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# Citizenship Amendment Bill Passed

## PREMIER REPLIES TO CRITICS

**T**HE Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Amendment Bill was passed by the House of Representatives on Thursday by 59 votes to 14. The Prime Minister successfully piloted the Bill and replied to the critics. Thirteen members of the Opposition walked out at the Committee Stage. The S.L.F.P. members and the Member for Madawachchiya who recently resigned from the Government Parliamentary Party, voted for the Government.

The Prime Minister in his reply referring to a statement of the Member for Ruanwella, said:

"I will tell him that if the Indian Government is prepared to take back every non-citizen, we are prepared to repatriate them.

"The first argument urged by both Members for Colombo Central and the Member for Kopai was that I probably was trying to do something deceitful when I tried to show that the Prime Minister of India agreed with the proposals. As a matter of fact, I am here not trying to contest the view of the Prime

Minister of India that he did not agree.

"But when I sent that reply to the Ceylon Indian Congress, I had every reason to think, as I shall show by quoting chapter and verse, that the Prime Minister of India also had this very intention in his mind, but of course he has said now that he did not have that intention and we accepted and we must accept it. I am merely trying to show the House the reason why I thought that the Prime Minister of India was of the same intention on this point. I refer to page 7 of the Sessional Paper wherein you find the minutes of the discussions that took place between the two Prime Ministers.

You find in para 14—this sentence—'He agreed that for married persons, the test of residence of family with them in Ceylon might be applied but there was no reason to increase the qualifying period if the applicant for citizenship was unmarried.'

"On that sentence I naturally presumed that it was the residence during the qualifying period of his wife and family, but that is not the only quotation I wish to make to support my point of view."

Supporting his contentions with two other quotations the Prime Minister said that he had every right to presume that.

### WHY DRAFT WAS NOT ACCEPTED

The Premier said that it would be perfectly obvious that he had every reason to presume on the strict interpretation of the very draft sent by the Prime Minister of India, that 'during the qualifying period' did not mean any time between 1939 and

1946, but right throughout 1939-1946. When Suntharalingam's Judicial Dictionary replaces Strouts, things would be different! (Voice from the Gallery: Suntharalingam's Judicial Fictionary).

Continuing, the Premier said that the Member for Colombo Central had asked him why he did not accept that. He did not accept it for the simple reason that he did not wish to leave it in that form, where it stated ordinary residence to be interpreted by a Court of Law. It would mean again a Supreme Court judgment, again a Privy Council Appeal. He wanted to make it specific as to what it meant. So that was the reason why he was not accepting the draft sent by the Prime Minister of India.

Mr. Keuneman: Your predecessor accepted it.

Prime Minister: Yes, and the result was a Privy Council Appeal.

(Continued on page 2)

## CEYLON'S TRADE PACT WITH CHINA

**T**HE Prime Minister made the following statement on Ceylon's Trade Pact with China, in the House of Representatives on Thursday the 14th instant:

"On an invitation from the Government of the People's Republic of China through their Ambassador in Rangoon, a Trade Mission led by Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Commerce and Trade, proceeded to Peking in September to conduct negotiations for the purchase of rice and discuss other trade matters. The Mission returned to Ceylon in October after negotiations with the following results:—

(1) "A short-term contract for the delivery by the Government of China to Ceylon of 80,000 metric tons of rice between October, 1952, and January, 1953, at a price of Rs. 720 (of £54) per metric ton f.o.b. China Ports.

### LONG-TERM AGREEMENT

(2) "A long-term Trade Agreement between the two Governments under which the two Governments agreed to facilitate trade in certain commodities not including rubber and rice.

"This agreement did not contain commitments regarding either purchases or supplies but only an undertaking by the two Governments to issue necessary permits and licences for facilitating the offer of trade. This agreement would be effective for one year in the first instance but may be extended subsequently.

(3) "Certain proposals regarding the supply of rice to Ceylon by the Government of China and the purchase by them of rubber in this country. The Government of China was prepared to agree to sell 200,000 metric tons of rice a year for a period of five years, the price being settled between the two Governments for one year at a time immediately before the commencement of that year. The price suggested for the first year is £56 per ton f.o.b.



Mr. R. G. Senanayake

China ports. This price is open to negotiations.

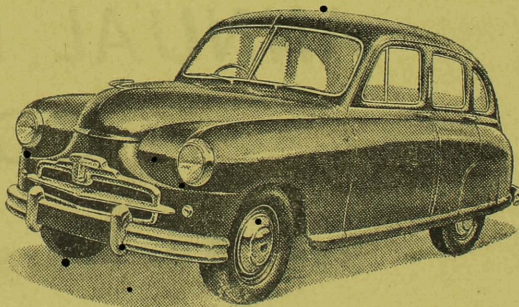
### FOR FIVE YEARS

"The Government of China agreed to purchase 50,000 tons of sheet rubber every year for a period of five years, agreeing to pay a price in excess of the average Singapore price. The price for the first year would be 32 pence per pound f.o.b. Colombo and price for subsequent years will be negotiated every year.

"The Government of Ceylon has approved the contract for the purchase of 80,000 tons of rice and has approved in principle the long-term trade agreements. The Government has also approved in principle the proposals regarding rubber and rice, subject to settlement of certain outstanding issues in regard to this trade. It is proposed to send an official delegation to Peking within the next two weeks to discuss and settle the outstanding issues and conclude an agreement.

"The first consignment of rice under the short-term contract have already left China ports and are expected in Colombo about the 17th of this month."

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# Citizenship Amendment Bill Passed

(Continued from page 1)

The Premier said: "I have the statement that I saw in the 'Daily News' attributed to the Prime Minister of India, the Premier of India has not only gone to the extent of saying what was in his mind, but he also had no doubt that as to what was in the mind of the late Prime Minister of Ceylon as well. When it comes to telling us, what was in the late P.M.'s mind, we have just as much or even a greater right to tell the members of this House, what exactly was in the mind of our late P.M.

"As regards what was in the mind of the Prime Minister of Ceylon, I would ask members to go through these documents. There is ample testimony there.

"The Supreme Court decision went against their interpretation. The late Prime Minister was not satisfied with that decision, so he went so far as to say 'appeal to the Privy Council' obviously with the intention of getting the Supreme Court's decision reversed. If what the Member for Vavuniya says was the intention of the late Prime Minister, surely this was not a course of action that any sane man would have adopted.

The Member for Ruanwella had a reason for that in his speech. He said, although the late Prime Minister at that time held the same idea as was embodied in the Privy Council decision, suddenly he got frightened realising the numbers that would get citizenship and wanted everything reversed. Now let us take the position of the Member for Ruanwella. These regulations here were framed in 1949. These regulations were promulgated in 1949. The Premier at that time had nothing to go on to have any idea as to how many Indians would get citizenship, and these were the very regulations he brought before this House and had approved.

## DISCUSSIONS WITH NEHRU

"Today, my Permanent Secretary who was also the P.S. of the late Prime Minister when discussions be-

tween Nehru took place in India (he was there seated at that same table during the discussions) and he assures me that at no time did the late Prime Minister entertain the idea that he is now supposed to have had.

"The special residence qualification in the case of a male applicant or unmarried female applicant over 21 years is definitely defined and stated as seven years' continuous residence from 1939, and in that continuous residence absence of no more than one year is allowed. That is the special residential qualification. It is not our intention nor has it ever been our contention, nor is our contention today, in our amendment that we are seeking the same special residential qualification for the wife as well.

"In the case of the wife even the position of accommodation; the suggestion made by the Premier of India that we should not forget the fact that our government had asked wives and families to go back to India, such absences were also to be condoned. Therefore, it is a definite special residential qualification aspect of the male applicant with only breaks of under a year allowed between 1939 onwards. We are going to condone and the Commissioner in his administration was condoning absence during the war period owing to special requests made by the Prime Minister of India.

"The members across the floor have imputed all kinds of motives to us. I think it was the Member for Kopai who said that we will use all kinds of methods to shut out every possible Indian. If that is the spirit in which we are going to administer this Ordinance, we could have shut out the whole lot. The first thing that a man has to prove is that he is an Indian or Pakistani, and if the Commissioner is going to demand, according to the law, proof that he is an Indian or Pakistani, I like to know how many of those persons will be able to give that documentary proof."

