Rocks

"The scenery is fine you say," when the Diesel takes you on its journey up-country. But have you ever known how many historic rocks you have been passing. There are several in the multitude of rocks and hills you pass by.

A link with the Duke of Wellington is the "Duke's Nose." Its shape indicates the feature of this historic personality. A high peak rising abruptly and with a square summit shaped like a huge book is popularly known as "Bible Rock." Perhaps the best known is "Sensation Rock."

Then, of course, there is Nature's memorial tablet to Ceylon's greatest bandit of all time—Sardiel. It was his stronghold, from which he baffled many attempts to trap him.

un.p.

Friday, July 25th, 1947

WHY VOTE?

WHEN we attack the Sama Samajists and the Communists we do not attack individuals but their creed, their political faith, their ideology. We do not stop at pointing out the horrors that will descend on this Island under a Marxist revolutionary government. We offer a practical, constructive policy of national development following closely upon the programmes of development that have already been adopted.

Let us briefly consider the background against which our present political situation is to be judged. Your vote must be cast with all solemnity, and with a realisation of the issues that are involved. It will, therefore, be important for you to remember that the United National Party stands by Socialist principles of good and just government. Our Manifesto and the declarations of our Party leaders are irrevocable, and give the lie to the malicious libel that the U.N.P. is a Capitalist Caucus, gathered in strength to protect money and vested interest. We differ widely, however, from the Marxists and the madness that has possessed them. We love our country too dearly to wish to plunge it into a state of anarchy. We love our countrymen too sincerely to wish to allow thousands of aliens to flock in here and take the bread from the mouths of our workers. We are too mindful of the lessons of history to plunge our country into anarchy and civil war in the blind faith that some theory in a text-book on Marxism will be proved by the sequel.

There may be some who may be indifferent to the result of the forthcoming battle of the Polls. Their attitude is the result of the lazy mind which refuses to face a problem squarely and come to a decision one way or the other. It is not possible for all people to think alike: indeed we should discourage such a state of affairs in any country in the world, for it can only end in the regimentation of the human mind. It may be that in a Marxist state where the Dictatorship of the working class suppresses any opinion contrary to its own expressed creed, there is no attempt to think outside the narrow limits of the Communist policy. The impulse to freedom inherent in the cultured human being is too strongly developed to tolerate such an affliction.

The United National Party is pledged to protect the sanctity of intellectual freedom. We therefore appeal to the country to consider the importance of

WHAT WE NEED IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT

THE new Parliament provides for government by a Party strong enough to form a Cabinet and keep it in power for a reasonable period.

What kind of a Party should that be in a country like Ceylon where there is not one race but several races living side by side? Surely it must be a Party which is non-communal. Anyone who thinks on communal lines, whether he is a Sinhalese, a Tamil, a Moor, a Malay, a Burgher or an European is guilty of a grave crime against the nation. Communal politics will lead to national suicide. Therefore it is vital that we should not merely pay lip-service to communal unity but give practical demonstration of our desire for such unity by having a Party which embraces all the communities.

For the first time in the history of Lanka we have a Party—the United National Party—with a reasonable chance of dealing a death-blow to communalism.

Those of us who are prepared to put the country before personalities will therefore throw in everything we can to preserve the unity that has been achieved by the formation of this Party.

I, as Chairman of the Propaganda Committee of the United National Party

the General Election. Ceylon has thus far escaped the fate which has overtaken the unfortunate people of the countries dominated by Stalin and his coterie of followers and will therefore have the freedom to vote or not as the people may decide.

The future of our country is at stake. No one who has a vote can be honestly patriotic if he or she does not vote. Those who imagine that one vote can hardly affect the final result lose sight of the fact that a General Election is the one occasion in several years when the individual can give practical expression to his or her sense of social responsibility. We have great faith in the high sense of public duty which inspires the people of our land. Such a sensibility cannot be unaffected by the events of our times. We appeal to our people to VOTE, not inevitably and necessarily for the U.N.P.—but for the Party candidates put forward by a Party which can deliver the goods.

