

# U.N.P.



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## DISCUSSION ON COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

### "International Co-operation to Restore Balance in World Economy on Basis of Trade Not Aid"— Prime Minister

THE recent Commonwealth Economic Conference was discussed in the House of Representatives, at length when the different Members of the Opposition belonging to the different Parties had all their say. The Prime Minister met all the points that were raised and clarified the position and said that the aim of the Conference was "international co-operation to restore balance in world economy on basis of trade and not aid."

At the first meeting of the House of Representatives held this year, the Leader of the Opposition made a request that the report of the proceedings of the Commonwealth Economic Conference held in London from 27th November to 11th December, 1952, be made available to the House and an opportunity given to discuss the same. The report was duly tabled on the 20th January by the Prime Minister who in doing so commented briefly on the circumstances that led to the holding of the Conference, the scope of the discussions that took place and the results the Conference may be considered to have achieved with particular reference to matters affecting Ceylon.

Since the war, said the Prime Minister, the members of the Sterling area were faced with a series of economic difficulties which resulted in a serious strain on sterling area reserves and several economic conferences were held in recent years, the primary concern being to find ways and means of halting the process and so maintain solvency. In all the conferences it was not possible to give any thought to the long-term question of establishing a balance between sterling and the dollar, because the matter of vital concern was immediate survival. The last Commonwealth Economic Conference, then was the turning-point in the efforts to stabilize sterling, and the change-over from the problem of meeting immediate needs to the long term approach necessary for ensuring permanent solvency and the rebuilding of gold and dollar reserves in the sterling area.

#### KEY-NOTE OF THE CONFERENCE

The Keynote of the Conference was the recognition that certain fundamental conditions had to be fulfilled before the stability of sterling and external solvency could be assured in the long term. The conditions were as follows:—

(1) a continued control over domestic fiscal and monetary policies, so that adequate reserves of savings could be built up and inflation avoided;

(2) careful investment of available resources in the useful forms of development, with the object of increasing productive power;

(3) the establishment of a multilateral trade and payments system throughout the world on the widest possible basis.

#### MULTILATERAL TRADE

The most important aspect of this system of multilateral trade, was the recognition of the importance of ensuring that sterling could resume its full role as a medium of world trade and exchange. The conference realised that the only means by which the flow and freedom of world trade could be expanded was through international co-operation, in an attempt to restore balance in the world economy on the basis of "trade not aid". Ceylon strongly supported these proposals because such a system of multilateral trade would greatly benefit us, dependent as we are to a large extent on foreign trade.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE

The opportunity was taken as an adjournment motion of the House on the 13th instant which enabled a discussion in the House of the Commonwealth Economic Conference. The Leader of the Opposition leading the debate said that, as stated, the Conference had been convened with the aim of concerting measures for increasing the economic strength of the Commonwealth countries. In other words the phrase "strengthening the economic position" meant the strengthening of sterling. The Conference was apparently faced with the almost impossible task of harmonising facts from two points of view. There were fundamental differences in the economic outlook and the economic needs of the various members of the Commonwealth; secondly from the external point of view of harmonization to a small extent with the European Economic Co-operation or rather organization set up on the one hand but much more so with the dominating economic position occupied by the United States of America. In trying to perform this task he was of opinion that "nothing very concrete has emerged."

Other members of the Opposition too discussed the matter at length quoting copiously from the "Economist" and expressing the fear that the policy agreed to by the Government would ensure "that this country will continue to be economically a colonial appendage of other nations, a mere producer of raw materials, supplying them to the Americans either directly or through Great Britain, and with no possibility of real economic development of a nation building character." It was also feared that in order to strengthen and safeguard

the position of the sterling area vis-a-vis Ceylon in all their trading activities they were going to be regimented. Therefore an appeal was made to the Prime Minister to "break away" and refuse to commit himself.

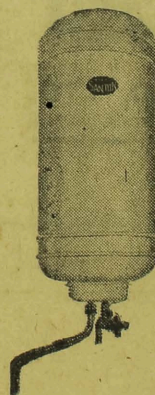
#### PREMIER CLARIFIES POSITION

"I am very amused to hear statements of Hon. Members, quotations from journals like the "Economist" of what happened at the Conference but neither the Hon. Members nor the journalist who writes for the "Economist" were present at the Conference," declared the Prime Minister, "but they were all aware

of what actually happened at the Conference! Outside what was stated in the communique, outside the statement I made here each member knew what happened! The "Economist" also knew what had happened at the Conference!

Continuing, he said that it might not be exactly what they think about it. The question of the dollar gap had been receiving attention for some years now, and was creating considerable difficulties for most of the countries of the world. "When a country such as the United States of America with about 7 per cent. of

(Continued on page 2)



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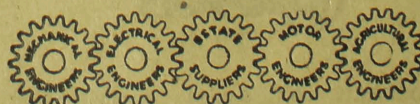
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## DISCUSSION ON COMMON-WEALTH ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

the population of the world, producing 65 per cent. of the manufactured goods of the world and a good number of countries wanting to buy those very goods, certainly most other countries will be faced with a regular and recurrent adverse balance of payment in relation to America. The only way that countries can make some heading towards bridging this dollar gap is apart from cutting down their imports or dependent less on America, by selling more to America itself. So that there were those difficulties confronting the sterling area, confronting the European nations and a solution to this difficulty had to be found."

### PURPORT OF THE CONFERENCE

The purport of the recently held Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was to come to certain understandings as regards the sterling area in their approach to the European countries and to the United States of America; that is to see to what extent there can be a common measure of agreement as regards this approach towards America. As a matter of fact it will be realised that without the active co-operation of the United States of America this question cannot be solved and therefore the Conference was a preliminary to that every essential step, which I think will be taken in the future. When the countries met there were no definite decisions "that such and such a country should do one thing and all the other countries should do such and such a thing. After a discussion there is an agreement to carry out a specific policy. That has been the manner in which all Commonwealth countries have conducted affairs and have decided on steps to be taken. Therefore, to say that a country had been committed, irrevocably to a certain cause of action and that any withdrawal was not possible is a wrong assertion."

### VALUE OF STERLING TO US

It has been questioned why Ceylon was so concerned with the stability and strength of sterling. In the first place Ceylon is in the sterling area, the major portion of her trade is with the sterling area; as a matter of fact half the trade of the world today is in sterling; the sterling assets which are so valuable. Ceylon is left with Rs. 800,000,000. Starting in 1947 at Rs. 800,000,000 odd, the assets were built up and were now again at the figure they were in 1947. Of course the question

of depreciation had to be considered. "If sterling gets into trouble and difficulties, and there is depreciation of sterling, then of course, we are also the losers, at least to the extent of our own sterling assets themselves. The value of those very assets must depreciate in terms of gold or goods. Therefore we are vitally concerned. It was easy to say "break away"

### NEED FOR CO-OPERATION WITH U.S.A.

"To break away, you must have a sufficient fund to support your currency" said the Prime Minister. "You have to build a sufficient fund of gold reserves to support your own currency and until that position is attained it is just useless and purposeless talking about breaking away from sterling. Breakaway where, without a supporting fund without gold reserves? The Fund that is spoken of in the Communique and the statement I made are necessary to maintain sterling at a certain level when the partial convertible operations are launched upon. For the purpose of having that fund and removing barriers of trade it is necessary to seek the co-operation of the United States of America. Therefore the aim of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was, to come to the greatest common measure of agreement for approaching the European countries and the U.S.A. to work out conditions under which partial convertibility of sterling and multilateral trade on a wide-scale could be brought into operation. There is no path of disaster that we have committed ourselves to: As we are interested in the strength and stability of sterling we have agreed to co-operate in a common measure in order to attain the strength and stability of currency."