## RELATIONS WITH INDIA

The Premier continuing said: "I am asked to postpone this amendment and not to rush this through, because of the repercussions in India. If I read aright the appeal of the Prime Minister of India, I fully appreciate it. As a matter of fact there is no doubt that in the years to come good relationships with India must definitely be established. If we are to look upon the world today, one single fact emerges and that is the resurgence of Asia after a century of slavery. We are aware of the fact that we must march together, an opportunity we have been deprived of for centuries.

"I boldly say that Pandit Nehru is not only one of the world's greatest figures, I personally have the greatest regard and admiration for the Premier of India. Therefore, it is, if one does not act right along the line that he wishes, it is not through any disrespect for the great Premier of India.

"The duty we owe to the much repressed people of the Kandyan Provinces who have suffered the most in this country for centuries is great. Are we to forget that fact and place relationship with India first? I also did not know that people of Indian origin whom we have now taken on as citizens of Ceylon, could go across the water to inform the other Government of their tale of woe.

## "TRAITORS"

"It is for us to think whether we have done right in making such people citizens of Ceylon. It just shows their loyalty to Ceylon, they are mere traitors.

"They are the mischief-makers, not the Prime Minister of India, not the people of India. They have gone over and painted a picture a hell of Ceylon to the Indians, yet there are thousands of Indians illicitly migrating into Ceylon. We have to call our Army and Navy to stop them.

In conclusion the Premier said: "Besides this, there are many other issues which I would like to discuss with the Indian Prime Minister.

There is the question of citizenship, relations between the two countries and other important questions that I would welcome an opportunity to discuss with the Indian Premier. If not that I have to attend the Prime Ministers' Conference next week, I would have gone to India forthwith and discussed these questions with the Indian Prime Minister.

"I am still prepared to discuss them, however, with him, if the opportunity is given me. And if I am given sufficient proof that there is the need to do so, I will certainly consider a further amendment. Therefore I ask the members of this House to pass this measure immediately in the interests of the people of this country."

The second reading of the Bill was pressed to a division and passed by 59 votes to 14. Mr. M. Senanayake (Medawachchiya) voting with the Government.

## THE VOTING

The voting on the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Amendment Bill was as follows: Ayes 59; Noes 14.

Ayes: Messrs. Dudley Senanayake, M. D. Banda, P. B. Bulankulame, Dissawa, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Sir John Kotelawala, Messrs. S. Natesan, E. A. Nugawela, G. G. Ponnambalam, A. Ratnayake, R. G. Senanayake, C. F. Attygalle, Mudaliyar M. M. Ebrahim, Major T. F. Jayewardene, Major Montague Jayewickreme, Messrs. N. H. Keerthiratne, V. Kumaraswamy, T. B. Panabokke, V. G. W. Ratnayake, A. N. de A. Abeysinghe, B. H. Aluwihare, J. E. Amaratunga, M. B. Bambarapane, C. R. Beligammana, P. A. Cooray, S. C. Shirley Corea, Ivan T. Dassanaike, H. E. P. de Mel, M. W. R. de Silva, Ian de Zoysa, C. A. Dharmapala, C. F. W. Edirisuriya, J. M. R. A. Iriyagolle, S. de S. Jayasinghe, Gate Mudaliyar D. P. Jayasuriya, Messrs. M. D. H. Jayawardane, D. C. W. Kannangara, A. E. B. Kiriella, C. A. S. Marikkar, A. M. Merza, A. F. Molamure, J. R. Murray, Cyril E. S. Perera, H. B.

(Continued on page 3)

# UNITED NATIONAL PARTY ANNUAL INDEPENDENCE SOUVENIR

## 5th Anniversary of Independence February 4th 1953.

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# Exploitation of Small-Holders by Middlemen to Cease

## GOVT. TAKING STEPS TO FOSTER PRODUCERS

A PLEA on behalf of 84,000 small-holders who own 67,000 acres of tea, that Government should consider the desirability of providing facilities to enable them to obtain reasonable prices for tea produced by them, was made by the Member for Kotagala in the House of Representatives. Most of these small-holdings are in the Kandy and Nuwara Eliya districts in the Central Province, and in Morawak Korale in the Southern Province. A small-holding consists of anything below ten acres and there are small-holders who own only a quarter of an acre.

### AT MIDDLEMAN'S MERCY

The position of the small-holder is such that he is compelled to take his produce to the middleman and the middleman takes the produce to the factories. There are what are called "bought leaf factories" which are entirely devoted to the manufacture of the produce of small-holders. In certain parts of the Island particularly in the Kandy district, a very large number of such factories are found. There is cut-throat competition among them for the produce from small-holdings, and some of them manufacture very inferior tea because they buy even rubbishy tea.

### OTHER EXPLOITERS

On the other hand, in certain areas where there are tea estates, there are owners of big factories who buy the green leaf from small-holders. In these cases, because there is no competition, it is regrettable that they do not pay the actual prices that should be paid to small-holders. It was brought to the notice of the then Minister of Agriculture and Lands, the present Prime Minister, who suggested the formation of co-operative factories. The matter was very carefully looked into, but it was found that as there were sufficient factories in existence to manufacture the leaf, it would be a waste of money to establish more factories and the scheme was not proceeded with. Although there was the Tea Research Institute set up mainly for the benefit of the big tea estates, so far as the small-holders were concerned nothing was done until about a year ago when the Tea Research Institute was good enough to give advice to small-holders. The officers of the institute go round and give them advice but the financial position of the small-holders does not

permit them to implement their advice.

### CONSIDERABLE REVENUE TO GOVERNMENT

The tea industry is one of the industries from which Government gets a very big portion, as much as 65 per cent. of the export duty. The large area of nearly 83,000 acres would contribute nearly one-tenth of the revenue from that source. Although there are some small-holdings, which do not give very high yields, yet there are some very high yields in others, and have been contributing their share to the revenue of the country in the past and do so even now, from the tea industry.

### THE CO-OPERATIVE WAY

It is proposed that factory-owners should be persuaded to buy the leaf of small-holders collected through co-operative organizations. The small-holders of whom there are a large number would be benefited. The co-operative organizations could have collecting centres where the leaf should be sold only to factory-owners, thus eliminating the middleman. When the Tea Commissioner was buying manufactured tea, he made a regulation that all leaf produced by small-holders must be bought by factory owners. When the co-operative societies are organised, Government should consider giving manure at subsidized prices, to help the small-holders to improve their land, and enable them to obtain high yields, which would bring a return to Government by way of export duty.

### SUGGESTED SUBSIDY

The spate of speeches in support of the motion clearly showed the importance of the motion. In former years small-holders were able to dispose of their green leaf without difficulty. Now factory owners are unwilling to buy because of falling tea prices. The present price in many places was only eight cents a pound and the result is that small-holders supply coarse leaf. If tea prices maintain a reasonable level, there should be no difficulty in obtaining a reasonable price for green leaf. If a small-holder could obtain about 20 cents a pound, it would help him to work his holding profitably. It was suggested by the First Member for Balangoda that part of the export duty should be utilized to help small-holders and bought leaf factories by way of a subsidy, the export duty being levied on a percentage basis. Some estates sell their tea at Rs. 4 a pound while others sell at Rs. 2 and yet others at Rs. 1.20 a pound. On a percentage

basis the export duty on the tea selling at Rs. 4 a pound would be at 25 per cent., Rs. 1 a pound and proportionately less in the case of the other teas. It is a part of this revenue that is suggested as a subsidy to the small-holder.