We claim that our Party is the best answer to the needs of the country. We claim that our Policy and Programme will bring ordered progress. We claim that our Party leadership is strong and capable and sincere, composed as it is of men who have obtained for our people Free Education, Free Medical Services, Minimum Wages, the Shop Act, the Wages Boards, a hundred other progressive measures and Dominion Status.

By
Col. J. L. Kotelawela

solemnly declare that we are opposed to any form of communalism. The Party opposes all attempts to bolster up any other cry or creed.

The U.N.P. is pledged to see that every community shall have justice and equal opportunities with the rest. That pledge was given in all sincerity and no deviation from the high principles which guided us will find Party support or concurrence.

A PART from the normal provisions of the Soulbury Constitution, the Leader, Mr. Senanayake, has obtained for us a definite guarantee of Dominion Status for this country.

Already the constitutional changes necessary are being examined.

BY FEBRUARY, 1948, WE SHALL BE A DOMINION.

The price of freedom is not lightly paid. We need to watch our step. We cannot behave like the proverbial

bull in a China shop. We have to be circumspect. We need statesmen, not merely politicians. Someone has said that a politician is one who only thinks of tomorrow but a statesman is one who thinks of the next generation. It is that long-term view that is necessary.

THE next five years may well be the most important period in the life of our country. We have won a great measure of freedom. We must make the country stable and lay a foundation for the future. Every reasonable person will agree that we cannot afford to let the country slide either to a state of chaos—which is inevitable if Marxists are returned—or into a state of internecine conflict—which is inevitable if communalists are returned.

The only Party that can bring stable, progressive, planned development is the United National Party.

I know that there are some people who call our Party by other names. I have heard the letters "U.N.P." twisted to read "Until the New Parliament." This is at best a clever pun. Even if there is anything in the fear that our Party may break up after the election let me assure the country that those of us who founded it will not be intimidated by anyone. We have made solemn pledges to the country and we shall keep them whatever the cost.

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PROBLEMS FACING THE INDIA OF TOMORROW

By

(Our special SCorrespondent in Calcutta)

THE division of India is bound to be a difficult and complicated business and the problems created by H.M.G.'s plan entailing partition of the country are not easy of solution, but the future is not without promise if Hindu and Muslim leaders handle the situation with statesmanship. The essential thing is that division should take place with the greatest common measure of goodwill so that the country may be afforded an opportunity of developing in peace.

The Mountbatten Plan has written the last chapter in the history of British suzerainty over India. According to our political leanings, sympathies and affiliations, we can say a lot of things—League intransigence has triumphed, Congress leadership has lamentably failed, the Tories and their stooges have been too clever, and so on—but that will serve no useful purpose and will not undo what has happened.

India's unity, political and administrative, welded together by a hundred years or more of British rule, has vanished. You can no more get away from that fact than you can from an earthquake or the bomb atomic.

The question which practical men and women must ask themselves is whether the inevitable division is to be marked by further strife and bitterness or by a measure of goodwill and practical sense. This question assumes considerable importance from the point of view of the momentous problems that have to be solved as soon as the boundaries of the two States have been defined.

DISINTEGRATION

MR. ERNEST BEVIN, Britain's Foreign Secretary, in a recent address to the Foreign Press Association in London, overdrew the picture of Britain's achievements in India. He claimed that Britons "have worked up to a point of handing over this great concern, including the independent States, without a civil war and as a going concern."

Is Britain really handing over India as a going concern. The great achievement of British rule was to weld India into a political and economic unit covering both British India and the Indian States. By declining to transfer paramountcy, the British are aiding and abetting the disintegration of the country by making it possible for the Indian States to claim sovereign independence. Thus, the successor Governments of India have been saddled with the difficult task of dealing individually with hundreds of States in an attempt to fit them once again into the jig-saw puzzle of India's fabric.

