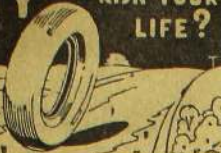



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U.N.P. SHOULD BE SOCIALIST PARTY

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO M. P. AND SENATOR AT KEGALLA

A PUBLIC reception to Mr. N. H. Keerthiratne and Senator Winston Wickremasingha of Kegalla was organised by the Kegalla Branch of the U.N.P. Youth League last week, presided over by Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis.

Senator Wickremasingha said that he was happy to serve the people of Kegalla, and as a Senator he would do all he could, in co-operation with the Member of Parliament for

the area, Mr. Keerthiratne. The honour done to him was not in consideration of his own personal political achievements, but was a recognition of the importance of the people of Kegalla. He considered himself a servant of the people of Kegalla and through them of the people of Lanka, and he looked forward to rendering that service expected of him with earnest affection for them all.

LAKHS SPENT ON KEGALLA

Mr. Keerthiratne said that he was touched by the affection of the people who had gathered there in such numbers. He had always tried to serve them to the best of his ability and had never hesitated to be with them in all their needs. He was happy to say that the U.N.P. Government had already done a great deal for that constituency. Work valued at several millions had been started, some of which had already been completed.

That was not all. There were several more big projects to be started, one of which was a four-lakh scheme for a hospital for the area. Roads, hospitals, dispensaries, post offices and schools were coming up fast in Kegalla and he would see to it that every attention was paid to the needs of the area.

He would be glad if U.N.P. branches and Youth Leagues were formed in all the villages so that through them the general needs of the people could be brought to his notice, as the M.P. for Kegalla, so that he would be able to impress on the Government that those were the demands and needs of the people which must be satisfied.

Mr. Keerthiratne appealed to his electors to write to him pointing out the various public matters which required his attention and he would promptly look into them. He could not promise to do everything that was asked of him, for among the

requests there might be some things which might take time and others that might be impossible. Whatever was possible, however, would promptly be done.

REASON FOR LEFT ROUT

Mr. Bodhipala Waidyasekera said that the rout of the Sama Samajists was due to their greed for power. Each section of the Left-wing in Ceylon had long ago deviated from the goal of working-class solidarity and had been preoccupied by internecine conflicts. These conflicts were due to their desire to eliminate all other parties and to emerge as the single group dominating the working class. Left-wing unity was impossible of achievement in Ceylon so far as the present leadership was concerned. Each of the Left-wing leaders considered all other Left-wing leaders to be more dangerous enemies than the U.N.P.

Mr. Bandaranaike's "slippery" party had tried to hoodwink all the Left leaders and use them for Mr. Bandaranaike's design for power. These were the real causes of the Left-wing rout, and it was a shame to see that the Leftists imagined they could fool the people with fairy stories about ballot papers.

He urged the people to consider their M.P.s and Ministers as servants of the people. An M.P. or Minister was not the boss of the people—he was their servant, and as such the people must get useful work out of them. Going to them for personal favours, certificates, jobs, transfers and such things was a crime against the whole country. He personally knew that the best part of the working day of a politician in Ceylon was wasted on interviewing 20 to 30 people, all of whom came to get such small personal favours. Such things wasted the time of the politicians and prevented them from attending to important public matters like the building of roads, bridges, schools, dispensaries, etc.

Mr. Nimal Rohana made a stirring appeal to the youth of the country to remember that they were the descendants of a proud and warlike ancestry which had for centuries fought to keep Lanka free. It was the duty of the youth of the country to be ready to defend that freedom. The Father of the Youth League, Sir John Kotelawala, had, at a recent meeting, declared that the elders were willing to hand over the country to the youth of Ceylon. That was a great gesture of humility by Ceylon's senior Cabinet Minister and the greatest politician living today. It also indicated a strong faith in the people and particularly in the youth of Ceylon.

Mr. Wimalanath Dissanayake, Secretary of the Youth League, Kegalla, welcomed and thanked the speakers from Colombo. He said

that the people of Kegalla wanted that meeting presided over by the young leader from Kotte who had amazed the country by getting 11,000 votes against the leader of the toughs in the opposition parties. The All-Ceylon Youth League was proud to have such a fearless and capable leader and an orator who was second to none in Ceylon today.

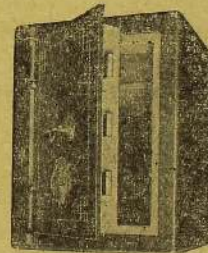
Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis, speaking from the Chair, said that he was always happy to come to Kegalla because he knew what a patriotic and fearless people they were. He said that Mr. Keerthiratne, their M.P., had already won recognition by being appointed a Parliamentary Secretary. Those who knew Mr. Keerthiratne had no doubt that he would one day rise to

(Continued on page 3)

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BUDGET DEBATE BEGUN

THE debate on the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill began on Tuesday and continues till Wednesday, the 30th instant, the allotted seven days including Monday and excluding Saturday and Sunday. The House begins sittings from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. On the seventh allotted day, unless the debate has terminated earlier, a division will be taken at 8 p.m. and the Bill will be referred to a Committee of the whole House. The next six days will be taken up for the preparations of amendments. The Appropriation Bill will, thereupon be considered in a Committee of the whole House for twelve allotted days beginning on August 4, including Mondays and excluding Saturdays and Sundays. During the Budget debate, the Speaker will permit fifty minutes each day for Sinhalese speeches.

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The People of Ceylon and their Politics

THE lovely island of Ceylon, which had been a British Crown Colony since the 18th century, could have become completely independent in 1948 if its political class had so decided. In the vast, comprehensive arrangements which followed quickly upon the mission of Lord Mountbatten to India in the spring of 1947, the whole of the 19th century Indian Empire was liquidated. Burma, or the Burmese nationalists who spoke for Burma, decided upon complete independence. India herself, like the truncated Moslem state of Pakistan, left the ultimate decision for a future date, and has in 1949 formulated a new concept, that of an independent Republic as a free member of the British Commonwealth. Ceylon alone, of these once imperial territories, has firmly chosen Dominion Status and apparently intends to remain there. Ceylon has an inherited, congenital and still quite lively fear of India.

This fear is ancient indeed: most of Ceylon history consists of stories of invasions from India. The Ramayana, second in antiquity only to the Mahabharata, is the mythological and poetic narrative of a war in which the hero and god Rama made war upon the wicked Ravana, king of Lanka, to rescue his abducted wife, Sita. For a thousand years, more or less, the Sinhalese kings kept their capital at Anuradhapura or Polonnaruwa and fought off invading princes from South India. There were 140 years of Portuguese misgovernment and exploitation, followed by the same period of Dutch rule, before the advent of the British at the end of the 18th century, but at no time even during these periods of European domination did the Sinhalese forget their fear of India.