### GOVERNMENT TAKING ACTION

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture said that the member for Kotagala had interviewed the Minister on this subject previously and as a result there are now definite proposals before the Cabinet which would be given careful consideration in order to foster the interests of the small-holders. The difficulties could be circumvented by organizing co-operative tea producers' societies. There are already two societies of one of which the Member for Kotagala is the President. The other is the Uda Nuwara Tea Producers' Co-operative Society. There are 84,000 persons owning 67,000 acres in small-holdings making a total of about 12 per cent. of the total acreage of the tea in the Island. All these 67,000

acres will be organized into 1,500 acre blocks of tea each and formed into co-operative societies and help will be given just the same as the aid given to co-operative agricultural and sales societies in the case of paddy. That was the only way they could eliminate the methods of big businesses to exploit middlemen and to avoid the difficulties that are being experienced. When the small-holders produce annually 25,000,000 pounds of tea the Government derives an income of Rs. 3,000,000 by way of duty. Government has under consideration ways and means of giving the small-holders either loans or outright grants, the details of which would be settled soon. By adopting improved methods of tea planting, using fertilisers and taking advantage of other technical assistance which the department proposes to give small-holders, it is hoped to increase the average production of tea from 300 to 500 pounds per acre of every small-holding.

The motion was accepted in principle.

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## Citizenship Amendment Bill Passed

(Continued from page 2)

Rambukwelle Dissawa, S. M. Rasamanickam, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Messrs. E. L. Senanayake, M. Senanayake, P. H. C. Silva, R. Singleton-Salmon, C. Sittampalam, K. V. D. Sugathadasa, P. P. Sumanatilaka, A. L. Thambiayah, A. C. Tutein-Nolthenius, U. B. Unamboowe, V. Veerasingham and D. B. Welagedara.

Noes: Messrs. W. Dahanayake, W. Neal de Alwis, P. H. W. de Silva, D. B. R. Gunawardena, P. G. B. Keuneman, Dr. N. M. Perera, Messrs. Wilmot A. Perera, N. R. Rajavarothlam, M. Samaraweera, T. B. Subasinghe, C. Suntharalingam, C. Vanniasingham, S. Vytlingam and Mrs. Doreen W. Wickremasinghe.

## Horses Imported Into Ceylon

The Minister of Finance gave the following statement in reply to a question in the House of Representatives regarding the number of horses imported into Ceylon every year from 1949 and their value:

Year	No. of Horses	Value Rs.
1949	105	607,488
1950	82	722,125
1951	155	1,646,590
1952 (Jan.-Sept.)	96	1,188,621

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**Uninformed Allegations  
Repudiated**

A NUMBER of allegations against the Medical Department were made by the Second Member for Kadugannawa on an adjournment motion in the House of Representatives that there was a shortage of drugs in all hospitals and dispensaries; that X-ray branches had ceased to function, owing to want of films; that medical apparatus of a highly technical nature costing thousands of rupees was rusting and idling in the General Hospital; that the administration of the Health Department was going from bad to worse; that the Director was always absent from the Island and that the health of the nation was deteriorating. The Hon. Minister was asked whether he proposed to appoint a new Director to remedy the "lamentable state of affairs or allow the same chaotic conditions to continue."

**NO SHORTAGE OF DRUGS**

The Minister of Health, replying, said: As regards shortage of drugs, I have often asked members to specify the institutions at which these shortages occur and the names of the drugs. My information is that there is no shortage of drugs anywhere. The member said that there were shortages everywhere in the Island. Where did he get that information from? Has he inspected all the medical institutions all over the Island? That kind of statement is unhelpful. Wherever I go I inquire from the central dispensaries

and hospitals about the drugs position and I am always told that it is satisfactory.

As regards electrical equipment, is the member going on the statement in the Press that six electro-cardiographs were out of action? I am told that there are two of these in Ceylon, and both are in action. I want members to specify definitely where these shortcomings occur.

**DIRECTOR ON LEAVE**

With regard to the Director of Health Services, the officer is on six months' leave—taken after thirteen years' service. We cannot stop him from spending his leave anywhere—Geneva, Korea, Honolulu. Nobody can object. He can go even to Timbuctoo. The six months' leave will expire in December and then he will be back here. When he is here everybody says "Get rid of him!" When he is away, the cry is "Get him back!"

As regards the alleged deterioration in the health of the nation in the country, it did not start six months ago when I took over. If there is deterioration, it started about five years ago. You cannot expect me by ministerial action in four months to make up for ministerial action for five years. The member ought to know where to lay the responsibility for it. He of all persons, expects me to cure the defects of five years in four months! That is impossible. I am doing the best I can through ministerial action to remedy that state of affairs.

**PROMOTING POTATO  
CULTIVATION**

"I SUGGEST that as Ceylon imports about 20,000 tons of potatoes, we can grow all our requirements. We will hear less of shipments from Italy and Holland arriving in a rotting condition and having to be thrown into the sea as unfit for food."

The above remarks were made by Mr. A. C. Tutein-Nolthenius (Appointed Member) when he raised the question in Parliament, regarding the importation of seed potatoes last year and the planting experiments carried out in the Province of Uva and the results obtained.

Mr. V. Kumaraswamy, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Food, said that 3½ tons of seed potatoes were imported in 1951 and planted mainly at Rahangala and Bindunuwewa Agricultural Stations. Small quantities were also planted at Bibile and Badulla. The quantities harvested are as follows:—

	Planted lbs.	Harvested lbs.
Bindunuwewa	3,773	2,891
Rahangala	2,516	6,434

The low yields at Bindunuwewa were due to the fact that the crop was grown in experimental plots designed to set out the effect of time of planting and other cultural treatments on yield. At Rahangala, as the first-year's results were encouraging, multiplication was carried out in 1952 and from 6,871 lbs. planted the very satisfactory yield of 33,603 lbs. was obtained.

At Bindunuwewa from 486 lbs. planted 774 lbs. were harvested, the comparatively poorer results being again due to the area being entirely

under experiment. An extension of the acreage under the crop is to be undertaken at Rahangala. Seed potatoes are made available to the public from Rahangala Farm and will be supplied through Co-operative Societies.

**POPULAR IN VILLAGES**

It is learnt that the cultivation of potatoes has become popular in the villages and that as many as 1,200 applications have been received from Udukunda. As there has been a tremendous output at the Rahangala Farm and there should be no difficulty in satisfying the demands of the village cultivators who are exceedingly interested in the venture and are planting potatoes in small-holdings, and they are using part of their crop for their evening meal, which they feel is as satisfying as rice or any other cereal or pulses. This being a question of supply and demand the Department is trying to meet all the requirements of small-holders and others as early as possible by expediting the import of seed potatoes, for distribution.

**SUBSTITUTE FOR RICE**

Just as the people of Ceylon eat rice twice a day it can be said that Westerners eat potatoes twice a day. The potato boiled in its jacket and peeled is almost a perfect food. Not only is its important recognized as an article of food in Europe but also as essential. In India, the various races eat this excellent tuber. The splendid physique of the Sikhs owes much to the consumption of both potatoes and wheat. They scarcely eat rice which is said to be not so nourishing. The cultivation of potatoes in Ceylon should therefore be encouraged by the "experts" engaged at present in the food drive, who should realize that there are few starchy foods in the world more nourishing than the potato.



# THREE POISON FANGS

By Stanley Morrison

ONCE again the three Ceylon Indian traitors — Aziz, Thondaman and Rajalingam — have gone abroad to India and deliberately set about spreading a tissue of poisonous lies about the treatment of Indians in Ceylon. And the stories they spread are so palpably false and so obviously designed to create ill-feeling between India and Ceylon that it is high time the Ceylon Government seriously took steps to deprive these men of their citizenship rights, since by their conduct on this occasion as well as on past occasions they have proved that they are not genuine citizens of this country. In fact, their dastardly attempt to poison the relations between the mother country and Ceylon would in earlier times have led them to the gallows for treachery, while in the Communist countries they would have been exhibited to the public gaze before being publicly executed.

It is appalling to think that these men are still free to go on doing grievous damage to the country of birth and that they should at the same time be able to enjoy all the profits and advantages of full citizenship. Now that Ceylon is an independent country it is competent to make laws to deal with traitors of this type, and every patriotic national of other countries cannot but approve of measures taken to bring these men legally to book. Confiscation of their property would not be an excessively harsh measure since they have earned their wealth as citizens of this country and they are now using the position their wealth has given them to exploit the differences which exist in Ceylon and India's interpretation of the qualifications for citizenship which should be satisfied before the vast mass of Indians in Ceylon can have their claims agreed to.