"The Conference was held with a view to taking positive action to strengthen the position of the sterling area as such and that is where the phrase "Trade not Aid" was used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom. The favourable balance was to be maintained, not by drastic curtailment of essential imports from the dollar area, not by grants in aid from the dollar area, but by expansion of the trade of the sterling area, by strengthening its financial position thereby and holding that position by positive action. That was the object underlying this Conference. This purpose was to be achieved by multilateral trade, which means trade on as wide a basis as possible."

## Halkandawila-Duwegoda R. D. S. Anniversary

PITIGALA, Sunday.

THE fourth anniversary celebrations of the Halkandawila-Duwegoda Rural Development Society was held at the Government Boys' School, Halkandawila.

Mr. Gogerly Moragoda, Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara and other distinguished visitors on their arrival at the Govt. School were received on behalf of the Society by Messrs W.B. Charles (President) U. Udatiyawela and K. G. Liyaneris (Hony. Joint Secretaries).

Mr. Charles while welcoming the visitors who included a large number of representatives from the various

Rural Development Societies in the Kalutara Totamune, proposed Mr. Moragoda to the Chair. There was a large gathering present.

The Annual Report and the Statement of Income and Expenditure were tabled and unanimously passed.

In his presidential speech, Mr. Moragoda thanked the Halkandawila-Duwegoda Rural Development Society for having invited him to preside over that meeting, and complimented the Society for its good work done during the past four years.

Mr. Arthur V. Dias also spoke.

### Mr. E. W. PERERA An Appreciation

Mr. Edward Walter Perera is no more. He was undoubtedly one of the most heroic and honest statesmen in Ceylon, who did a remarkable service for the achievement of independence. He was also one of the veteran national leaders of Ceylon, and it can be said of him, that he was a unique personality among his contemporaries. His national feeling and devotion for his country made him one of the greatest Ceylonese whose name should be re-

membered and admired with reverence by his countrymen. On account of his heroic struggle during the colonial rule he was known among the British as "Tiger of Kotte".

To-day everyone who is aware of his dignified and heroic service to the country will mourn his loss as a very great gentleman and an architect of freedom. May he rest in peace.

G. DON GNANAWARDENA.



# "A Ticket to Stardom in Our Country"

By Ayesha Weerackoon and Sumith Bibile

"FILMS"—yes it would sound romantic and a bewitching feature to lure anybody. It is unbeatable and marvellous, though costly enough. Yet the story is different, to the above phrase. But to produce a film means hard work. Sweating under the glare of strong lights, burning in the hot sun, sometimes soaking for hours in the cold water, toiling and suffering with the irritation of grease and paint, sitting in one corner and memorising every thing, doing things over and over again like a parrot, and to add to that the responsibility of the burden on the mind. These are the day to day experiences in a film star's life. Hard earned money is spent lavishly and the star turns a beggar if he or she does not have another contract soon after one is over. This is the life of a star of whom the people believe to be happy, rich and gay.

Scores of people visit the studios to achieve their ambitions. But only a few succeed. There is a wrong impression carried by many that glamour and pre-fame are required to be a star. The sincere work and the real love for the art is what a director expects from anyone. Talent need not be born. A director is there to make a talented star. Obedience, courage and patience are the chief qualifications that make a star, not glamour and fame as many think. The first thing is an expressive face which could assume different moods

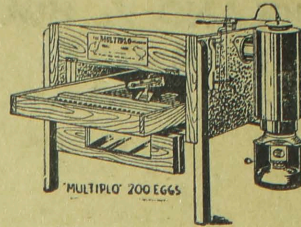
when required. Dancing and singing are also advantages but not particularly so.

Acting is as much a creative art as any other. It has to be learnt and well-mastered and the aspirant should be ever ready to undergo any hardship cheerfully. There are many instances where the director could be severe but the star should be ready to bear up.

The film industry in Ceylon is in its infant stage and we have been able to produce about a dozen films in black and white. But in all these we have been able to use our own skill and our films have been able to carry out a liberal mixture of entertainment in music and original dancing. We have not been able to rise to the standard of other countries but we are proud to say that we have a sound foothold in the industry. Will Ceylon be able to produce a colour-film? We sadly admit that she cannot at the present. Nevertheless we hope for the best in the future.

Both of us have summed up courage and have tried to outline the position of our film industry. We are very grateful to many of our artists, directors and all others who try to improve our Country's art and Culture, and we fervently expect the co-operation of the public for this young venture of our Country. Last of all we are bound to admit that both of us are the youngest of the artists of our Country. Therefore the path has opened before us and it is our duty as humble artists to contribute to the art and culture of our Island and increase its popularity.

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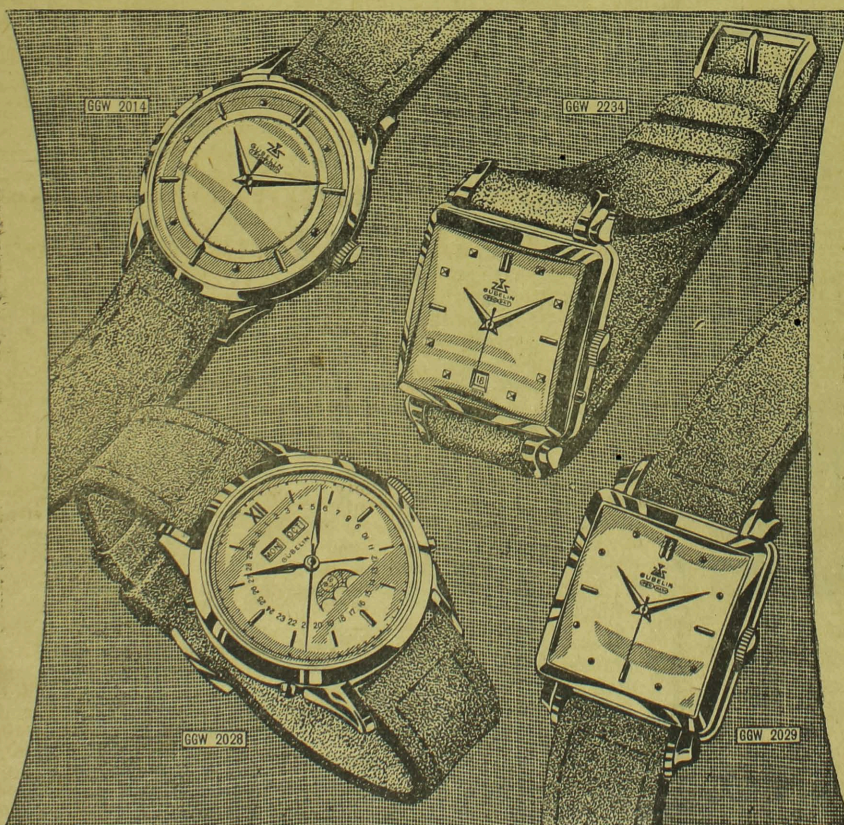
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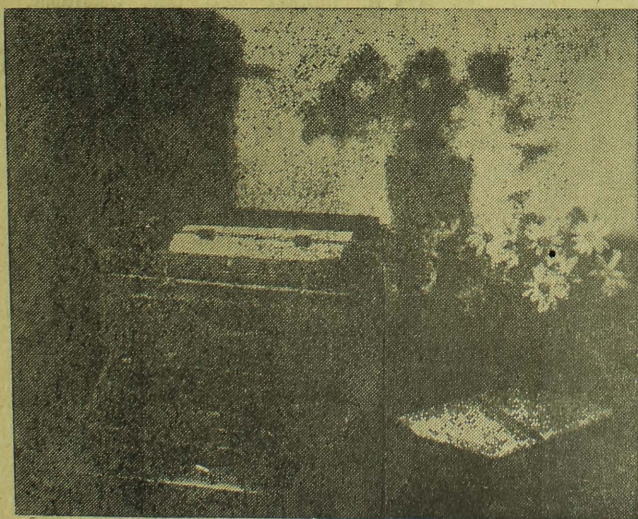
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# THE PRICE OF INDEPENDENCE