In modern times it revived for economic reasons. The native races of

Ceylon, whether low-country Sinhalese or Kandyan Sinhalese, are not pre-eminently disposed to hard labour, neither their temperament, climate nor economic necessity has historically driven them in that direction. It became convenient for the Europeans, therefore, to import South Indian workers into the island for the exploitation of the great agricultural enterprises, first of coffee, then of tea and then of rubber.

The new India has emerged from the turmoil of 1947-1948 with a prestige which, in spite of numerous calamities, stands very high indeed in Asia. There is an Indian nationalism not expressed by the government of India itself but noticeable in the other currents of life, which has visibly expansionist tendencies. This is what disturbs some of India's neighbours. Ceylon, in particular.

These considerations all came into play during 1949 with respect to two conferences called by Pandit Nehru in Delhi. The first was the Asian Conference on Indonesia, in which countries all the way from Egypt to the Philippines were included.

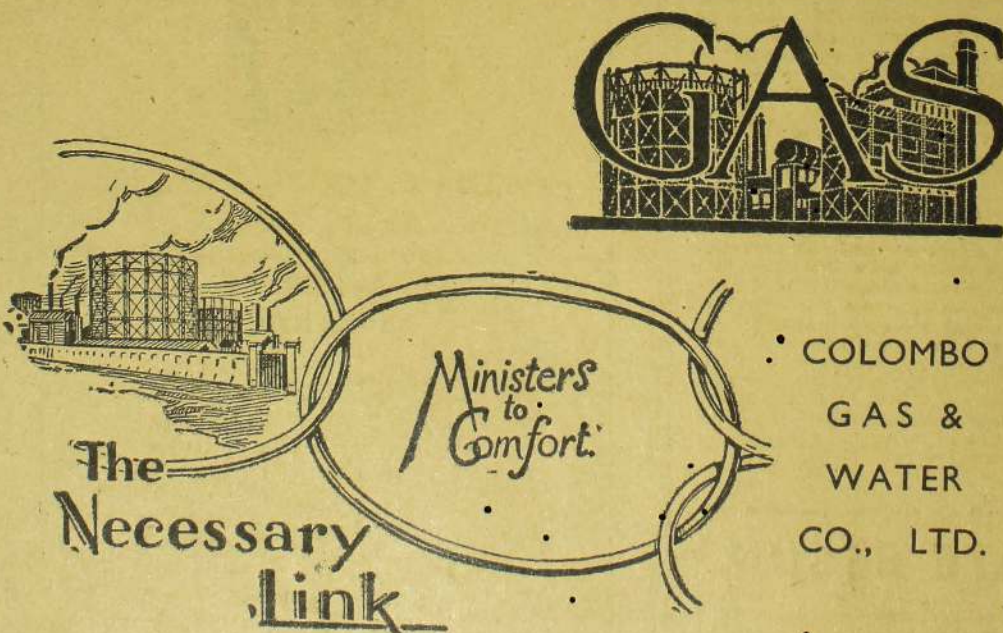
In the progression of these events it was noticeable that Ceylon had a cool, or perhaps even chilly, attitude towards any initiative taken by the Government of India. More than anything else, the idea that the Delhi formation might be made permanent in some degree or respect with a consultative apparatus at Lake Success or at Delhi itself, was ill-received at Colombo. The able Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Senanayake, although himself a nationalist, a friend of India and an admirer of Pandit Nehru, opposed any such notion and so instructed his Ambassadors.

Mr. Senanayake is quoted as having said: "The only association or grouping to which Ceylon wishes to belong so long as it is to her advantage, is the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Nationalist feeling in Ceylon has been strong for more than thirty years. It arose to its first height in 1915, when a brawl of religious origin (between Buddhists and Mohammedans or "Moors") spread into something like a revolt and was repressed by the British military with untoward severity. The 1915 outbreak occupies in the story of Ceylon's nationalism something like the place taken by the Amritsar Massacre in the history of Indian nationalism. An educated political class, of which the present Government are the heirs, was able to take advantage of the rising tide of national feeling to obtain successive concessions from the British, leading towards the present political government under Dominion Status. In this nationalist movement, at once more complicated and more restricted than the great and relatively simple Indian movement, an immense part has been played by religious and racial combinations, accidents and beliefs.

Prosperous and beautiful, the island has much to offer its 7,000,000 inhabitants. They do not go abroad as much as Indians do; they are not subject to the same economic stresses. Their chief difficulty, or so they seem to think, is to keep foreigners (particularly Indians) from coming in. The Government has social and educational schemes which should in time produce for the people a general level of welfare about as high as Asia has ever seen. Ceylon is the only country known to me where all education, including that at the University, is free. The future should be fair indeed, unless—as is true of every other Asiatic country—some tide of conquest overruns the land.

(From an American Quarterly Review)



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THE PROPOSED PRIVILEGES ACT

WITH a view to initiate action for introducing a Privilege Bill, a motion was brought up in the House of Representatives early this month by Sir John Kotelawala, the Leader of the House, "that it is expedient that a Joint Select Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives should be appointed to consider whether the privileges, powers and immunities of the Senate and the House of Representatives and of Senators and Members of Parliament should be determined and regulated by an Act of Parliament and to make recommendations in connection therewith."

In doing so he said that as was pointed out by the Speaker and the previous House of Representatives that they had no Privileges Act. If the motion was accepted a similar motion would be moved in the Senate, when he would again move that a Committee be appointed to go into the matter jointly with the Senate. Such a motion would also be moved in the Senate and three Senators would be appointed by them. The Joint Committee would sit and eventually a Bill would be

presented for discussion by both Houses. It would be only then that the question of Privileges could be discussed.

The question was put and agreed to.

At the meeting of the Senate held last week the Message from the House of Representatives was read requesting the concurrence of the Senate to the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the purpose and to make recommendations in connection therewith.

Senator Sir Lalita Rajapakse then moved "that this House doth concur with the House of Representatives in the said resolution."

In doing so he said that the State Council enjoyed certain privileges only and the present Parliament was limited to the same privileges. The purpose of the resolution was to obtain agreement of the Senate to the appointment of a Joint Select Committee for the purpose of drafting a Privileges Bill. In respect of this, he said, that the top limit of such consideration had already been fixed as Parliament could not assume more privileges than appertain to the House of Commons.

The House agreed to the resolution and it was passed.

Why A Consul-General for Indonesia was Appointed

THE necessity for the appointment of a Consul-General to represent Ceylon in Indonesia was questioned by a member of the Opposition in Parliament last week, when a Supplementary Supply of Rs. 125,000 was moved, a sum required to purchase a residence at Djakarta for Ceylon's representative.