One has only to contrast the happy situation of Indians in Ceylon with their position in other countries such as South Africa and Pakistan. For instance, it was only in the "Daily News" of November 17 that a report appeared of a debate in the Indian Parliament where it was stated that, since partition, no fewer than four and a half million Indians had been "squeezed" out of East Pakistan. Has a single Indian, apart from illegal immigrants, been "squeezed" out of Ceylon? Besides, is not every Indian trader free to indulge in his business in the remotest parts of the country without let or hindrance? And socially is there any discrimination on the part of Ceylonese towards Indians? On the other hand, a great majority of Indians practice an apartheid policy of their own—seldom mixing with Ceylonese in any capacity and taking no interest whatever in national problems. They regard themselves as a race apart. Even as neighbours in residential areas, Indians of all classes—businessmen, traders and labourers—seldom are on visiting terms with Ceylonese, who, every foreign visitor to this country admits, are extremely friendly to outsiders.

On the other hand, those Indians (notably the magnificent Parsees) who have freely moved about with Ceylonese have always found nothing but a most friendly welcome, and these Indians have naturally been freely accepted as citizens of this country.

But for India to expect a small country like Ceylon to accept the whole of the vast mass of Indians in Ceylon as citizens without adequate restrictions as to their qualifications would be to inject into the body politic of this country a great number of people who, by their every action and attitude, prove that they owe allegiance to India and not to Ceylon. No better illustration of the average Indian's inability to identify himself with the interests of Ceylon, however long he may have lived here, could be given than the con-

duct of Messrs. Aziz, Rajalingam, and Thondaman—who, though born and bred in this country, continue to regard themselves as Indians first and as Ceylonese only for the mere convenience of amassing wealth in this country. As a cultured American woman, married to a distinguished Indian (a citizen of India), once said: "The trouble with the Indian is that he cannot be absorbed because he is like a stone in the stomach." The three traitors who illustrate this article of mine are a crowning proof of this dictum. They are a malignant growth in the body politic of Ceylon and we know how the surgeon deals with a malignant growth.

Coming to the larger question of the Indian resentment at the introduction of the recent amendment to the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship Ordinance, the Prime Minister put the matter in a nutshell when he pointed out in Parliament that the primary consideration of the Ceylon Government in trying to restrict Indian claims to citizenship in Ceylon was the interests of the Kandyan peasantry, who suffered most under the British occupation and whose permanent interest in Ceylon is superior to that of any outsider.

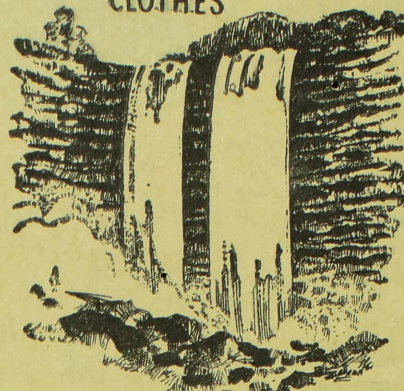
Will any impartial person deny that the suffering of these Kandyan peasants must be assuaged? They were dispossessed by the British planter during the last century, and is it not the duty of a national government of Ceylon first to restore to these people some of the ancestral lands they had lost before proceeding to give carte blanche citizenship rights to Indians who have kept their families in India while residing and making a living in Ceylon?

I am sure that Shri Nehru, the great Indian statesman, will appreciate this point of view if it is personally put to him by Ceylon's Prime Minister. And the sincerity of Ceylon's Prime Minister was exemplified by his statement that, but for the fact that he had to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, he would have proceeded at once to India to have a heart-to-heart talk with Shri Nehru on this issue. Every decent-minded man and woman in Ceylon looks forward to such an interview taking place early next year and the result of that interview should be the permanent solution of the one problem that has bedevilled the relations of Ceylon with the mother country.



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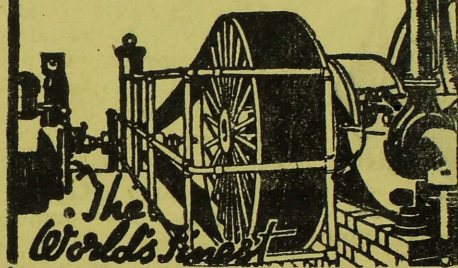
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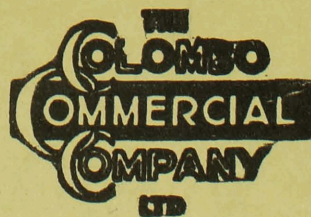


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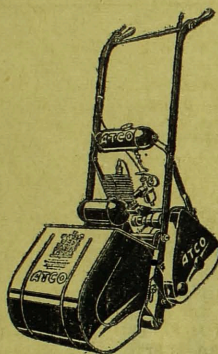
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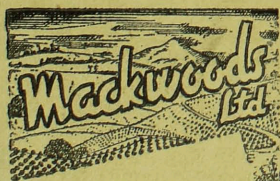
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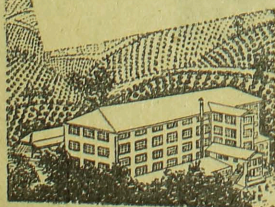


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# u.n.p.

Friday, November 21, 1952

### LAW AGAINST TRAITORS?

The maximum possible mobilization of public opinion and support behind the Government's policy on the Indian Citizenship issue is a vital necessity for national survival. It is good for everyone to realize that if there is a "Trojan horse" in Ceylon's political life, the Indian as personified by Aziz, Thondaman or Rajalingam approximate to it. The day may yet come when the Indian problem will be magnified a thousand-fold by Communist agitators using these three men as pawns. In the past they did just that and more. We are also harbouring traitors of Sinhalese parentage in our country who have not hesitated in the past to sell their country for power. Many of them did so for seats in the State Council, and some to try and win seats in Parliament. The Ceylon Communist Party is the foremost anti-national junta in Ceylon, and this Party has openly fomented Indian agitation to get votes for its candidates.

The N.L.S.S.P. and the L.S.S.P. began this traitorous campaign in Ceylon. The frustrated, power-hungry intellectuals who lead the Left parties in Ceylon are the brains behind Aziz and Thondaman, neither of whom have any measurable tactical skill. They in turn are impelled by the desire to ride to power with the votes of their compatriots.

The problem of power for this group or that is not the biggest issue. The danger is that frequent attempts are made to get the Government of India to use pressure on the Government of Ceylon. Shri Nehru's stature as a statesman has enabled him to be big enough to say "No" to such unfair methods. He has constantly striven to suggest friendly methods of discussion and there has been a great deal of agreement on main points between him and our Government.

As for the Indian Press, there has been very little informed criticism. The general trend

has been to write with gusto and anger, and anything written in such a mood is unlikely to be reasonable or correct.

Now that there is no "Foreigner" to unite against many Indian hacks are turning out yards of hate propaganda against Ceylon. They are themselves not to blame, for traitors of Lanka tell them lies they dare not utter in Ceylon.

While we agree with the New Delhi Correspondent of "The Ceylon Daily News" that Ceylon's High Commission does not seem to be able to get the correct views across to the Indian Press, we must realize that it is well-nigh impossible for a High Commission to deal with so vast a sub-Continent as India. Most newspaper Editors rarely print hand-outs. Often the newspapers like to adopt a know-all, "we can't be wrong" attitude, and hate to be corrected.

In such circumstances it is not fair to expect our Foreign Office or our High Commission to do much in the way of counter propaganda.

We can, however, pass a "Defence of the Realm Act" on the lines of D.O.R.A. in England; which would deal with those who imperil the Independence of Ceylon. Those who openly seek to force foreign governments to intervene in Ceylon should be made punishable under such an Act of Parliament. There is no other method of dealing with either spies or traitors.