By Stanley Morrison

FOR the first time since Ceylon attained independence the country is being exposed to a test which all other nations who have enjoyed independence for a longer period than Ceylon have had to face. The present financial and food crisis is a test and a trial for the whole people and for all parties, including the governing party. How will the country and the people and the political parties come through this test? Will the people squeal and go on demanding that the Government should go on providing them with two meals of rice a day? Will the Opposition parties take advantage of the Government's difficulties and try to make capital of it? And will the Government rise to the occasion and deal with food black-marketeers as they should be dealt with—as the worst criminals in this country, worse than the homicidal maniacs, the sexual maniacs and the keepers of houses of ill-fame?

Everybody in this country knows how black-marketeers have been dealt with in Red China (which has undertaken to supply us with our major supplies of rice). There these human fiends, who flourish by starving children as well as adults, by cornering food markets, have been strung up on trees and lamp-posts. And in nearby India these monsters have been handcuffed and made to walk through the streets. While the Chinese method cannot appeal to anybody here, it is high time the Indian method of dealing with black-marketeers is adopted in Ceylon—which has too long been a paradise for the food sharks. We all know what magnificent commercial buildings have been erected in Colombo and in many other towns of the island by the war-time black-marketeers. Some of them have even succeeded in duping the authorities and finding their way into the Imperial Honours Lists, while others have, by their ill-gotten gains, wormed themselves into positions of authority and influence in society. Now that a new crisis has arisen, are these vultures and other recruits to their ranks to be given a free hand? Is the Government strict enough with the food racketeers? Sir Oliver Goonetilleke is reported to have warned them that they would be severely dealt with if they persist in hoarding food. But is a mere warning adequate? Is it not high time that the authorities swooped on all the food hoarders in the country and seized their stocks of flour and rice without compensation? Mr. Alvapillai the Director of Food Supplies, has stated that all hidden stocks of flour in the hands of traders would be seized and paid for. Is it necessary to be so lenient with food hoarders as to pay for the food stocks they have deliberately hidden?

Should not an example be made of these social parasites who deliberately create a food shortage when food stocks in the country are still adequate for its present needs?

At the recent mammoth demonstration at Kuliyaipitiya the Prime Minister demanded the people should not hesitate to criticise the Government where they saw fit. As a staunch supporter of the U.N.P. ever since Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike left it eighteen months ago, I make the above criticisms in good faith. The fact remains that the U.

N. P. is still the most stable party in the country and (though there may be a few exceptions) it still is composed of patriotic men and women who are determined to safeguard the independence of this country, despite all difficulties and in spite of the fact that we would be able to overcome our difficulties at once if the rulers of this country consent to barter away our independence for a mess of foreign postage. In the present state of the world a poor country like Ceylon has to be careful not to accept gifts of money or kind from any country which has designs on our independence. Ceylon must continue to remain a member of the Commonwealth. And as long as the Senanayakes and Kotelawalas have a say in the Government of this country the people need not fear that the true interests of Ceylon would be sacrificed, whatever our temporary difficulties. Our greatest sheet-anchor is Britain and the Commonwealth. And Britain today (with her marvellous new weapons of war) has proved that she is still a first-class power without designs on the independence of her Asian Dominions. And, what is more, she has proved that she is power devoted to peace. Whatever Ceylon's difficulties, therefore, Ceylon should continue to look to Britain and the Commonwealth to solve her problems since the aid of Britain and the Commonwealth will be given without ulterior motives.

Now to return to where I started. The country is undergoing her first test of independence. While the Government is responsible for devising ways and means of meeting the crisis, the people also have an important part to play. They must support any reasonable measures which the Government may devise to overcome our present difficulties. The people must not expect the impossible. They must not continue to expect two meals of rice a day. They must be prepared to accustom themselves to substitutes for rice. Flour is cheaper and more plentiful than rice. Why not eat rottis and string-hoppers and pittu made out of flour. In this connection, I would like to support the plea put up by some correspondents to the newspapers who ask that the Government should make wholemeal flour available on the ration books, since it is far more palatable and nutritious than white flour. This would be one way of stemming the epidemic of tuberculosis among children since wholemeal flour contains the wheat germ—a very vital constituent of wheat which is eliminated from white flour by the milling process. This is why in Britain the Government artificially reinforces white flour in that country with Vitamin D in order to make up for the loss of the wheat germ. Many people in Britain, as in Ceylon, have developed a perverted taste for white flour instead of the wholemeal or brown flour. But actually I can say from experience (since my family and I in pre-war days always ate rottis and bread made out of brown flour in preference to white flour) that brown flour is much tastier than white. Food made out of brown flour is also a preventative of constipation, since it contains a fair amount of bran, which is both a food constituent as well as a bowel stimulant.

It is the duty, therefore, of all the people to support the Government by adopting themselves to food substitutes like wheat flour, kurakkan.

(Continued on page 5)



# Rockefeller Foundation Review For 1950-51 Stalinism Provokes International Tension

A REVIEW of the programme of activities of the Rockefeller foundation covering the two years 1950 and 1951, has been made public by the retiring President, in which he discusses not only specific changes in the programme, resulting from general post-war conditions, but also deals with certain new and difficult problems that now confront all philanthropic foundations, universities, churches and other "institutions concerned with the intellectual, moral and spiritual wellbeing of mankind."

These are the problems which stem from "the persistence of international tension and the increasing economic and political restraint on individual and group action imposed by the requirements of national security made necessary by the refusal of the Soviet Union to conform to accepted standards of international conduct."