The Prime Minister replied that the principle that we should have a Consul-General in Indonesia was discussed, accepted by the Members of the House and provision was included a number of years back, and continuing said: "Hon. members opposite have been very persistent that we should have particular relationships with South-East Asian countries." That has always been their demand. They have asked for more embassies. In the debate that we had on the Governor-General's address the Hon. First Member for Colombo Central

wanted embassies in China and Russia. Well is Indonesia to be outside the pale? Is not Indonesia a very important country, a country that is coming up in South-East Asia? I can understand if hon. members say: "Recall all our Ambassadors. We cannot afford them. Recall the whole lot." But they are pressing for more representation, and probably in less useful countries. Both Indonesia and ourselves are primary producers. In the international commodity markets it is very necessary for primary producers to get together. Their bargaining power in the international markets is greater when primary producer countries can get together. In this case getting together with Indonesia is much more important for us than getting together with China or Russia because Indonesia produces some of the very products we produce, namely tea, rubber and coconut. Therefore we must get together if we are to get the best world prices for our produce."

DICTIONARY OF DOUBLE TALK

THE Communists have always been expert at giving radically new meanings to words that have been in the world's languages for years.

Here are some of the latest examples:—

War-monger: Anyone who seeks to defend himself or his country, even by force of arms if necessary, from Communist enslavement.

Aggressor: Anyone or any nation opposing Soviet imperialism.

People's Democracy: A totalitarian Government taking orders from Moscow.

Fascist State: A totalitarian Government not taking orders from Moscow.

Peace: A condition in which free nations stand helpless and defenceless before Soviet military might.

Peace-loving: Any nation, people or individual willing to take orders from Moscow.

Co-operation: Giving Russia's permission to do whatever it wants to and then helping to do it.

Reactionary: Anyone who is not a Communist.

U.N.P. SHOULD BE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Continued from page 1)

greater heights as a leader of Free Ceylon.

U.N.P. SHOULD BE SOCIALIST PARTY

Referring to the future, Mr. de Alwis said that it was necessary to make the U.N.P. a Democratic Socialist Party, and the policy of the Party which was already in great measure Socialist, should soon be publicly acknowledged as Socialist in every way. The hundreds of thousands who voted for the U.N.P. at the last elections were poor workers and peasants, and therefore the U.N.P. had a mandate to be a workers' and peasants' party. It

could be more; it could be the one Party for All the people of Lanka without wasteful and embittering class distinctions.

The wages of the working-class were in great need of being raised to a higher level.

The minimum wage could not possibly be less than Rs. 2 per day if the workers in Free Lanka are to feel that they are in fact citizens of a free and democratic country.

The rights of private property had to be viewed in a more modern light and the powers of property-owners, e.g. Estate Superintendents, had to be severely restricted.

(Continued on page 7)

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THE COUNTESS

"Bravest Woman of the War"

"HER courage was of the kind that passed belief," said a high officer of British Intelligence. "She had a war record almost without parallel..... There are at least two British officers who would not be alive to-day if it were not for her." "Moreover," added a distinguished compatriot, "the countess was a most beautiful woman."

Polish-born Christine Skarbek was indeed a beauty, slim and dark-haired, with startlingly white skin. She also had daring and skill, shown in the way she galloped her father's blood horses over the family estate near Piotrkow, or skied down the steepest Carpathian slopes. But there was little in the Countess Christine Skarbek's past to prepare her for the services for which she was praised last week. The pampered daughter of one of Poland's oldest families, she was in Addis Ababa with her second husband when Poland was overrun. Christine Skarbek, then 24, promptly went to Britain and offered her services.

A GRENADE IN EACH HAND

The British put her to work at once. Posing as a British journalist in Budapest, Agent Skarbek commuted by ski and car across the Tatra Mountains into Poland, to organize escape routes for Polish and Allied officers. Once she and her partner, a childhood friend named Andrew Kowerski, were captured by the Gestapo, but Christine, whose poise in the presence of danger soon became legendary, talked them both out of trouble. According to British Intelligence she was the only woman who went through six years of Allied undercover work and thrived on it. Most women gave up after one or two missions.

As "Jacqueline Armand," Christine parachuted into South-Eastern France and joined the Maquis. Once a party of Germans sent a dog to flush her out of a thicket hiding place. Christine made friends with the dog and got away. Later in Italy, she was stopped by a patrol. She raised her hands showing a live grenade in each. As the Italians stood with fingers trembling on their triggers, Christine and her partner backed away and escaped.

A BLUFF IN THE BASTION

Like a good poker player, the Countess Skarbek could play it close to the chest or stake all on a bluff. In 1944, wanted dead or alive by the

Germans, she walked boldly into a Nazi prison camp ahead of the American advance, and demanded the release of three Allied officers sentenced to be shot. "You have three important prisoners here," she told a Sergeant-Major. "If you shoot them, I will see to it that you yourself are shot when the Americans reach here." The authority in her words and manner was too much for the noncom. The gates were opened and the four walked out. "It was the bravest deed I ever saw," said one of the officers later.

By war's end, Christine's bravery had earned her a medal from Poland, the French Croix de Guerre, the Order of the British Empire and Britain's George Medal for Special Services. But with peace, it seemed, Britain had no more need of her bravery. As Christine Granville (one of her undercover aliases), she took a room in a respectable Kensington family hotel and started job hunting. Too proud to mention either her medals or her war service, she was turned down time and again as a foreigner. She worked for a while as a \$14-a-week salesgirl in Harrod's Department Store and as a cloakroom attendant in a Paddington Hotel. Last year she got a job as a tourist class stewardess on a ship running to Australia and New Zealand.

A DOG IN THE MANGER

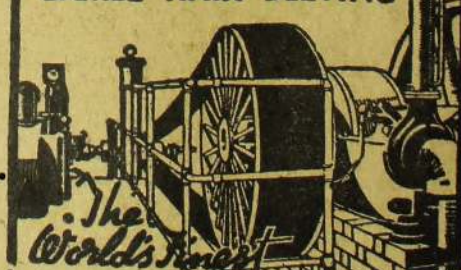
Her boss on the ship was a small, dark fellow named Dennis George Muldowney. In his rough-cut way, Dennis tried to make her job a little pleasanter. When at last she quit after refusing to clean out the passengers' lavatories, Dennis followed her to London, where he hung around her like a stray dog. In time he became a pest. Christine complained to the Police.

Last week, with Dennis presumably out of the way, 37-year-old Christine made final plans to fly to Brussels and join her old wartime companion Andrew Kowerski, now Major Andrew Kennedy of British Intelligence. At midnight, after dining with a few friends, she went back to her hotel. She had just started upstairs when she heard her name called. She turned around, began talking to the man who addressed her. Then the night porter heard her scream "Get him off me!" The porter and two other men rushed up, but too late. There on the floor at the foot of the stairs lay Christine Skarbek, heroine, a wooden-handled knife thrust in her chest.

"I killed her," said Dennis George Muldowney to the Police when they came. "Let's get away from here and get it over quickly."

("Time").