### "BE THEIR AGE"

We publish elsewhere a paragraph taken from a newsletter circulated by the Rev. Chas H. Wickremanayake of the Baddegama Christian Mission. We are grieved to find an uncalled for reference to the Buddha, which is out of place in a missionary letter. This kind of liberty with the name of the Buddha was taken in earlier times, but we hope the Reverend pamphleteer will concede that he can deliver his trifles without commenting on another religion no one expects him to understand. His newsletter reads like part of a private war among missionaries. With that we are not concerned, but we hope the Bishop of Colombo will kindly ask such missionaries as fancy themselves students of Comparative Religion to please, in future, be their age.

## Public Assistance Procedure

THE position in regard to public assistance was clearly defined by the Minister of Labour and Social Services when the question was raised in Parliament in regard to a waiting list of those seeking assistance and to a recent circular from the Director of Social Services to the effect that no new cases are to be taken on during the current financial year.

"We have instructed the officers to be very careful this year because our coffers are not so full as they used to be in the past," said the Minister. "We have to be particularly careful about newcomers because I have received a number of representations about these in the past. Recently there was a deputation to see me from a particular area where undeserving cases had been given assistance, while deserving cases had been left out."

(Continued on page 7)

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# U.S.A.: The Permanent Revolution

## The American Way of Life

**EQUALITY** thus has its positive side: it does not merely equate privileges, it asserts obligations. There is the other fellow, and he has just the same rights as you. This does not mean that Americans go around thinking of the "other fellow" all the time; in fact, they may be planning some competitive scheme to put him out of business. But they are oriented from their childhood to the idea of the rights of other people. The civil liberties are not merely constraining laws. They too, are ideals, imperfectly realized, but entering into the life of every American in such a way as to encourage qualities or virtues, the best word for which is "Democratic".

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The American has an ideal of generosity, also. He does not live up to this one any better than—or even as well as—he lives up to the ideals of the civil liberties; but generosity is bred into him, nevertheless, as a great democratic virtue. Sometimes the American's generosity is no more than an open-handed way of doing things, which at its worst leads to sheer waste. At its best, however, no other national characteristic exhibits more clearly the way the American can combine the ideal and the practical. For aside from its ethical status, gene-

rosity appeals to the American as an eminently practical trait to encourage. Wouldn't it be a much better world if everybody were generous? Then nobody, including you yourself, would have to worry so much. That is the practical side of the matter. But, he would add, you should never carry it so far as to look like a "sucker."

Still another ideal related to the general ideal of equality is that of kindness. This too the American regards as a democratic virtue. The American is capable of being brutish and some people think of him as ruthless. He himself likes to parade as a "tough guy." But his armour is usually paper-thin, and there are apt to be vulnerable spots—for example, children. Americans love children to the point of being silly about them, as almost every one who has known the G.I.'s has observed. In fact, they universally spoil their own.

Whether Americans have more or less democratic virtues, whether they are friendlier than other people, or more generous or kinder, is not at all the point. Such generalisations can never be proved and only lead to resentful arguments. The point is that Americans, practical and pragmatic by temperament, have nevertheless taken very seriously certain ideals having to do

in a general way with the ideal of democratic equality.

And perhaps, next to their proposition itself, this is the most valuable contribution that Americans have to offer the world. It is wrong at the present stage of our evolution, to expect some great "cultural" development in America, equivalent to the culture of Europe that extends back for twenty or twenty-five creative centuries. The intellectuals who castigate Americans on this score miss the point. In the first place they overlook the fact that there is a great activity in the creative arts throughout the country, especially at the community level, and second they too easily forget that American culture is of necessity a popular culture and hence inherently different from that which we inherit from Europe. Yet even after these modifications have been made, the fact remains that high culture is not what Americans have primarily to give. The big American contribution to Western civilization has to do, rather, with certain qualities of the heart deriving from democratic ideals. These ideals, in the form of recognized democratic virtues, are constantly at work in American society, and have a great deal to do with what is meant by "the American way of Life." In fact if this were not so, if the ideals were to

vanish, or if Americans were to abandon the hope that people would some day learn to practice them, then the American way of life, as Americans construe it today, would also disappear. It would become something quite different. It survives as it is only on the presumption that most of the people will try to realise the democratic virtues most of the time.

Yet these ideals that the American cherishes are not just hung up in the air. They have a reference point that walks and talks and is "real"—the individual human being. Everything in America, be it national, regional, sub-regional, or local, comes back somehow to the individual. And the American can live his life in two planes at once in such a strenuous way precisely because he recognizes that the human individual may have—must have—ideals. That is the inner secret, of the American way of life. It is a way of life to permit and encourage the development of the human individual by his own free will, toward his own ideals.

The fact is nowhere better illustrated than in the American attitude toward "standardization". To see "standardization" as the American sees it, one must bring it back to the individual. The intelligent American will agree that standardization represents a certain danger. But on the other hand he will point out that in his society—in the American way of life—the individual does have opportunity, does develop and grow. And in the light of this great, essential truth he can put standardization in a certain perspective, which Europeans have not yet learned. For what is being standardized in America? Not the individual human spirit, which the American way of life intends to hold inviolately free. But the things that the human spirit uses—these are being standardized: the houses and vehicles, the tools and machines, to some extent the clothing and even the food. But these are, after all, the steel. They are not the human being himself, and so long as American institutions are careful to distinguish between human beings and things, why not standardize the things? Nature, herself, after all.

(Continued on page 10)

## REFERENCE TO BUDDHA IN MISSION CIRCULAR

"MY people here want development, and to do so they are prepared to take a risk. The only body that does not budget for development as far as I am aware, is the Diocese of Colombo. Hence the present state of the Missionary areas handed over to the Diocese as a trust by the C.M.S. As far as I can see the Diocesan attitude is "Do what you can by your own efforts to save yourself. We will

gratefully receive whatever we can from you." The former is Buddha's message. The latter is not Christianity. I have spent much time in meditation on S. Paul's words "Do the work of an Evangelist," but now I am beginning to console myself by imagining that it is an injunction to a Bishop and not to a Priest."

Chas. H. Wickremanayake.

(The above is from a newsletter printed and circulated by the Rev. Chas. H. Wickremanayake of the Baddegama Mission. Please see editorial comment).

## Public Assistance Procedure

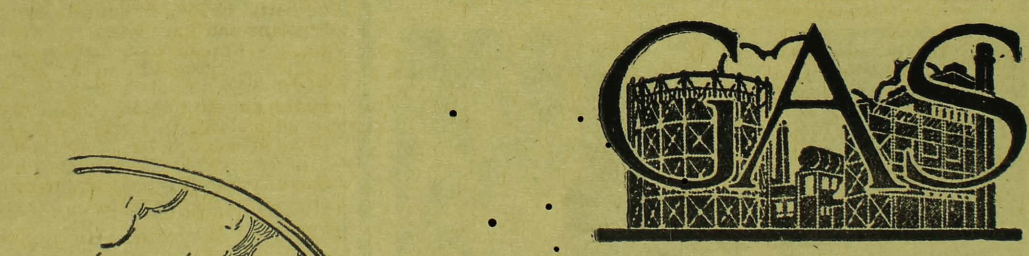
(Continued from page 6)

thought that, if at the very beginning we were careful about the people we selected, these complaints would not be made.

### POVERTY AND DISTRESS

One must realise that poverty and distress are relative terms. There is no absolute poverty and absolute riches. There is no dividing line beyond which all must receive assistance. There are certain persons who are in greater distress than others, and according to the funds available we will have to select the people who are greatly distressed rather than those in less distress. In certain cases we are instructing our officers to see whether a man in distress who is in receipt of public assistance has any rich relatives close by who could be persuaded to help him rather than allow him to be absolutely dependent on public assistance. We have not ordered that all newcomers should be refused assistance. A person in receipt of public assistance may find it possible to get an income of his own sufficient to maintain himself, and we take the assistance given to him and pass it on to a more deserving case.

A certain sum has been voted for public assistance and we must keep within that vote. We cannot go on increasing the grants and exhaust the vote. The Minister of Finance has told us that in deserving cases—where assistance is essential—we need not cut down the grant at all. Every deserving case will be considered. There might be delays but we are going into this carefully.