The British have with justification boasted of having given India competent administrative services. The Interim Government offered to take them over, but the Secretary of State decided to disband them. The Indian Army, a great unifying factor, is to be divided on territorial lines. The financial

strength of India, which largely depends on the availability of sterling balances for the country's programme of economic rehabilitation, has been put in jeopardy by the recent statement of Dr. Dalton regarding the scaling down of British liabilities to India.

It can hardly be claimed, therefore, that Britain is handing over to a successor Government or Governments as a "going concern." The concern is being broken up; its strength, morally and otherwise, is being weakened.

A QUESTION OF TIME

THE task devolving on Indian statesmanship with regard to the independent sovereignties that may establish themselves throughout the land is to reduce their number to the barest minimum. The Indian States are in the forefront of this problem. It is obvious that some will align themselves with Pakistan and others with what is popularly labelled as Hindustan.

The problem that really causes concern is that of those States which are intending to assume a sovereign status. How are they to be weaned from their purpose? The way does not lie through threats or coercion; rather must the fear of interference in their internal affairs be removed from the minds of the Indian Princes. After that, faith in the curative properties of time and patience are essential.

The strong wind of democracy is blowing all over India today and it is only a question of a few years before the feudal autocracy in which some States still indulge will give place to constitutional forms of government. What hope of survival can these little islands of autocracy have in the midst of the vast expanse of free Governments surrounding them on every side?

The independent existence of the smaller States is bound to disappear. It may be presumed that within a measurable distance of time, no Indian State can or will want to remain outside one or the other of the two projected Federal Unions. Geography will dictate most their choice.

FUTURE PROMISING

THE outlook before India is far from pessimistic. If anything, the future has much promise, but a great deal will depend on the maintenance of industrial and political peace within the Union (Hindustan) and friendly relations with Pakistan. Men of vision and understanding on both sides are needed to achieve these ends.

While the struggle for freedom was on, platform oratory and Press and political agitation had a place, but in the New India of tomorrow, the need will be for men with a practical outlook and a clear grasp of the essentials of good government and fair administration.

Political and economic theories will have to give way to a sense of realism, and if the energies of every section of the people are harnessed in the service of the State, India can go forward with confidence to the achievement of her destiny.

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SPORTS

Commentary

COVER-POINT

ONCE again I make racing the lead story of this summary but, frankly, I must admit that the second day of the C.T.C. July Meeting was as nondescript in the result as it was on paper. The drabness of a dull afternoon was relieved only twice. The first time was when Cosy Corner proved that he was a Cup horse in the making, if not a ready-made Cup winner, when he lived up to his Bombay form and won the Chilaw Plate.

A handsome black gelding by Fair Haven, Cosy Corner had a lot of leeway to make up along the back stretch but once in the straight he was, I think, going well within himself, so much so that the official verdict of a head victory was rather flattering to the runner-up, Cottage Creek.

Perhaps even more promising than Cosy Corner's debut was the victory of the younger Kunj Lata in the Gampaha Plate for class two horses. This three-year-old mare by Pappageno, who won the Manchester November Handicap some years back, looks to me to be a smasher. A big mare, not too heavily built, she was none too well away off the worst of a series of poor starts but two furlongs out, when Roger Eude gave her her head, it was apparent that she had the race in safe keeping. The bottom-weight Prince Vijaya, who is by the Irish Derby winner Museum, ran stoutly over the last bit but Clair de Lune, with every chance in the race early on, was packing up at the end and only just saved place money.

The winners of two divisions of the Harbour Plate should not be in class three much longer. Ladysmith showed that even Profile might have been hard pressed the previous week to claim victory had Sir Ernest de Silva's mare not been the principle suffered in a false start.

Jockey Rook had only to shake her up to have the race won at the distance. Silver Prince took a lot out of himself by his antics before the start but I doubt whether he would have come any closer to the winner, even if he had been better behaved.

Unaccountably thrown into the second division after finishing fourth the previous week in the higher section, the waler La Nuff allowed Black Girl and Lady Rem to lead on sufferance till the distance, where he came through on the outside to emphasise her good fortune.