The following extracts therefore are of special interest at present.

## EVENTS AND EXPERIENCES

"The stream of events and experiences which gives consciousness of the passage of time has been likened to the ceaseless flowing of a river. We are living in a period of history when the river seems to move with the speed and weight of an avalanche, bringing changes so radical and far-reaching that the whole of civilization is shaken and terrorized. After winning a world-wasting struggle against one form of totalitarianism, it is a bitter irony to find ourselves now confronted by another dictatorship that was our ally less than a decade ago. The luminous hope for the one world of mankind, which burned so brightly during the war, has been supplanted by a spreading fear of treachery from within and surprise attack from without. Never has the world stood in greater need of calmness, wisdom and courage in the evaluation of its problems; and yet perhaps never before has the sense of urgency and impending panic gripped so many nations and peoples."

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The code of morals, prevalent in Western Society, rests on the twin pillars of the freedom and the responsibility of the individual. At the same time with international relations as tense as they are today, we have to face the fact of a discordant world. That fact makes necessary a sharper vigilance than was required

in earlier, less complicated days, before the rise of Stalinism to the stature of a world power and the development of weapons of wholesale destruction. Our experience in fostering research and learning has made us believe that only the free mind can do really productive work in intellectual fields, either in research or teaching, and that the man or woman who has an ideological one to grind is conspicuously less successful as a contributor of knowledge than one who is free of such a restriction. This freedom is necessary to the fullest production and the correction of error not only in science but equally in scholarly pursuits in art, literature, industry and business. It is the essential freedom which anyone must have if he is to do creative work of any kind. Fellow workers must freely meet with their peers in research and discuss their results, relate their findings to what other investigators have found. In short, they must be able "to utter and argue freely." By shutting off communication among scientists, they may impair scholarship, discoveries and development in the very fields they seek to protect.

## FOUNDATION NON-POLITICAL

It has not been the practice of the Rockefeller Foundation to enquire into the politics, religion, skin colour or racial origin of applicants for its grants and fellowships. The only personal criteria by which it judges eligibility are two: the applicant's technical competence and his integrity as a scholar. The first requisite to intellectual integrity is an open mind. The Foundation is concerned in part, with the life of the mind, the outreaching of the human spirit as fundamental to the wellbeing of mankind. It is committed to the advancement not in one place but throughout the world, of particular spiritual realities which experience has shown can contribute to human well-being. Within the framework of our Government's legitimate controls, and recognizing the areas in which restrictions are necessary, we shall continue to search for true scholars in the fields of our programmes in whatever lands they exist.

In 1951, the Foundation spent over 21 million dollars: medical services and public health received nearly 4 millions of this, the social services 4½ millions and education 5 millions.

This re-orientation is described against a background of the Foundation's accomplishments during the last forty years.

## The Price of Independence

(Continued from page 4)

yams, Indian corn, fruits, vegetables, gingelly, jak, sorghum, and whatever other food could be grown in this country. On its side, the Government should respond to the co-operation of the people by whipping the black-marketeers out of this country and by the most stringent and Draconian measures against them, short of hanging. In this connection, may I add that, when it comes to dealing severely with these monsters, there is no Minister more fitted for the task than the brusque Sir John Kotelawala. If the crisis were to grow worse, the people would have greater confidence in the Government if Sir John were appointed in charge of emergency measures for stopping the hoarding of food and for rooting out the racketeers who

are a menace to the social security of this country. In such an emergency, the velvet glove is of no use. What is badly needed is the whip and the knout for the criminals who want to grow rich while the people starve. The only member of the Government equipped with the proper temperament, the administrative ability and the no-favours-given spirit (all combined) is Knight of Burning Pestle—since a burning pestle is in demand for pounding the racketeers to bits. And there is no doubt whatever that even the Opposition parties would agree that this is the personality who will inspire confidence in the people that the job of smashing the racketeers will be done without fear or favour. The plain fact is that a real Dictator is needed on the Food Front and not a Diplomat.

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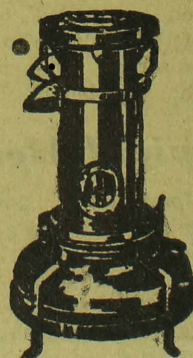
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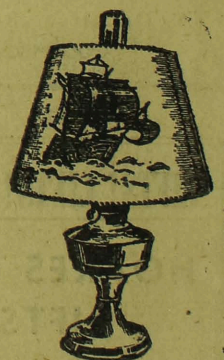
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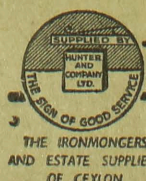
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Friday, February 27, 1953

### UNITED TRACTOR AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY

THE fact that the United Tractor and Equipment Co., Ltd., was completely exonerated and put in the clear by the Public Accounts Committee has passed almost unnoticed and undiscussed. This is a phenomenon not common to our country alone. It is usual for people to make fantastic allegations against the Government or some people without probing deeply into the source from which such allegations may come. But very few take the trouble, to weigh the evidence for and against before coming to conclusions on most matters.

Very serious charges were made on the floor of the House of Representatives that there was something very sinister in the two facts, (1) that Mr. Robert Senanayake, brother of the Prime Minister was for some time a member of the Board of Directors of the United Tractor and Equipment Company and (2) that the United Tractor and Equipment Company got certain large orders from the Government. As usual in our country allegations had only to be made for thousands to believe that they must in fact be true. There was indignant clamour for a Commission of Inquiry. The story gathered round it more and more details and rich additions. It was spun out far and wide by the greatest liars the world produced viz. Marxist propagandists. It was discussed in every bus and tram and halting place.

Now that the Public Accounts Committee on which are two of the most vigilant critics in the Opposition, namely, Mr. W. Dahanayake and Mr. Wilnot Perera have investigated this particular allegation and have been compelled by the weight of the evidence to completely discredit the allegations, the gentlemen in the

Opposition are mighty quiet about the whole affair. In the last few weeks hardly anybody seems to have discussed this aspect of the matter. The newspapers that featured the allegations are strangely silent. Propaganda sheets which banner headlined the charges omitted to print the story that the Public Accounts Committee had to tell. There is no doubt that if these two Opposition Members had not been in this Committee these propaganda sheets would have screamed that the U.N.P. had white-washed the United Tractor and Equipment Company.

If we are to build a healthy democracy in this Island, we must be ready to take quick notice of any allegations of this nature but we must also be equally quick to take notice of those whose innocence is proved. This is the only way in which we can assure for the future wholesome respect for the rights of the Government and for the rights of the individual. If allegations such as these had been made outside the floor of the House by responsible people, the United Tractor and Equipment Company may have had recourse to the Courts of Law and sought to recover damages due to it from such villification. Parliament being a privileged place, it is possible for people to make allegations and avoid the penalties of irresponsibility. This privilege the Parliament must always enjoy, but it is up to the public to make up its mind to the value to give ear to lie-makers of the Opposition.