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Food Production Can Keep Pace With Increase of World Population

"THE present rate of increase of world population was not alarming at all, and the world was quite capable of increasing its production of food to keep step with the increasing demand for it," stated Mr. Colin Clark, the well-known Australian Economist, on a brief visit to Ceylon, who addressed a gathering at St. Joseph's College, Colombo, last week.

Mr. Clark who recently completed a report on Economic Development and the preparation of National Income Statistics in Pakistan under the Colombo Plan auspices, met the officials of the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Bureau and the Director of Census and Statistics, Mr. K. Williams, and discussed C-Plan matters.

Mr. Clark was in Ceylon in 1947, when at the request of the late Prime Minister he had prepared a report on Economic Development in Ceylon. He was Under-Secretary for Labour and Industries in the State of Queensland until he retired from the Civil Service and is now a Consultant in Economics.

CEYLON'S AVERAGE

Continuing his address he said that the yearly average rate of increase of population was 1 per cent., although in some countries the prevailing figure was 2 per cent. Ceylon, he said, had broken the world record by keeping at an average of 3 per cent., but in most countries the rate of increase was much less. The principal fact that emerged from the study of history was the extremely low rate at which population grew. At the present time the average rate of increase of world population was 1 per cent. per year. Statistics were available only from 1850 and from a study of these it could be definitely said that the rate of increase has been very small, almost negligible.

POPULATION CONTROL

The doctrine that population was always increasing and that it must be controlled was first put forward in 1798. "What the historical evidence tell us," said Mr. Clark, "is something very different. Population increase is only possible in countries which enjoy a long period of peace and good order." Once they realised that basic fact they could get near the truth, but in the modern world only those countries which enjoyed the blessing of a long period of peace had any population increase. He said that a rapid increase of population was not something which must be checked and killed, because it was a remarkable blessing for a country to experience it. History had shown that countries which had an increase of population were able to raise themselves to a higher level of civilization.

FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Clark referring to the question of family planning said that a wide circle of people carried the impression that if no restrictions were imposed, the average size of a family would be about ten or twelve children. That was a wrong view, because according to available statistics the average size of a family was between six and seven children, and that would be the case only when both parents survived the age of 45 years or so. Statistical evidence also revealed that in countries like England and the United States the average fertility of a woman was about that figure, if no artificial restrictions were imposed. The Western world contributed most of the ideas of family restriction to modern society. It would, therefore, said Mr. Clark, be rather an ignoble thing for the East to continue to imitate the West in the matter of imposing artificial restrictions.

JAPAN'S ACHIEVEMENT

Referring to Japan as the example of a country which made a heroic effort to provide for the increasing population, Mr. Clark said that Japan was over-populated in 1900. She then made a "terrific effort" to convert the agrarian economy to an industrial economy against extraordinary competition. By the year 1940 she had increased her average population sixfold—an economic achievement which has not even been approached by any other country—certainly not by Russia.

Today food production in the world did not keep pace with the increase of population. That there are other means to attack the great problem of the pressure of population upon land and the evils of overcrowding besides the drastic remedy suggested by the W.H.O. Family Planning Consultant, are revealed in the findings of the Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organisation who declares that it is possible to feed the under-nourished people of the world without wrecking the economy of the rest of the world. Improved methods of agriculture and industrialization and redistribution of land are the measures suggested. There appears to be no reason, therefore, to imagine that with the doubling of the present population, say in the next two decades, food production could not keep pace with reproduction. A system of collection and distribution of knowledge to use more productive methods could produce fruitful results.

FUNCTION OF F.A.O.

The function of the Food and Agricultural Organization is "to bridge the gap between knowledge and practice." That way lies the proper method to lessen the hunger of Asia's under-nourished millions. Most of the European countries were already highly developed before the war, and it was

(Continued on page 7)

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u.n.p.

Friday, July 25, 1952

ESTATE STAFFS

We draw the attention of the Minister of Labour to the urgent need to give effect to some of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act which has been in the Statute Book for nearly three years. One of the promises made in that Act was the setting up of an Industrial Court. Many occasions have arisen in the last few years where in the absence of such a Court a few estate Superintendents have been able to ride rough-shod over the human beings in their employ. Over and over again, in the face of the most devastating evidence of obstinate blundering by some Superintendents, numbers of subordinate staffs of estates have had to leave with a few months' salary after almost a lifetime of service.

Under the present system of estate management, Agency Houses in Colombo often take up the position that they are only agents and secretaries for the principals who are mainly non-resident. As such they generally refuse to be drawn into discussion of any points in dispute. They leave such things to the Superintendent, who is, from their point of view of the law, in the position of owner of the estate. The common law of the country provides the owner of property with the right to do as he pleases with it.

We who regard the Plantation Industry in Ceylon as vital to the general prosperity of our country must realise that the almost unlimited power that is given to estate superintendents must naturally create conditions in which the smaller employee must feel completely at the mercy of the local boss.

It is true that there is the Trade Union movement which has provided the Estate Staffs Association with elaborate paraphernalia, including a somewhat impressive Joint Council of Employer and Employee. In effect, the full weight of capital is on the side of the employer, which boils down in the end to the estate Superintendent. The Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation is a very powerful body made powerful by its almost unlimited resources as against the meagre resources of the Estate Staffs' Union. This Federation employs a highly-paid staff of lawyers, and administrators who are available to estate superintendents

at every stage of any particular dispute with any member of the Estate Staffs' Union.

The Union must naturally turn to its office-bearers to take up its fight and these office-bearers are themselves subordinate employees working under superintendents, and it would not be a human world if we expected of them at all times to be able to successfully contend against direct or indirect pressure. To maintain a healthy Plantation Industry, it is not merely necessary to guarantee freedom and justice to owners of property but it is also necessary to remove, wherever possible, sources of oppression and injustice which embitter the lives and thereby reduce the efficiency of the subordinate staffs. From the point of view of politics alone it is a serious situation, for there are some estate superintendents who, in the name of their principals, are driving the poor estate clerks, rubber and tea-makers, conductors and kanganies into seeking the desperate remedy of Marxist ideology and Communist-backed unions. The dice is now heavily loaded against the poor subordinate employee on some of the estates.

The situation would be much worse than it is but for the enlightened policy of many of the estate superintendents who do everything in their power to deal justly with their subordinates. We do not wish to do an injustice by condemning the policy of estate superintendents in such. It is fair to a large number of them it must be clearly stated that there are those who are able to protect the interests of their principals as well as deal humanly and justly with the lives in their care. There are a few, however, who are a disgrace to the ideals of British Justice and Fairplay which we have learned to value, and who get away with it because, rightly or wrongly, it is the policy of most Agency Houses to stand by their Superintendents even when the subordinates of whose guilt they are not convinced, have to be sacrificed. While they have naturally to accept the confidential report of a Superintendent against the clerk a few Superintendents take advantage of the situation. And even if they should be in the wrong, the Agency Houses are forced to adopt the attitude that, after all, they are the men on the spot who must manage the estates, and must have men in whom they have confidence.