The Arab races were the drabdest of the lot. In a false run race Qumar Adnan beat a stable mate in Miss Irene to start the day's proceedings with a mild upset. Mosul followed to give Eude his second successive win at the expense of a tiring top-weight, Najih al Hawa. Sahara was made one of the best legs to stand on in the senior division of the Kosgama Plate but Eude once again saw to it that the favourite, on whom incidentally apprentice Jockey Wijesinghe made too much use too far out, had to be content with second place. In the last race of the day Chippy Dust, running out of his distance, trailed a field of four till the turn for home and then came through to win comfortably.

So much for the actual racing. No summary, however brief, would be complete without attention being drawn to the inadequate tote arrangements which again failed to cater for even the com-

paratively small crowd present. The absence of an indicator board in the main enclosure and the paucity of pay-out windows gave cause for complaint. The starting, too, left room for improvement. In spite of the wet weather on the Friday before the meet, the track stood up to its work and for this we must be thankful to the awareness of clerk of the course, H. P. Olney, and the probationary Stipendiary steward, Conrad Ephraums, who must be knowing every blade of grass on the course by now.

Whilst still on the subject of racing I must make passing reference to the Eclipse Stakes run last Friday at Sandown Park. The race was won by the Aga Khan's Migoli, who now looks to be a sound bet for the St. Leger. Tudor Minstrel, backed down to odds on, blew up after a mile and clearly showed that staying is NOT his forte.

SO much for racing. I did have hopes that the rugger match last Friday between the two leading Colombo Clubs, the C.H. and F.C. and the C.R. and F.C. would have made a splash in the news. I was one of many who braved the weather to witness what I hoped would be a Titanic struggle but I came away disillusioned.

The Ceylonese team gave a disappointing exhibition. They missed passes; they kicked badly and they lacked team work. The C.H. and F.C., on the other hand, played well to a man. The greasy ball had no terrors for them and the kicking to touch of their back was a treat to watch. The C.R. and F.C. will have to improve beyond recognition if they are to reverse the verdict in the return match.

LAST week's County Cricket was noteworthy for two outstanding individual performances. The first was Bill Edrich's magnificent double century in his first match as an amateur. The Lord's crowd must have gone into ecstasies when Edrich and Compton were belabouring the Leicester attack to the tune of nearly two runs a minute. Edrich must be very near his 2,000 runs and it is on the cards that even Hayward's all-time record of 3,500 odd in one season may go by the board.

The other highlight of the week was Vivian Smith's grand bowling performance for South Africa against Derbyshire. He followed up a bag of seven wickets in the first innings with a sensational analysis of 6 wickets for 1 run in 5 overs, including the hat-trick. With Smith in such a fiendish mood it was not surprising that Derbyshire collapsed for 33, the smallest total of the season, but the South Africans had more than one fight before claiming full points after losing 7 wickets for 60 or 70 runs.

THE Selectors have brought in some new blood into the England team for the 4th Test which starts at Leeds on Saturday. They have dropped the fast bowler Gladwin and the spin bowler Hollies and have taken, in their place, Butler of Nottinghamshire, and the left arm spin bowler, Young.

In case Hutton, who is suffering from a chill is unable to take the field, Robertson of Middlesex will open with Washbrook. Personally, I would have thought that, if Hutton is not fit to play Place of Lancashire would have been an ideal partner for his team-mate, Washbrook, but the Selectors, in their wisdom have made Place 12th man.

As I have said more than once, England needs new bowlers, with sting and venom, and new batsmen capable of using their feet, if they are to build up a team which will have even the remotest chance of wresting the Ashes from Australia next year.

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Bombay Paper Article from Colombo Correspondent

THE following article is taken from "The New Spark" published in Bombay. It is an article sent by the "Colombo Correspondent" of the Bolshevik Leninist Party of India, on the recent abortive strike. The "New Spark" is the organ of the B. L. P. I.