The United Tractor and Equipment Company were enterprising enough to realise that mechanization had to come in the field of agriculture in Ceylon if we were to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand for food. They were among the most enterprising pioneers in this field and they have got returns for their enterprise. We know that the public will in future think more than twice before accepting at its face value, any allegation that comes from the same source as that which produced the fairy tale about the United Tractor and Equipment Company.

## Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

THE Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene which has completed fifty-five years of continuous publication, has been given a new and more suitable format, with a new editor recently returned from the tropics appointed, and it has taken a new lease of life. After the war the question arose whether there was a place for such a journal and it was decided, after consultation with several leading tropical disease specialists, that there was a very real need for a readable medical journal on tropical subjects, one that would supply not only clinical articles but summaries of important recent advances in the more practical aspects of tropical medicine.

Under the new dispensation, a number of distinguished specialists

in tropical diseases have agreed to become corresponding editors for the areas in which they are working. Among these are Professor Aldo Castellani, the founder of the Colombo Medical Research Institute who has done considerable research in Ceylon, and Dr. P. E. C. Manson-Bahr, who carried out investigations and published a treatise on sprue or Ceylon sore-mouth, while he was in this country. Other corresponding editors hail from India, West Indies, South-East Asia, America and Africa. The decision to invite these specialists was adopted so that close touch may be maintained with the particular problems of each individual tropical country. This journal was for some time the only publication in the English language devoted entirely to tropical diseases and in its earlier issues there were a number of epoch-making contributions by such giants of tropical medicine as Patrick Manson and Ronald Ross.

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# PREMIER MALAN THE TYPICAL BOER

His Theme "Africa for  
the Afrikanders"

**THE** conflict in South Africa is not simply a matter of black versus white. It is a triptych of Boer, Briton and Bantu Negro. The Boers (1,500,000 strong) are the inbred descendants of Dutch, French and German immigrants who settled in South Africa between 1650 and 1707. Proud, hardy men, seeking freedom, their claim to the country is older than that of the Bantus; the blacks sweeping down from Africa's interior, came later. With their flocks and tented oil-wagons, and their Bible, the Boers trekked across the veldt in search of the Promised Land.

The Boers regard South Africa as their home. Bruised into self-consciousness by British expansion which snuffed out their independence in the bloody Boer War (1899-1902) they are the backbone of Malan's Nationalist Party, which seeks to separate South Africa from the British Commonwealth.

South Africa's British (one million) are mostly towns people—traders, bankers, bus drivers, who have exported a little bit of Britain to South Africa. Against the Boers' fervent nationalism they have no spiritual counterforce. So long as they are making money (as they are) British South Africans tend to sit back while the Boers make the politics.

There are ten million non-Europeans in South Africa. The vast majority (8,500,000) are black Bantus. A third of them are still semi-barbarous, living in kraals and reed huts on the native reserves. Alongside the Bantus live 300,000 Indians most of them shopkeepers and plantation labourers, and 1,100,000 Cape and coloured mulattos, coffee-coloured descendants of early Boer settlers. The mulattos until recently had limited civil rights i.e. in Cape Province they could vote for white M.Ps. The blacks and browns have none, in official census reports they often do not count as population.

## WHITES FEAR THE BLACKS

The two white groups—British and Boer—fight among themselves. But behind every feud looms one supreme fact: the whites fear the blacks but numbered four to one they find themselves as a thin bridgehead of "European civilization" braced against an overpressing tide of black men. In their hearts are bloody remembrances of the "Kaffir wars" fought by their fathers against the southward marching legions of Matabele and Zulus, and in the teeming black slums fringing their cities they see shadows of Tshaka the Zulu, who slaughtered 7,000 women in honour of his mother, and of Dingan the Vulture, whose assegai hunting warriors massacred 600 Boers in 1838. In the frontier battles of rifle against spear, the white man was victorious. In the battle of populations he is losing ground. Three million Bantus (four-fifths of South Africa's industrial labour force) have swarmed into the mushrooming cities and labour camps to mine the white man's gold, wash his dishes, empty his dust-bins. Another three million harvest the nation's corn, herd its cattle and gather its grapes for the wine-press. Without the black man's labour, the white man's civilization would shrivel and die. This fact frightens the white man more than Dingan the Vulture did.

## MALAN'S "SACRED BOER RACE"

Daniel Malan has dedicated his life to protecting "the sacred Boer race" from "pollution" by the black man. He is a man of enormous, if misguided, conviction. Africa's black men call him *Velevuta* "the man born with a fire inside him". His fire is religious. Trained as a Predikant (pastor) of the Dutch Re-

formed Church, he has a contagious sense of mission, derived somewhat illogically from Calvin's doctrine of predestination. As Malan sees it, God made unalterable (1) the "superiority" of His chosen race, the Boers; (2) the "inferiority" of all other races.

## HIS RIVAL SMUTS

One of Malan's school friends was a long-legged Boer farm boy name Jan Christiaan Smuts. A brilliant scholar and athlete, young Smuts went off to Stellenbosch University to study poetry and philosophy. Four years later Daniel Malan came plodding after. Smuts welcomed him, and put him up for his University debating club, but the two boys were as different as fire and clay. While Smuts rose like a rocket to become at the age of 31 a world-famous Boer War General, Malan studied Theology abroad. Smuts who had fought the British lived to become a British Field-Marshal, and, twice Prime Minister of South Africa, one of the stout pillars of the British Commonwealth. Malan is a bitter Anglo-phobe. Smuts twice declared war on Germany in the name of democracy; Malan admired both the Kaiser and the Nazis and publicly announced that he hoped Hitler would win.

In 1905 the Rev. Daniel Malan, M.A., D.D., came home from Holland's Utrecht University to deliver his induction sermon in his own home town. It was an hour-long diatribe which hinted that the British, the Jews and the Kaffirs were robbing the Boers of their "racial heritage". For ten years as a parson Malan drummed home his favourite theme: "Africa for the Afrikanders". For his assault on the Kaffirs he relied on cropped passages from the Old Testament. . . . "Let them be hewers of wood and drawers of water".

## THE BOER "MOSES"

The fame of the Boer "Moses" as the critics call him, soon reached the ears of General Hertzog, leader of the Boer Opposition party. South Africa had just entered World War I at the side of the British and Hertzog needed a "firebrand" to denounce this "treachery". Malan quit his pulpit to become editor-in-chief of Cape Town's "Die Buerger" an anti-Semitic daily. The title of his first editorial was "For the Glory of God". He got into politics as an M.P., then became Minister of the Interior. Malan's greatest political asset was his ability to provide scape goats for the Boers' depression troubles. "Rich Jews", he said, "make poor whites". So do poor blacks. "The Negro does not need a house", said Malan. "He can sleep under a tree. So he can work for less pay than the white man. The Negro has a job while the white man walks the streets foodless and workless". In 1948, the Malanites—the "Purified Nationalist Party"—came into prominence. Malan stumped the veld, urging South Africans to vote for segregation for the Negroes and separation from the British. "God", he announced "is on our side". The election resulted in favour of Malan. The Malanites squeaked into power. "South Africa" exulted Malan "is once again ours". To the new Prime Minister, his victory was a signal from heaven to build in South Africa a New Jerusalem by which he means a Boer Republic.