The Minister, the Party, and the enlightened capitalist must take note of such Superintendents as may abuse their powers. If it is a victory for democracy we have recently celebrated then it is necessary to protect that democracy from those who may unwittingly destroy it from within.

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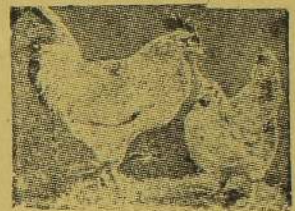
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Is Depression Round The Corner?

By A. S. Morrison

TODAY the hope of the Leftists, both in Ceylon and India, is that a grave economic depression will materialise and bring down all the democratic governments in the world. They hope that from the ensuing miseries of the people they (the Marxists) could reap a harvest of election victories. It must, therefore, come as a shock to them to have read in the "Daily News" of the 21st instant that seven international economic experts dismiss the possibility of a world depression after studying the internal financial status of member-nations of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and the United States of America.

I am no economic expert, but I hope will be forgiven if I draw attention to what I myself wrote, in this journal on this subject on June 13 in an article entitled "Sir John Appeals For Unity." I said:

"As regards the economic outlook, there need be no cause for panic since the economic future of the free world depends on the U.S.A. who are strong enough to put things right if the situation shows further signs of deterioration. As a matter of fact there is no doubt that at the present the U.S.A. is compelled things drift until the presidential elections are over in November. But once this vital matter is settled, the Free World can look forward to a new and dynamic approach on the part of the U.S.A. Government towards all the economic and political crises that now hamper the free world."

My reason for this view was that never was world so hungry for goods of all kinds as it is now, and there is no prospect of the great Western industrial nations being able to satisfy this demand for many long years. Besides, the armament programmes have bedevilled the issue still further and badly held up the delivery of heavy plant and machinery of all kinds to the East. Even when the armament race has been called off no depression can occur if the Western nations will gear their industries to supply the colossal appetite of the Eastern countries for both consumer and capital goods. A depression under these conditions, therefore, can be regarded as distortion of the capitalist economy which can be corrected with the advice of the economists.

Another factor, as I said, in the present situation is the fact that until the U.S. presidential elections are over, the liberty of action of that great country is restricted and hence the Free World finds itself in a quandary as regards economic leadership—a leadership which, in the present context of things, only the U.S.A. can give. It would be stupid to believe that the new President of that country (whoever he might be) would not initiate a great new economic programme for releasing the Free World from economic bondage to restrictions on their economy induced by the last war and by certain anomalies in the tariff policies of the U.S.A. itself.

Besides, another very hopeful factor which has not yet operated, but is certain to play its part in the not distant future is the arrangement of an armistice in Korea. It would appear now that, despite the Yalu bombings if not on account of them, the Communists will come to terms. The gap that separates them from the United Nations is today a very small one. If peace breaks out in Korea, the way will be paved for Red China to become a member of the United Nations. When that has

been achieved one can envisage the doors being opened to trade with Red China and when that happens 500 million consumers will have been added to the common trade pool of the world. The demands of Red China for goods of all kinds is likely to be insatiable, and the whole world will benefit from the exercise of that appetite.

There are other indications that peace will "break out." The decision of Soviet Russia to send M. Gromyko to Britain as ambassador is a clear proof that she is going to make a valiant effort to come to terms with the Atlantic Powers—not for love of them, but because she now dreads the terrific military strength which she sees being marshalled against her nefarious attempt to divide Europe against itself. Originally there is no doubt that Russia gloated over the hardships the Atlantic Powers were suffering as a result of their armament programmes. But great though the strain was on their economies, the Kremlin could not escape the consequences of it and had to increase Russia's own re-armament programmes to keep pace with what the West was doing. In other words, rearmament was a game that two HAD to play and Russia soon found that the game hurt her as much as it hurt her would-be enemies. Something, therefore, had to be done to call off this terrible with death, and Gromyko is being sent to London to do it.

Undoubtedly, a very material consideration in the mind of the Politbureau is the fear that when the colossal rearmament programme of the U.S.A. is completed in 1954 Russia will be presented with a situation which would compel her to retreat from her ill-gotten empire in Eastern Europe or fight a disastrous war. Thus, it is becoming patent to her that her great gamble to intimidate Western Europe has failed and that if she keeps it up, she stands confronted with ruin or surrender to the terrible forces she has herself called into being.

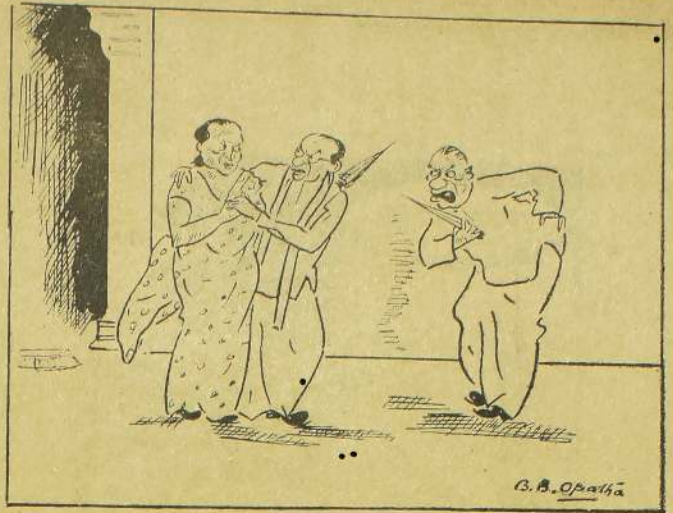
On the whole, therefore, things seem on the way to getting better after having got worse. All is not lost so long as World War Three can be postponed until it becomes unnecessary. Peace is round the corner and prosperity can be planned and brought into being if only sufficient men and women of goodwill will it so.

U. N. P. SHOULD BE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Continued from page 3)

There are some Estate Superintendents who seem to think that they own the people as well. To them, human beings are like rubber trees and tea bushes, to be rested or cut down at will, to the greater glory of the private owner. Such things are an abuse of the rights of democracy and breed the unrest that ends in despair and desperate remedies like totalitarian, autocratic left-wing revolutions. We who love the freedom to think, to worship, to speak and to write cannot look on while a few illiterate or semi-educated Superintendents undo the good work of other progressive and generous men who understand human beings and treat them as such.

In conclusion Mr. de Alwis appealed to the people to go into the villages and form Branch Associations of the U.N.P. in all the villages in Ceylon so that the gains of the Party could be consolidated and the future could be looked upon as a fulfilment of the promises with which the people were asked to vote the U.N.P. into power.