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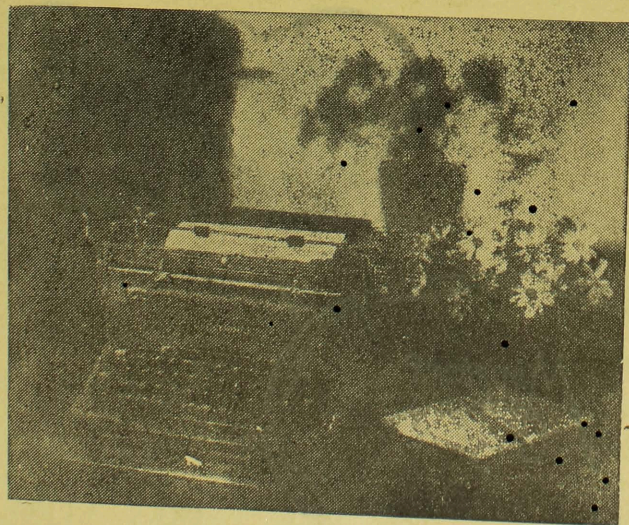
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**WITH EISENHOWER  
IN POWER***By Quintus Delilkhan*

WITH Eisenhower to be soon in actual power, it is a matter of inevitable speculation what changes are likely to take place which would have its repercussions in making the world safer for democracy, and democracy sadly needs some increasing assurance in this matter. It is all to the good that we have in Eisenhower a man who has faced all the rigours of war, and who knows what it means to be engaged in a death struggle which neither asks nor gives quarter until decisive victory is attained. Eisenhower has a realistic view of war and will not lightly enter on it, or irresponsibly push the world towards such terrible and destructive conflict as he has already witnessed. This is an issue upon which we can fairly make up our minds. Election speeches might be couched in terms that are meant to make a special appeal to the people who have votes to give, but it does not mean that the policies thus enunciated will be carried out literally in all matters and in all directions.

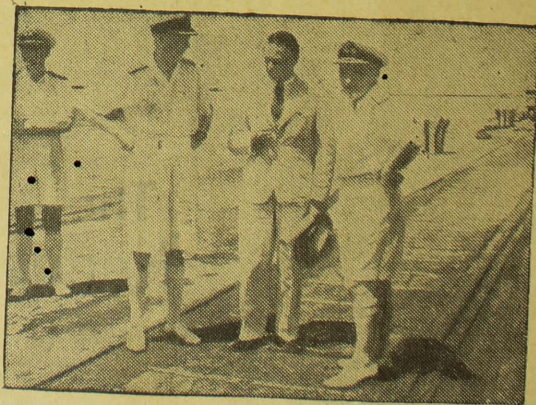
Eisenhower has demonstrated that he is a great commander of outstanding merit capable of making the most immense combinations of strategy and capable also of foresight, caution and determination. It is inevitable that some sections of opinion in the world press should be apprehensive that the world might be very quickly plunged into war by an adventurous commander who has the confidence, not only of the American people and of American soldiers but also of many statesmen and sections of opinion in many parts of the democratic world beyond the confines of America. It is, however, not possible that any man of responsibility, least of all an experienced commander, would take a course of action which would make war inevitable. He would more naturally avoid war as much as possible, and resort to it only in self-defence, both for his country and those countries which share with America the same democratic faith.

But it is also inevitable that there should be some halt cried to the weak policy of appeasement which has been maintained for so long by the democratic countries in respect of Russia. Practically every diplomatic battle has been gained by the Russians and their allies. For example, the Korean truce parleys have been used most adroitly to enable the Chinese to build up their reserves and to become militarily strong, aided thereto by Russia. Dean Acheson at one time thought it necessary that Formosa should be handed over to China. In innumerable ways, there has been conces-

sion after concession made to the Communist block. There have been very weak protests against the violation of human rights in Communist countries because it is assumed that Russian feelings are most sensitive and nothing should be done to hurt Communist susceptibilities. But the democracies are prepared to take one setback after another in the diplomatic field with a good and tolerant grace which however looks more like fear.

It is likely that with Eisenhower this position will materially change. It is necessary that Russia should be made to realise that she has to conform to some normal rule of international behaviour. Eisenhower will probably make many changes, in the personnel who will carry out his policies. It is necessary that a more firm policy should be carried out by men who have not been in sympathy with policies of appeasement over a long period of time. It would not be easily possible for them to change their minds and attitudes which have perhaps become habitual with them. Too many people in high places have been unduly sympathetic and conciliatory. Under democracy such attitudes can go undetected for quite a long time. But Eisenhower is a man of action, used to the discipline of the field and not likely to change his mind upon what he considers necessary for the preservation of the democratic world. For ultimately it is American policy and American action which will be powerful and weighty enough to stem the tide of Communist aggression if it begins to manifest itself on a large field of action.

It would look, however, as if Russia would be more careful in the future. It is not likely that Communism would be allowed to break into fresh territory without the intervention of America, though Eisenhower has declared that Asiatics should be trained to fight their own battles. Some major blunders have been made by American policy in the past. It was possible for American observers in China to have predicted the triumph of Communism in that country and to have compelled the previous democratic regime to take suitable action in time. But there is no use in crying over the past. Our main concern is now with the present and with the future. The democracies have everything to gain from a firm stand being taken up by Eisenhower. There is no need for the democratic world to live in a state of fear if America strengthens her position militarily to the utmost, assists other countries to grow strong themselves and makes Russia realise that she is playing a dangerous game if she continues to enforce her present aggressive policies.



FIRST SEA LORD'S VISIT TO CEYLON—Britain's First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor, G.C.B., D.S.O., visited Colombo and Trincomalee during a four weeks' tour of British Naval Establishments in the East and Far East. The First Sea Lord inspecting the Colombo docks and port development scheme. (From left to right) Cdr. (E) A.I.F. Blair, Lt.-Col. P. A. J. Henu (Chairman of Colombo Port Commission) and Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor.



# The Individual Constable is Neutral

By T. M. G. Samat

THAT mirror of public comment—Collette, raised a good-humoured laugh about Police pre-occupations with his cartoon "Caught Red-Handed" in the "Ceylon Observer". He almost justified the indignant letters to the Editor from cyclists and motorists demanding that the constable should leave the cyclist and motorist alone and concentrate on burglars and grave crime. The burglars, if consulted, might claim that in the face of the heavy toll of the road of one every forty-eight minutes it is high time that the Police give less attention to the protection of mere property and exert themselves for the protection of life itself.

The situation preserves its own wide streak of humour. If the Policeman does not coerce in matters of detail he is not playing his role as guardian of the law. On the other hand, if he is a generous figure for courtesy, civility and to bid a civil "goodnight" he is not doing his duty and might be asking for the "sack".

In the general assessment of the situation the constable emerges with diminished credit in the public eye. Worse still the Police Force through modern eyes bring the suspicion that the interest of Police and Public are not allied and that Police are inclined to be petty tyrants—a dangerous position for Democracy. So Police are cautioned by our I.G.P. to do their duty with every possible moderation and forbearance. New fangled ideas as Courtesy Cops are established to repeat the old warning that the Police should show the most perfect civility. Policemen are reminded again and again that they are servants of the public, not petty tyrants. They must not only please the public but also enlist its sympathy.

It may be contended with a degree of justice that the "trapping" of a motorist for overspeeding on a straight, open and empty road is an ideal example of arbitrary interference. But it should be realised that it deals with a matter of immemorial concern—endangering the public.

After all the Policeman did not make the law. When the law is specific and the Police intervene where facts are crystal clear and a definite item of the law has been transgressed the position of the Police in the public eye ought not to be materially prejudiced. Why should the policeman be accused of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel?

The legislature has been busy building up a multiplicity of regulative law, conditioning here, there and everywhere the freedom of the individual. These innumerable laws of a regulative character have been handed out to the Police who can neither have option nor have sentiment in the matter.

Now what about the public? The other day, a young lady in a motor car, stopped for speeding was asked whether she was speeding. "No" was the reply, "but I passed someone who was!" In other words, the public when not personally affected will applaud. But the individuals whom the Police have to coerce in matters of detail are by no means enthusiastic. The latter group is growing. On the mental horizon the constable figures as an agent of tyrannies under a particular category.