## THE APARTHEID

Ten of the new Ministers were like Malan himself belonged to the Afrikaner Broederband, a fanatical secret society which Smuts had once banned as subversive. Included, too, as the 15th (unofficial) member was the Prime Minister's closest adviser, Mrs. Marian Sophia Malan, his plump second wife, a seasoned politician who acts as his Secretary. Malan now set about fulfilling his election promise to "keep the Kaffir in his

(Continued on page 8)

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# THE UNITED STATES AND ASIANS

By Eardley Gunasekera

BRITAIN is great. America is powerful. The gulf between the two qualities is wide and it is the power for the latter in contrast to the greatness of the former that must help in Asian stability. The eminence of each nation in its particular branch should not be a delicacy that should be enjoyed by them only. On the contrary let the less fortunate and backward nations partake in its immense value—a value that could help to remedy many political difficulties. We as Asians could only appreciate the ability of Western Powers if only they will extend to us a sympathetic hand for the combat of a common foe in Russian imperialist aggression.

Many of us are oblivious to the fact that communism is not the voice, taste and conscience of the people but rather the fanatic arbitrary dictates radiating from the Kremlin. Its seemingly intellectual appeal, its seemingly impressive phraseology are nothing but crafty devices of individuals seeking their personal good. And it is in moments of frustration, poverty and social turmoil have overpowered us that this doctrine go full of wishful thinking that this doctrine takes root. We in Asia find ourselves in this condition today.

Into this environment communism is gradually infiltrating. To help fight this menace is one of the many ways in which the United States could help the Asians. Besides this, however, there are other considerations which we will presently analyse. The prospect of China becoming the venue of another battle as Manchuria was in the Russo-Japanese war, not forgetting the long unending conflict that is being waged in Korea. The U. S. must be prepared to meet this danger because some time back Americans believed that Japan was fighting the war for America. It was the battle for the open Door. Japan was successful to a degree in this war in that she eliminated Russian influence in China.

Where Japan succeeded in one direction she failed in another in that she was never able to get on in peaceful terms with China. The trends China-Japan relations were taking were the subject of critical examination by the United States. Japan's failure was due to many causes since at a time when nationalism was at its zenith and when it was making an impressive attempt to assert her rights Japan made it a point to impose Confucian traditionalism upon her. This kind of treatment would never be entertained by the Chinese as about 80 per cent of her population was agricultural in her pursuits. It is to prevent imposition of this type which attempt to thrust alien methods of thought and life on a people that live happily impregnated with a tradition, custom and mode of thought that is certainly their own, external aid is sought. If we enjoy and live in content in an environment we are used to, then there is no necessity to replace it by untried and ill-suited conditions.

China has been a valuable source of food for the rice eating population of Asia. It has now turned. Communist and many people are faced with the grim prospect of not being able to procure adequate supplies to feed themselves. These are the Communist Fabian tactics, and no reasonable person will accept a doctrine that fosters methods of this type. We in Ceylon, however, do not face such a situation and thanks must go to our Government. The United States, being a powerful nation has a grave responsibility in Asia. Inhuman acts of Communist aggression deserve treatment consonant with power, wealth and calculation.

Nevertheless it must be remembered that mere numbers and military strategy are fundamentally insufficient to ward off the Red onslaught. The United States must not only be interested in questions of the moment such as the Korean war but also in observations derived from past experiences as well as an effective policy for the future. The problems involved in Asia are difficult to solve since they are the result of peoples having differences in race, language, religion and culture. In their attempt to help us the United States cannot hope to administer a universal remedy.

The United States has advanced tremendously whether it be industry, agriculture or commerce she has been able to add to her own in practically every branch of knowledge. The introduction of new American techniques into Asia has without a doubt created difficulties and they must help Asians to solve them.

The United States when embarking on a constructive policy for Asian stability must preserve Asian traditions and aspirations. Many have emphasised this fact and they include great personalities as Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Romulo and Dr. Palar. The standard of living in Asia is low and she requires more food, modern technological methods, education, health, programs and land reforms. These matters require quick attention.

In the policy America hopes to pursue for Asia she must always remember that wherever possible she should champion the cause for freedom and encourage it. She must foster union among Asian peoples wherever possible. That the United States is wealthy from the point of view of money, specialisation no one will dispute. Being placed in this advantageous position the United States must be willing to give private assistance and governmental aid in economic, social and educational fields. It certainly does not impute that in doing these things she must dominate Asia. Finally in uplifting the living conditions in Asia and helping to solve the problems they are afflicted with the United States could do so through the various channels of the United Nations. By working through the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the many specialised agencies of the United Nations, the United States could help in the technical assistance scheme.

It is in this condition that Asia is placed, and it is absolutely impossible for her to solve difficulties from the available resources and knowledge found in Asia itself. We are backward in certain departments of everyday life, we need help and the United States can give it to us.

## Premier Malan the Typical Boer

(Continued from page 7)

place". APARTHEID, are Afrikaners word meaning literally "apartness". It is supposed to segregate white and black into separate territories where each can develop independently of the other. Total apartheid is, Malan admits, "a visionary ideal". It cannot work for the simple reason that while South Africa's economy would collapse overnight if it were deprived of cheap black labour. Workaday apartheid as applied by Malan, is simply another word for turning down the screws on the blacks. It is 100,000 Negroes jailed each year for failing to carry a pass. It is a Johannesburg washerwoman trudging ten hot miles to deliver her mistress's laundry because she is not allowed to ride on the white man's buses.

In Malan's "New Jerusalem" the black man works, but he does not vote; he pays taxes, but Government schools for Negroes scarcely exist. His theme is "Africa for the Afrikaners".

(Condensed from "TIME")



# Schools Should Teach First Aid

LORD Soulbury was very much in favour of early training in First Aid to the Injured as part of everyone's education when he addressed recently the St. John's Ambulance Brigade at Jaffna.

Nevertheless any suggestion to put First Aid to the Injured as part of the curricula of our schools would not receive as much attention as dancing as a subject for teaching in schools!

A proposal to make the subject of First Aid to the Injured one for instruction to the young cannot be regarded as "visionary" in this Island where high figures are recorded annually for street accidents and where cases of stabbing and other cases of violence are numerous and where rivers are subject to floods and many wells are unprotected not to mention fatalities due to snake bites and overturned bottle lamps.

Most school boys know much about world cricketers or 1066 and all that or about the imports of China and exports of Peru but when faced with a case of simple fracture or a case of someone in difficulties in water will know nothing about tackling the situation.

First Aid to the Injured as a means to promote public spiritedness and saving life has not been regarded as fantastic by at least one department—the Police. Just 38 years after Major Blackham, an expert from India devised for the Police a systematic course of instruction in First Aid to the Injured Colonel Sleeman a former Chief Commissioner of the St. John's Ambulance Corps Overseas in a tribute to the work of the Ceylon Police said: "When you remember that I have charge of the whole of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas the fact that I was able to remember what your Police Force has done, of the individuals of the Force, will show how much their deeds stand out in my recollections because they are so splendid and so fine."