Opposition Unity

FOOD PRODUCTION CAN KEEP PACE

(Continued from page 5)

mainly a question of restoring what the war had disrupted. In South and South-East which had never been highly developed and a new structure has to be built almost from scratch so that the great wealth which that region possesses could be tapped for its benefit and that of the whole world.

BIRTH CONTROL

In contrast to the theory put forward by Mr. Clark, the problem of increasing population is now receiving the attention of the United Nations Organization. The problem of ensuring an adequate food sup-

ply is also engaging their attention particularly in regard to the regions of South and South-East Asia where matters have reached an acute stage. In their opinion it is a race between production and reproduction. The only way out of the difficulty, say the experts, is family limitation. Startling news comes from San Francisco that a nationwide experiment in birth control would be undertaken in India. Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General of the United Nations World Health Organization, has stated that a start would soon be made to teach the "Rhythm Method of Birth Control"

(Continued on page 8)



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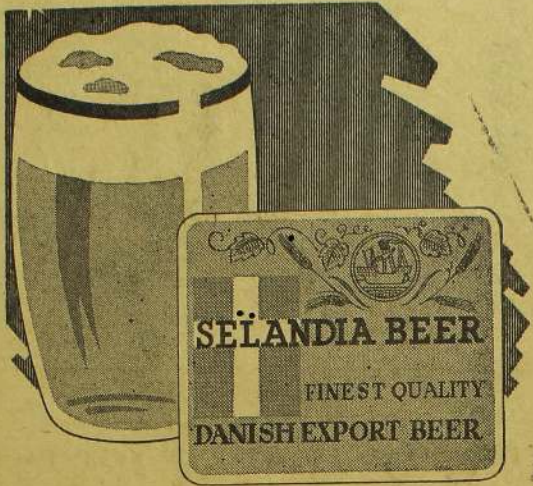
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GREATEST ARTIST OF OUR TIME

By Anandatissa de Alwis

ANANDA Samarakone is the most significant creative artist in Ceylon today, and the one whose name will survive for hundreds of years after his death. He is already and international figure, and the foreign Press has recognised him while Ceylon's Press will wait until his death to give him that recognition.

I have known Samarakone since 1933. He was then a schoolmaster, but his heart was in music. He and I used to play on our violins, or my father would play while Samarakone and I sang old songs. Even then he was a dreamer. He wanted to give Ceylon what Tagore was then giving India—a new tradition of national music and national painting.

We are all indebted to Rabindranath Tagore. For my part I was keen on giving my country a new literary tradition and a leadership in the new efforts to create a national literature. Politics had not then drawn me into other activity.

Samarakone used to share his dreams with me and I urged him on to fulfil his promise to himself that he would learn at the feet of Tagore at Santiniketan. Finally, he went, but on the eve of his departure he married one of his pupils, Chandra, in whom he saw a talented Sinhalese girl who might contribute to the new renaissance.

I was an attesting witness to the marriage.

After several months in Santiniketan, Samarakone and Chandra returned to Ceylon. They were immediately made the leading stars of Colombo Radio. I had been singing Sinhalese folk songs on the radio myself, and soon joined Samarakone and Chandra.

Even at that time, Samarakone had a marvellous and unrivalled gift for words. He composed "Jana Sama Mana" in undisguised imitation of Tagore's Indian National Anthem, "Jana Gana Mana." This became Ceylon's unofficial Sinhalese National Anthem and the Signature tune of Colombo Radio. Samarakone thus has the unique distinction of writing two national anthems, both of which were promptly accepted with popular acclaim. His second attempt "Namo Namo Matha" which is original both in melody and lyrical content, is now the official National Anthem of Free Ceylon.

Samarakone gave Ceylon a new type of song and a new kind of music. The Dhruba, the Sitar and the Flute became popular instruments. Duets for male and female voices became a new vogue. Samarakone wrote his own lyrics and composed his own music. He is the only composer who writes all his own songs and composes all his own melodies.

After a few years of experiment he left Ceylon to his successors—a number of brilliant young men had by now followed him—and went to India and Malaya. He travelled widely, meeting and talking with artists, musicians, writers in all important centres of learning in India and Malaya.

During this time he was received all over India more as an artist than as a musician. The Indian Press wrote in high praise of his paintings. The Illustrated Weekly of India commissioned him to paint a cover picture.

The "Bombay Free Press Bulletin" said of him: "Of the many who have exhibited in Bombay, Samarakone is the one artist with a definite message to the people. He is truly progressive."

When he exhibited his work in Singapore, "The Straits Times" wrote: "The exhibition of over 70 paintings constitutes one of the most original art exhibitions seen in Singapore for a long time."

"The Malay Mail" said of him: "Knowingly or unknowingly Samarakone has assimilated his own creative Ceylonese heritage. He holds the balance tenderly between genuine religious feeling and the practical realities of everyday life

.....He lives in his own personal world—a world of crowded humanity and scholarly indulgence."

The "Deccan Herald" observed that in his paintings the rhythmic element was clear. "Indeed he subordinates everything to this musical sense of harmony and wholeness of movement."

Samarakone, who learned the technique of Oriental music in India had the unique privilege of giving back to India something of the art he learned. Perhaps for the first time in the modern era, a Sinhalese composer's song was sung when Samarakone's "Pudami Me Kusum" was rendered to an appreciative audience by a Bengali girl at a dance drama at the Lucknow College of Music.

He returned to Ceylon to find that the National Anthem "Namo Namo Matha" had established him as the leader of all the best musicians in Ceylon. Many attempts were made to change this anthem, but its sweetness, its simplicity and the richness of meaning in its phrasing had made it a folk-song. The people had accepted it; and when the people accept a song, no Press campaign or influence of any other kind can replace it with anything else.

I remember an occasion when the Colombo Exhibition Publicity Committee discussed a design for a poster I suggested that Ananda Samarakone should be asked to submit an idea. All the best poster artists in Ceylon competed, but it was Samarakone's poster that was finally selected.

It will always be a problem in his mind whether he should continue to be a painter or whether he should devote all his time to music. He is the only one in Ceylon who can do brilliantly in both. I would like to see him write songs and compose music, for he is the person who is best qualified to give us Sinhalese music at its best.

This article is only a sketch of Ananda Samarakone's work. From the next issue he will tell his own story under the heading: "Mage Sangeetha Charikava." It is a story worth reading from the pen of the simplest of our great men.

FOOD PRODUCTION CAN KEEP PACE

(Continued from page 7)

and that the W.H.O. is sending experts to teach. No religious objections have been expressed," said Dr. Chisholm, "and the Rhythm Method does not conflict with Moslem or Hindu teachings."