With cycle and car now a necessity not to mention motor transport as an essential service the area of contact between Police and public and of potential friction increases every day. The Police are put in the position of disciplining the public to an extent never before seen. The Police too often are in fact regarded as a busy body, a stickler for trifles and none too discriminating a stickler at that. The sentiment echoed by sympathetic friends becomes in the aggregate quite a formidable body of opinion. Such alienation of sympathy in an extreme case leads to complete estrangement between Police and public.

It would now be assumed that the best place for a Policeman to work would be a land where there are no regulations to impose. The nation however for better or worse will not stop producing a multiplicity of laws and regulations—some even have come to the point of introducing sumptuary laws in the happy world to come.

On the other hand, law produces crime; the best legislation therefore is undoubtedly that law which abrogates former legislation. The only services which a Government can render in the interest of civilisation would be to maintain order, to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak and to adopt certain precautions respecting the public health. So why not denounce all other laws, lock, stock and barrel?

The juncture reached for the Police is a problem of wide significance. But until it is solved the individual constable is on trial to an unparalleled extent. He must by his own acumen single out persons who are dissidents at heart for the protection of society. Any littleness of outlook, any animus, any momentary shortness of temper may render him unequal—in a particular case—to the trust imposed.

It is tolerably certain there will be no failure. Is the danger of Police imposing undue coercion real? Such an inclination would have its own reaction in the 20th century. It would mean the failure of the Police system. The public would rather suffer 100 deaths in a day as the toll of the road than suffer Police dictation. The crux of the matter is that the Police system is not faced with the test. It is the men in the system who are faced with the test—a test more of the quality of men than a test of the system.

## U. S. A. The Permanent Revolution

(Continued from page 7)

has in a certain sense standardized the human body. We don't expect to find people with five arms or with eyes in the backs of their heads. But we don't say for that reason that the human spirit cannot be free. The body is just a vehicle.

Indeed, to say that standardization must be the death of freedom is to express a far more materialistic attitude than the American attitude. It is to define man in terms of things—in terms of his body. To the American, his machines and gadgets are extensions of man. They are extensions of his faculties and powers—

wings to enable him to fly, wheels to enable him to run, antennae to enable him to hear and see at great distances. Americans, indeed, have taken on the task of extending man in this way with a certain positive attitude, as if it were their special cosmic assignment. They really believe and really feel that they are doing something important, not to enchain the human soul, but to increase its power and scope, and thus to help emancipate it from the merely physical, from the earth. That is the positive side of American "materialism".

(To be continued.)

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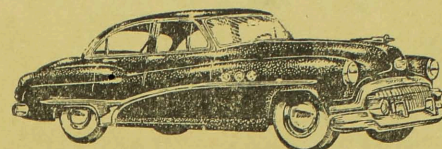
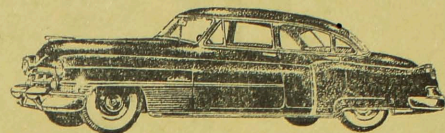
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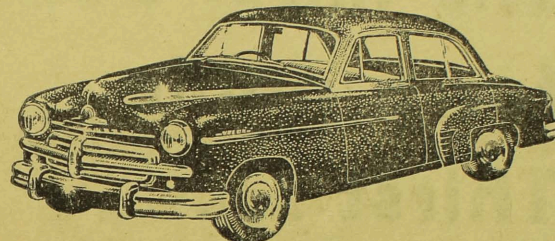
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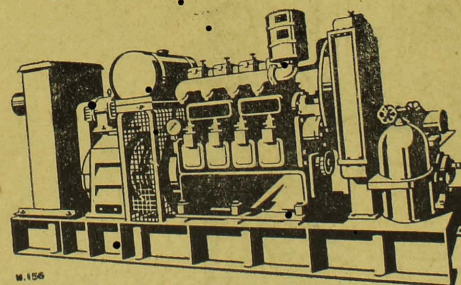
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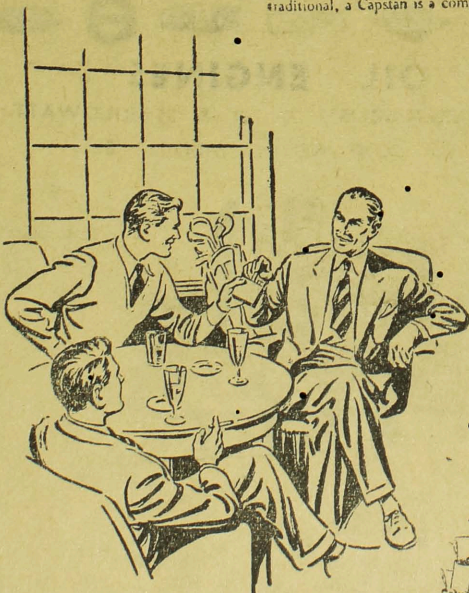


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## UNITY AMONG WORKERS

By Eardley Gunasekera

INDUSTRY is spreading.

There seems to be a great tendency to attach to industry more importance than for agriculture. The reasons for this are many but it is not the aim of this effort to discuss them. Nevertheless as a result of this unimpaired growth of industry one factor stands out conspicuously. It has given rise to a number of problems both political and social. This is attributed to the fact that large-scale industry necessitates the employment of a great amount of labour. The worker and his problems taken collectively cannot go unheeded. In feudal times however his position was one of subjugation and slavery, when lord-serf relations were never cordial and when the lord by virtue of his immense social and financial power was able to emerge triumphant. Today history has taken a different course and the lord is no longer able to hold the privileged dictatorial attitude he once had. The labour power has increased from strength to strength thus convincing the world of both their potentiality and their necessity.

The worker is a human entity and must be given due recognition and consideration. But if we depend or rely too much on the good faith of unsuspecting employers alone to do their duty we may not be able to expect the same measure of good harmony that exists between employer and employee when all employees are united. This the workers must take careful note for a single diapason of demand would mean much more than individual disintegrated requests.

The basic need of a worker is a living wage, much depends on this as he has to feed and clothe both his family and himself and not forgetting the house rent he has to pay.

If this proves to be inadequate and nothing more than a paltry pittance then his life becomes a misery leading to hatred and discontent. The wage is the main motive for an united front and all other considerations become secondary. On no account should the employer exploit the worker since one is the complement of the other and it is the organised, systematic movement of both that can ensure stable economic conditions. Besides the living wage he is entitled to, provision must be made for social amenities and for his general welfare.

In large industrial projects the workers must be housed in proximity to their work. But it is not always that this need is attended to and more often than never a combined demand becomes necessary. Educational and recreational facilities must be provided for the children of these workers. The employer's duty towards the worker is not complete after the settlement of wages alone. It extends more than that as he has certain social obligations to perform. Housing, educational and recreational facilities are of vital importance. We must not forget the fact that once the worker is old and decrepit he must be looked after and even though his utility may be done it becomes a moral obligation for the employer to see to his welfare. For this purpose the establishment of schemes of pensions, gratuities and endowment funds becomes an urgent necessity.

Their social and political condition must improve and in the interests of the workers themselves the best and most effective way of achieving their object is by collective bargaining. An appreciable percentage of the population of any country comprise of workers. We cannot therefore be indifferent to their problems because theirs is a powerful voice and that call must be answered.

## Trade Agreement with Japan

THE Prime Minister presented to the House of Representatives Treaty Series No. 12 of 1952 relating to Trade Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of Ceylon and Exchange of Letters regarding technical assistance, most favourite nation treatment and Ceylonization of trade:

### TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT

Moved by a desire to promote and enlarge commerce and trade between the two countries at the highest possible level, and, in order to further this end, to make use of the Sterling Payments Agreement concluded on 31st August, 1951, the Government of Ceylon and the Government of Japan have agreed as follows:—

1. All payments in connection with the export or import of goods and commodities and services between the two countries shall be settled in sterling in accordance with the aforementioned Sterling Payments Agreement.
2. Import and export licences, where necessary, shall be granted by either country to the highest possible extent in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in either country from time to time.
3. Both Governments will inform each other of changes in their export and import policies and regulations as and when such changes are made and when necessary enter into consultation in respect of any matters arising from or in connection with the trade between the two countries.
4. Lists of some of the items of goods available for export from each of the two countries to the other, which are attached hereto, shall not be construed as excluding the exchange to the maximum possible extent of other goods which are not itemized.
5. This Agreement shall be effective for an indefinite period from the date of its signature. This agreement may be terminated at any time by the request of either Government upon ninety days' notice in writing.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Government of Japan is prepared to encourage Japanese companies and individuals to place their experience at the disposal of interested parties of Ceylon. The Government of Japan will assist in arranging for contracts in this field with the understanding that such contracts will be made directly between the parties concerned on a commercial basis in accordance with the regulations in force from time to time. The Government of Japan will further afford assistance, wherever possible or necessary, in the training of Ceylonese technicians in Japan.