"Having the honour of meeting those who possessed the highly prized Meritorious Certificate served to bring recollections of the brave deed and expert act which each recipient of the award had done, for at the St. John's Ambulance Headquarters in London, the facts and figures of the Association's work in all parts of the world are recorded."

The London building which houses the St. John's Ambulance Headquarters of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem is over 600 years old.

Colonel Sleeman on that 1936 visit to Ceylon was officiating as representative of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught the Grand Prior when of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He did not fail to mention that he had finished his tour of South Africa, Rhodesia, New Zealand and Australia where he had seen in all these places some fine work but he had seen nothing better than what the Ceylon divisions had shown him in Colombo.

The Police were among the first in Ceylon to take up this humanitarian work. They have made every Police Station a veritable First Aid post manned by men with up-to-date knowledge of First Aid and equipped with First Aid hampers, boxes and stretchers. Unceasing instruction by medical officers on First Aid and annual re-examinations are an integral part of the programme of work of the First Aid Corps.

It was over eight centuries ago that the Order of St. John of Jerusalem was first established but the need for the work still remains more than ever before. Streets in Ceylon do not now have to be part of a battle-front for a knowledge of First Aid to become valuable.

An attempt was made to widen the activities of the St. John Ambulance Corps work in Ceylon during the last war but this was more to meet an emergency. What is needed is an energetic campaign to popularise the cause in the interior. Those living in towns are within easy reach of a hospital and doctors. But where such medical facilities are not readily available a knowledge of First Aid might make all the difference in the means of saving life where an accident occurs.

The Nursing Division of the Department of Health, the divisions of the Railway and Fire Brigade and the Police Corps are bodies among us that have taken this humanitarian work seriously. Their work has already come to the notice of the general public when manning First Aid posts during public functions and ceremonials and doing useful work during emergencies. The Police Corps has in fact been responsible in rendering First Aid many times in an year leading to saving life that would have been lost but for their efficiency in this branch of work.

T. M. G. SAMAT.

## THE BELIEFS OF AMERICANS

MANY, with varying success or failure, have attempted to interpret the American mind, to analyze what Americans believe, and the motives on which their acts are based.

Analyzing a nation's credo is never easy. Generalisation, prejudices or narrowness of view are all too frequent pitfalls, and the nation is obscured by the individual who would interpret it.

Of special interest, therefore, to both Americans and other observers are the results of a 20-year survey just completed by Elmo Roper, one of America's leading public opinion analysts. Not content to guess or surmise what Americans believed, Mr. Roper and his social scientists went out and asked them.

These are his conclusions based on what thousands of Americans confessed in person-to-person interviews:

"Most Americans believe in a supreme being, a God, who has created human beings with a purpose for living. What is more, most of us believe in churches as a haven of worship."

"An equally firm part of our belief is that men should have the right to worship in whatever fashion they please, even not to worship, at all if

that is their desire.

"We hold that there is an inherent worth and dignity about each individual. We like to see the underdog become the winner, but at the same time, curiously, we like to see skill and merit awarded."

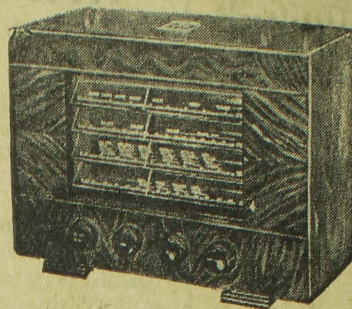
"We hold that every man must be guaranteed certain inalienable rights: the freedom to say, write, think and express what he believes; freedom to go to meetings of his choice, join organizations he believes in and associate with people he wants to be with, freedom to own private property and to operate a private enterprise; freedom to be adjudged innocent until proven guilty in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. These things a majority of Americans believe."

"We believe that government is meant to serve the individual. We want the freedom to conduct our lives apart from government, but we also want government to help us to live a better life."

"We believe in giving full educational opportunity to our young. Indeed, part of our dream is a college education for all children who want it."

No worldwide survey of like kind has yet been made. But it is a safe guess that these six principles guide the hearts and acts of free men across the globe.—(The American Reporter).

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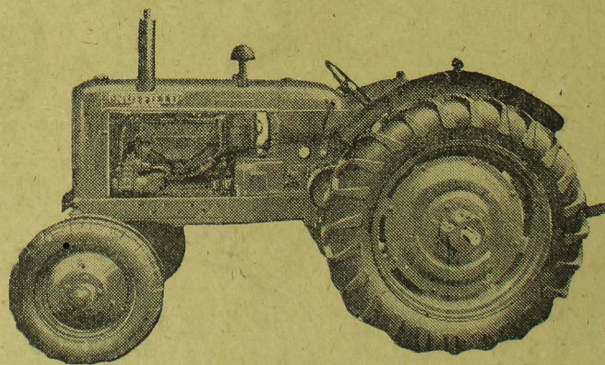
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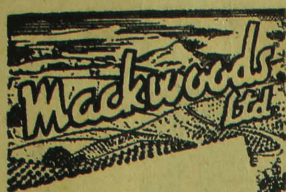
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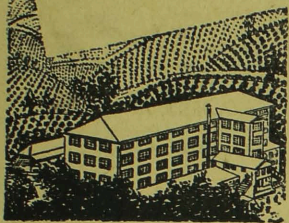
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## THE PROBLEM OF THE NATIONAL LANGUAGES

By A. G. G. Perera

THE language policy of the Govt. has caused much alarm in certain quarters and during the last few months has come in for much criticism. The most vehement opposition, it will be noted, comes from certain sections of the community who are not only ignorant of the national languages but, what is more, seem to be intoxicated with the achievements and potentialities of the English language as a world language.

Those who oppose the Govt. policy fall into two categories. On the one hand there are those who say that Sinhalese and Tamil should be made the official languages within twenty four hours and on the other those who view with alarm the rapidity of the change over. Both shades of opinion seem to support the decision of the Govt. to replace the English language as the language of the administration by the introduction of Sinhalese and Tamil. The Govt. has rightly decided that the process has to be gradual to avoid that the chaos that may result from an overnight change-over. The Official Languages Commission was accordingly to advise the Govt. with regard to the steps that have to be taken to usher in this gradual transformation. In 1815 after the signing of the Kandyan Convention English became the official language of the Govt. and this too was within twenty-four hours, but that did not mean that the Sinhalese began to do everything in English immediately. To say that the language set-up can be physically changed within twenty four hours is merely a political slogan. The Govt. certainly has decided within twenty four hours that Sinhalese and Tamil should replace English but, in order not to upset violently the machinery of Govt. is implementing its policy in gradual stages. This is exactly what India has done and what any sane and responsible Govt. will do.

The other school of thought

argues that we must not miss the advantages that English has given the country as an international language. The Govt. has definitely recognised this viewpoint as it has specifically stated English should remain a compulsory second language. In short the Govt. has visualised our country to be bilingual (it may even be trilingual). The change of medium of instruction in schools is in accordance with the universally accepted educational principle that a child is best taught through his or her mother tongue and no educationist worthy of the name will oppose such a progressive step. Just as much as the Govt. is anxious to see that Sinhalese and Tamil are given their rightful place in the country, they are also anxious to see that English continues as a second language.