SELF-CONTROL

In spite of what experts say it will be admitted that a happy family life is probably the principal factor in the security of both adults and children. Much has been written about security of families but not much about the necessity of having children to make happy homes. Having a child is undoubtedly the final and strongest pledge of a couple's love for each other. It is the most eloquent testimony to their marriage being a complete union. From the level of selfish love and physical pleasure, the birth of a child lifts marriage to a higher plane of devotion and affection centred around a new life. The guiding principle of the parents thereafter is self-sacrifice rather than self-indulgence. Thus is achieved the security of the family. Not long ago Pope Pius XII, in an address to a Conference of the Italian Obstetric Unions held in Rome, gave the most authoritative definition of the Church's views on the sexual side of marriage. His Holiness stressed the complete ban on contraceptives, suppression of infant life in any circumstances, sterilization or artificial insemination. "God does not demand the impossible," he said, "but God demands abstinence on the part of married couples if their union cannot be accomplished according to the norms of nature."

IURGEN.

THE BOY IN RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

By Bernard Isaacksz

An interesting experiment being made by the Y.M.C.A. in South India served as a pointer to the all-important place of the village boy in rural uplift schemes. While the habits of most adults are fairly well set, and it is as difficult to persuade them to change their mode of life as it is to transplant a full-grown tree, the minds of children are pliable and receptive to new ideas. Children and the village boy in particular should not then be neglected by an uplift movement which hopes to establish beneficial changes of any permanence.

VILLAGE uplift is a problem which is attracting the attention of expert social workers and the Government today. Many have made a good beginning and some have achieved very good results in their enterprise, specially the Rural Development Department. Hitherto attention has been focused mainly upon the economic needs of the villager, and by the development of Cottage Industries much has already been done to improve the poor man's lot. But, it is important that this new activity should be as broad as possible and that work for the village boy and girl should have a large place in the programme. Access to the whole family life of a village can be simplified for the welfare worker by his friendship with the children.

OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The village boy is deprived of the best opportunity for his development. He is born into an illiterate and poor family and unless and until an enthusiastic social worker extends a helping hand it is not possible for him to make progress against his difficulties. He is unable to equip himself so as to be of some use either to his family in particular or to the village in general, but the village boy of today is the village leader of tomorrow and the

village headman the day after, and if opportunities for all-round development are afforded him, a great advance towards the permanent uplift and improvement of the village community will have been made.

The village parent is not as keen to encourage the school-going boy as he cannot generally afford to give him money whenever a demand for his son's needs in school arises. It is not surprising then that the village boy becomes discouraged in his fight for education. Whose fault is it? It is neither the fault of the boy or his father. Poverty and ignorance are responsible. The villager always feels that the school-going boy is a burden. It is, therefore, imperative that the new interest in village uplift should provide every opportunity and encouragement to help the village boy in his great struggle.

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT

The boy's four-sided development must be our aim, and the programme therefore should be so arranged that the social, physical, intellectual and spiritual sides are all catered for. Boys are not born "good" or "bad" but potentially either. What they will become depends in large measure upon the environment in which they grow up.

Let us remember that human nature can be changed. If a gardener adds some compost or fertiliser to the soil in which a weak plant is growing, we are surprised at the marked improvement which the plant shows. The gardener by adding the fertiliser has changed the plant's environment. Similarly, it is possible to change a boy's environment and to secure corresponding changes in his personality. Actual practice is preferable to theory, and by doing things rather than by talking about them, character is formed and mind developed. The main emphasis therefore in work for boys or work with boys is on making them do things. The welfare worker, the boy leader or the teacher, must be able to discover whether the programme of activities is really holding the interest of the boy and securing a response in the development of his character.

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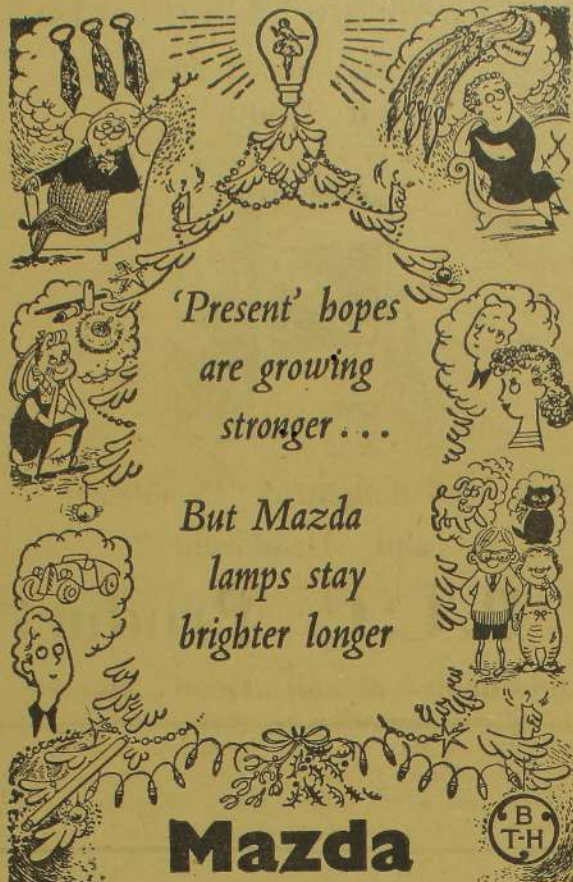
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NEW VOLLEY-BALL COURT AT PITIGALA

A NEW Volley Ball Court put up by the Kossingala-Himbutugoda Rural Development Society at the G/Himbutugoda Government School premises was declared open by Inspector Jayasena, Officer-in-Charge, Elpitiya Police Station, at the invitation of Mr. F. Moonesingha, President of the Society.

Mr. Jayasena, addressing the large gathering present, said that by providing similar facilities for games and other recreation, crime in villages can be reduced. Anything worthwhile in the matter of prevention of crime by the Police cannot be done without the wholehearted support of the public. Illustrating the various advantages of such public co-operation with the Police, Mr. Jayasena explained how they were

able to bring down crime in Bambarawana, a notorious village for frequent burglaries and thefts, with the ready co-operation of the Rural Development Society in that village and showing how an alleged criminal was arrested with the help of the Bambarawana Rural Development Society.

Mr. Jayasena appealed to all peace-loving citizens, especially other Rural Development Societies, to co-operate with the Police in bringing criminals to book.

Rev. M. Sugathadasa Tissa and Mr. F. Moonesingha, patron and president of the Society respectively, and Mr. H. G. Kemawardena, Rural Development Officer, also spoke.

A social followed.

CEYLON FIFTH IN ASIAN MOTOR VEHICLE COUNT

ONLY four countries in Asia have more motor vehicles on their roads than Ceylon, according to the 1952 World Motor Census compiled by the American Automobile, a publication for the automotive industry.

Latest registration figures supplied for the census show that Ceylon has in operation this year a total of 54,828 motor cars, lorries and buses, in addition to 8,188 motor cycles.

That total compares with 274,206 vehicles for India, 64,800 for Indonesia, 163,325 for Japan and 96,650 for The Philippines, all much larger in area and population than Ceylon.