A great strike action in Ceylon, which at its peak early in June drew over 4,000 workers and white collar employees into the streets, has ended after four weeks, in defeat.

"Strike leaders N. M. Perera and Co. so far forgot themselves as to call for 'An Interim Government of Honest Men,' oblivious of the real aims of the strike (Trade Union rights for Government servants, higher wages, no dismissals) and the consciousness of the strikes themselves.

"But by the second week of June, the rot set in. Demoralised by the barrage of Press propaganda, organisationally not prepared for a long drawn out struggle, confused by the silly 'political' slogans given by the N.M. camp, and still more by the failure of the latter's grandiose promises to materialise ('Not a wheel will turn in Ceylon tomorrow')—every transport worker will come out, etc.), the clerks gave up the struggle and returned crestfallen to their desks, leaving the huge sections of Government workers who came out in their support stranded.

"Within a week, the Government workers in turned tropped sack, defying

the Government's ultimatum only for three days, and without even the hope of avoiding victimisation. Hundreds of militants have been interdicted.

"Finally, on the 19th of June, what was left of the strike was called off by the belatedly formed Joint Committee.

CAUSES OF DEBACLE

"Why was the debacle so swift?

"Because despite the sweep of the strike, and the militancy of the workers no section was either psychologically or organisationally prepared for a long-drawn out struggle. Party Boss Trade Unionism and sectarianism showed all their weakness at the critical moments. Dazzled by the spectacular and quick success of last October's strike action, when Government capitulated without a fight, placing their confidence in leaders like N. M. Perera (who were content to bask in this prestige, hoped for another quick victory, and neglected all tasks of patient organisation), the working class were not ready for the stiff opposition put up, had not the organisational strength to hold out. Militancy plus the prestige of leaders did not add up to victory!

"Throughout the strike the Bolshevik-Leninists, despite sectarian attempts to shut them out, were actively in the struggle. They participated mainly in the Whitecollar and Government Workers Trade Union Federation Sectors of the strike, making every endeavour through leaflets and their speeches to sustain morale and to achieve co-ordinated action.

"On the platform of the Government Workers Trade Union Federation and the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, at 'strikers' meetings and meetings protesting against repressive measures, Comrades Colvin R. de Silva, Bernard Soyza, Doric de Souza and Selina Perera while avoiding sectarian stupidities of N.M. and Co., placed before the masses the real issues involved. The sectarianism, adventurism and irresponsibility of the dissident Sama Samajists (split-away group from the B.L.P.I.) played no small part in the defeat.

"They hoped for a 'short, swift, and overwhelming action' that could 'win victory in two weeks'; certain in their own minds that it was a 'political general strike', and that any and every section of workers would come out at their call.

"The silly satyagraha carried out by Philip Gunawardena to force the apathetic bus workers to come out was a disastrous failure; jealous of preserving their own prestige even at the cost of weakening the strike, the camp of N.M. Perera and Co. have a great deal to

answer for to the working class.

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"They sought to impose their own fantastic Party slogans on the strike. They opposed forming a Joint Committee as long as they hoped to monopolise the leadership of the strike. They were forced to form the Joint Committee only belatedly, after the clerks went back. Despite the opposition of the more realistic Stalinist C.T.U.F., they kept Comrade Colvin de Silva and the Bolshevik-Leninists out of the Joint Committee and even prevented them from speaking on platforms at Price Park at the critical stage when the sustaining of morale was sorely needed, although the strikers wanted them to speak. Finally, they sought to by-pass the Joint Committee whenever they thought it possible to snatch some concessions on their own. It was the failure of these repeated efforts which finally broke the strike, i.e., N. M. Perera's failure to win terms in his unauthorised interview with Port Commission Chief Hernu, and in his negotiations with the Engineering bosses.

"Their most disgraceful action in the strike was the carefully engineered assault on the Trotskyists at Price Park for distributing a leaflet calling for a REAL UNITED FRONT as the only road to victory."

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