## Up-Grading Hettiwatta Sub-Post Office

PITIGALA, Friday

On his way to open a new sub-Post Office elsewhere, Mr. S. Natesan, Minister of Posts and Information, accompanied by Mr. H. E. Seneviratna, Asst. Postmaster-General, inspected the Hettiwatta sub-Post Office and was received by the sub-Postmaster, Mr. M. M. A. Muhusin.

Mr. Muhusin said that Hettiwatta sub-Post Office was one of the oldest in the Kalutara District, and served a population of over 15,000. But the postal facilities found therein were inadequate and the necessity for a Telephone Call Box and a second delivery within the Alutgamweediya Town limits was very badly felt.

Mr. Natesan undertook to get the facilities asked for to this office and announced that from Grade A sub-Post Office it will be upgraded and raised to a main Post Office.



## THE EVOLUTION OF THE WELFARE STATE.

MAN is a political animal, and by circumstances he has been driven by inherited instincts to live with his fellow-beings. By living together as a family, there began the close association of people, and the idea of a desire to live, build houses, protect himself from outside enemies, to worship and attain leadership became the foundations of a community life.

There are various theories as to the origin of the State and the three important ones which are familiar to students of Government are the divine origin, the social contrast and the Evolutionary Theory. The divine origin and social contrast are based on mere speculation, while the Evolutionary Theory is regarded as the most acceptable. According to the divine origin theory the State was established by an enactment of God and its rules were divinely laid down. This theory is now discredited. The social contrast theory propounded the idea, that the State came into existence by mere agreement. The agreement being that they should set up a Government and obey its laws. The chief exponents of this theory were Hobbes, Locke and Ransseau, but this theory was unhistorical, abstract and self-contradictory. The Evolutionary Theory is the most acceptable, as it believed in the existence of the State by Natural Evolution—various influences have contributed to the emergence of the modern State namely kinship, religion, war and political consciousness. Thus there came into being by trial and error, affirmation and negation by a rudimentary system of Evolution, the modern State.

The state or independent political society is fundamentally nothing more than an association of men. But it differs from other associations like Trade Unions, Clubs and Corporations. To summarize briefly the State occupies a definite territorial area, it consists of an organized system of Government, a legislature to make laws, an executive to put into operation the laws made by the Legislature and a Judiciary to interpret the laws, and punish those who violate them. The rules of a State are widely defined, and controls its subjects more effectively than other associations. Lastly the State claims what is known as sovereignty. The State also could be distinguished from a number of other conceptions

such as Society, nation and Government. In the words of Laski "the State is a territorial Society divided into Government and subjects claiming within its located physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions". There are various classifications of State such as Monarchies, oligarchies, bureaucracies and democracies. These systems of Government were in active play one time or the other—each had its defects and by agitations, internal turmoils outside influence, public opinion, education and political consciousness such chaotic systems of anti-democratic fossils have paved the way for the truly democratic social welfare State.

Democracy in the words of Abraham Lincoln "is Government of the people, for the people and by the people". The first ingredient of the democratic ideal is the freedom of individual liberty; without which the idea of the welfare State is a farce. Inside this individual liberty are the priceless jewels of freedom of thought, religion and action. Added to these freedoms are the preservation of material security and a harmonious way of life. Material security is economic stability, employment for the unemployed and a decent way of living. Harmonious life is social security and a social status without caste or class barriers. Edmund Burke in expressive language says "that the State is not a partnership in all things, subservient only to the gross animal existence, but a partnership in all science, partnership in all art, partnership in every virtue and in all perfection." Harold Laski regards the State as an organization for enabling the mass of men to realize social good on the largest possible scale. It exists to enable men at least potentially to realize the best that is in themselves." The functions of the State have become enormous and numerous due to this fast growing population, economic and commercial enterprise, thus its functions fall mainly to two broad divisions namely Legislation and Taxation on the one hand and social services on the other. Its aim should be the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Thus many countries who love freedom and democracy, happiness and security, are giving their last blow to the tottering police state for the emergence of the social service state.

T. B. HERAT.

25, Sunandarama Road,  
Kalubowila,  
Dehiwela.  
31st October, 1952.

## RENAISSANCE IN THE THEATRE

By IVAN MENZIES

A YOUNG friend of mine in Hollywood said, "If you don't stand for something; you'll fall for anything."

I have been on the stage for over thirty years and know how true that is. In other words we are living in an ideological age, and if I don't have an ideology I know from experience that I can be exploited by anyone who has.

When I met Moral Re-Armament I realised that here was the greatest idea I'd ever met. So powerful that it could Remake the World and so simple that even I, an actor, could understand it.

An ideology of Change, Economic Change—Social Change—National Change—International or Super-national Change. All starting with personal Change. So it was quite simple for me to see that the best place to start was, well myself. Even my wife and daughter agreed with me on the point, M.R.A. I believe is the new illumination the stage can help to give to a world going into darkness. Change brings the greatest uniting power on Earth—unity between husband and wife—between management and labour—class and class—between East and West. It is not a warlike theory—I have seen it happen.

I know a Nigerian who hated the White man in Africa because of his superiority towards him. He had promised to lead his people in a rebellion against the South African Gov-

ernment, but meeting an Englishman who had changed through M.R.A. and with a new attitude to coloured races and fighting for a new world in which everyone had a share, he saw his hatred was all wrong and was sorry enough about it to change himself. He is now a uniting and constructive force among his people.

That is why I am here with these new plays because I see the theatre is a new and constructive light in the service of the whole mankind.

The late Mr. G. K. Chesterton said: "We have asked all the questions in the theatre, it's time we found the answers."

The new plays have the answers. They have the answer for the millions because this Ideology of M.R.A. meets the needs of statesman and the ordinary man. I'd sum this up in the words of one of the songs.

Everybody wants to see the other fellow changed.

And other nations peaceful with his own he'd like arranged.

But everybody's waiting for the other to begin.

That is a "silly" game and one we cannot hope "to win."

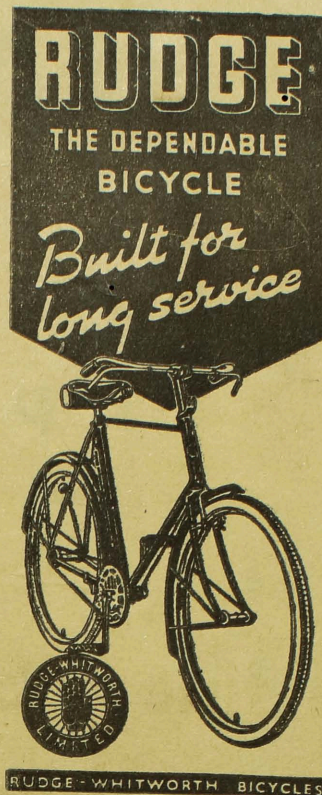
Now if everybody cares enough, and shares enough we see,

Then want and fear will disappear, a new world there will be,

And a wave of this new spirit thro' the nations will end war,

And why I didn't see the whole thing start with me before.

I really, really, can't think why.



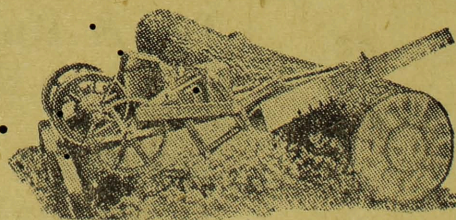
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