The census shows, by contrast, only 53,000 vehicles for China (although admittedly that report may not be accurate), 31,500 for Pakistan, 34,500 for Indo-China, 51,125 for British Malaya, 33,000 for Iran, and 30,000 for Burma. In all of Asia, the census reveals, there are 1,120,685 motor vehicles of various categories.

During 1951, the United States exported to Ceylon 262 passenger automobiles with a value of almost \$400,000 or approximately Rs. 2,000,000. In addition, 196 American trucks were shipped to Ceylon. The total value of all American vehicle exports to Ceylon was \$711,166, or approximately Rs. 3,500,000.

Majority of imported motor vehicles came, of course, from the United Kingdom, and Ceylon received 4,639 passenger cars, and 726 commercial vehicles during 1951, the census discloses. (U.S.I.S.).

Note by Editor, U.N.P. Journal:— There are several reasons for this high ratio of motor vehicle use in Ceylon: (1) Ceylon's roads are the best in Asia and her road policy is the soundest and most vigorously executed. (2) The general level of prosperity in Ceylon is the highest in Asia. (3) More people, including more women, drive cars in Ceylon than in any of the other Asian countries.

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The operations of this Association are spread throughout the Commonwealth and, besides having Branch Offices in all the capital cities of Australia and New Zealand, it has District Offices in practically every town of note in Great Britain and in South Africa, and in the East is represented at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hongkong. Ceylon Branch is the central office for the control of the four establishments last mentioned.

The Association has been responsible for the introduction of some of the most important features of modern Life Assurance, and for many years has offered sound Life Assurance Contracts to the public for premiums well below the average, with full bonus rights, the figures of which have proved well above the average. This has been rendered possible by the careful selection of lives which has resulted in a favourable mortality experience, the marked economy of Management expenses and the cautious investment of funds. A Perusal of Financial Statements, will show that the security of the Association's policy contracts is above question.

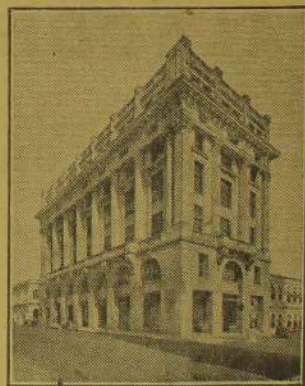
One well-known British Journal writes of the Association as follows: "The contracts of the Association are liberal to the Assured. Its premiums are low and its financial resources second to none. In a word the National Mutual of Australasia is an Office which can with confidence be recommended to intending assurers."

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THE INDIVIDUAL IN RUSSIA

By Stanley Weerasinghe

FOR the existence of the all-embracing, omnipotent State known today as totalitarian, it must be supported by an autocracy on one side and a total neglect of the individual on the other.

Every attempt to curb or arrest this growth of despotic power in Russia has and had been treated as an act of treason by the Tsars. Any move to establish law over autocracy was considered a rebellion and those involved were first stamped as traitors conspiring with the Imperialistic powers, before being condemned.

The Imperialistic powers are great defenders of Democracy and it permits in one word, the individual to climb the ladder of prosperity. But in Russia there still exist a community still in the state of childhood, undeveloped and even worse, a community where spiritual development has been arrested. Russia could expand territorially over a wide area while the soul of its society continued to remain in a state of stunted growth. The population grew up as slaves and multiplied through the centuries in the same primitive state.

The will of the Tsar was and is law for everyone, duke and peasant alike. They knew no freedom of speech—no rights of man existed. Even now in Russia the individual is held in contempt. The government gives him a uniform education and uniform politics. The government transfers him from one place to another without his consent. It sends him to workshops from which he cannot leave, it gives him a set pattern of a standard of living, rationed food and clothing. It gives him a "Living Space" in some house to share with others. There is no equality in factories, no liberty to form independent unions, no right to strike, no right even to change jobs. The workers are chained to the machines and lashed to the wage scale as in no other country in the world.

The whole system is enforced by an army of secret police. Any resistance or potential resistance is summarily dealt with and the guilty are sent without even an apology of a trial to concentration camps.

Democracy cannot be improvised in a society which has lived its long historic life under conditions of slavery. Yesterday's slave cannot be the free man of today. Even if he talks of freedom and tolerance and further even if he employs every outward sign and slogan of Democracy, for he will nevertheless still automatically interpret these slogans according to his previous beliefs.

The individual in Russia has never been able to gain the rights of freedom and equality such as have existed in other happier lands. I doubt whether the Russians have an instinctive desire for freedom. But never to this day have they been able to attain freedom.

The struggle for freedom of conscience which in other countries was interpreted in the struggle of different faiths was limited in Russia to the extermination of all Sectarians by the Tsarist Church, who treated them on a par with criminals and rogues. In despair they fled to the forests but were hunted out by the secret police. Every social revolution was suppressed by the fiercest methods. Therefore, the thought of the critic to rebel against this system was forced inwards for it was tantamount to suicide to dare express one's discontent. Tsardom was always triumphant and tyranny as a result grew stronger.

In 1917 the last attempt had a similar ending. The bourgeois revolution was subdued by a small closely organised group who replaced the former Tsar but who were to follow his methods in principle and detail.

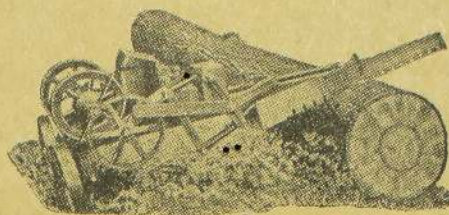
The new conquerors of Russia, the Red Tsar, by their contempt for tolerance, liberty, humanity and truth reached the highest peak in the subjugation of Russia and the enslavement of its people.

The Red Tsars announced to the world that from the former capitalist-feudal state a Socialist State would be created but in reality they set up not a socialist state but a military and imperialistic state.

Once again we find Russia at the lowest level of her political existence. Once again triumphant despotism has reduced her to a state of slavery.

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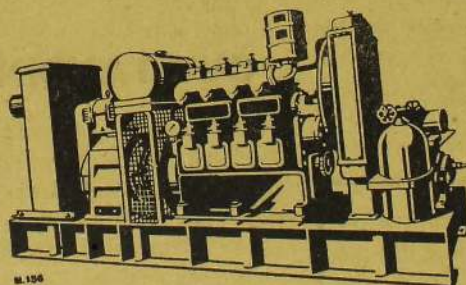
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3. The Address Casket presented to the Superior-General of the O. M. I., Rome, by the Oblate Fathers of Ceylon on the occasion of the O. M. I. Centenary.
4. The Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake's gift to Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her wedding.
5. Sir John Kotelawala's gifts to President Truman and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.
6. The Silver and Gold Casket in which Ceylon's Address was conveyed to Queen Elizabeth II. (It was handed to H. E. the Governor-General on the occasion of the Colombo Exhibition.)

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