The scarcity of text books, the lack of personnel are problems that in course of time will automatically solve themselves. As a matter of fact when English became the language of the administration in 1815 there were sufficient personnel and were there sufficient books in the country? And did the administration suffer as a result? Subsequent developments have shown us how a language change-over can be effected even against the greatest odds.

Those who are nervous about the growing emphasis laid on the national languages are mostly those whose knowledge of these languages is almost nil. There is the legitimate fear that they will lose their present position and status.

True democracy demands that the people should be governed through the language that the majority of the nation can understand. What was done during the British regime was to suit the convenience of the governing race. We are no longer a subject nation and hence the medium of our administration depends on the choice of the people. The Govt. has decided correctly. The policy of the Govt. is the decision of the people and no one who has any regard for the essentials of democracy will attempt to put the clock back. The decision is the will of the majority and their will shall prevail!

## The Slum Problem in Ceylon

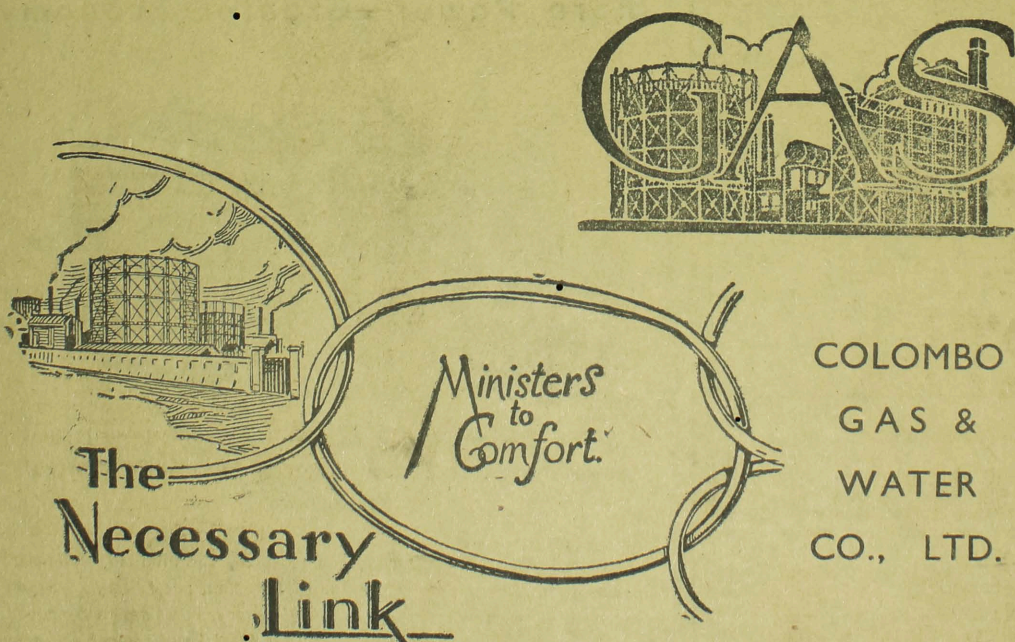
THE slum problem in Ceylon is a canker on the social structure. The slum-dwellers are increasing in leaps and bounds, and the State's responsibility has become enormous and intrinsic. A large section of the city of Colombo and a few parts of other towns are full of these unfortunate ones. In such places people live together crowded, and the consequences of such a density of population are many. They are born into this slum way of life, they grow there, and forever they are in this wretched and miserable state of low, social status.

The causes of slum life are many, and they should be remedied if Ceylon is to walk the path of real progress and prosperity. The chief cause is the low social status to which they have been born, inherent are the vices which lead to misery and sorrow. Their economic status is low. No wonder they get together to live in such an environment with dirt, disease and a slumdom of poverty for the sake of survival. They have no proper knowledge in hygienic matters and due to a lack of broad education, they are forced to live in a state of ignorance, and are devoid of the good things in life such as a sound education, mixing with people of all classes and social status. In short, they have an inferiority complex to which they are tightly bound and sometimes the higher folk consider them to be social outcasts.

The consequences of such a section of people living in a low, economic and social status are many on the society at large. These slum areas are the breeding grounds of disease, ignorance and poverty. Living together without decent homes and nourishing food give way to many diseases and malnutrition is the cause of all diseases. As they are devoid of a sound and broad education they are ignorant of the things happening outside their slum-dwellings and live an unsystematic and unhealthy way of life which alone will lead a nation to degradation and disharmony. Their economic standards are very low which gave way to many evils. They have no proper employment and live in a state of disgust and worry. Quarrels, crimes, such as theft, murder and gambling are a frequent occurrence in these areas. Crimes by adults as well as juveniles are on the increase. Vices have become a common thing in life with these slum dwellers. This is a burning question and a grave problem in which the State should take immediate steps to remedy.

In the first place these slum areas should be cleared and instead be a place worthy of living with decent homes and a clean environment, or else let the Government supply these unfortunates with homes and plots of land outside the town areas, where ample land is available. The mental outlook of the slum dweller should be directed towards a happy living and a harmonious way of life. They should be treated as equals and not as social outcasts. The education of the young is compulsory, but it is surprising that many young are under employment in various odd jobs, thus the best days of school life and at least an elementary education are lost to them. Schools should be set up in these areas and those who cannot afford school facilities like books and mid-day meals, should be supplied by the State. All amenities required by these people should be given by the State. The children must be supplied with requirements in extra-mural activities. The eradication of this slum problem is a great blow on the increase of crime and disease. They should be made useful citizens to take their rightful place and not considered as mere chattels. It is a sound body politic which will lead to the destruction of this antiquated and unjust system of slum life in Ceylon.

T. B. HERAT.



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# The Scientific Exploitation of Ceylon's Natural Resources

By Oswald Nihal Fernando

IN an independent country such as Ceylon, where the population pressure is gradually mounting, it is imperative to the development of a stable national economy that every single natural resource should be used in such a manner so as to produce maximum benefit. This is what is implied by the scientific exploitation of natural resources.

As mentioned earlier it is essential that we develop a stable national economy. This is built up in no better way than by the scientific exploitation of Ceylon's Natural Resources. What exactly is meant by this? This implies systematized and usually modernized methods of usage of natural resources. The process may be mainly one of industrialization.

Our forests are a national asset but worthless exploitation will unleash in its trends an orgy of soil deterioration, erosion, floods, desiccation of the land and climatic deterioration. Thus ruthless, indiscriminate and unscientific usage of our natural resources is a destructive force, bringing in its wake a slow but steady process of deterioration.

One of Ceylon's most important natural resources is its forests. Our forests are the sources of our fuel and timber requirements. In addition to timber and fuel our forests yield a host of other minor products.

An industry which has as its basis naturally occurring substances is Cement Production. The Government Cement Factory is situated in Kankasantural and is one of Ceylon's major industrial projects. The main raw materials used in the production of cement are limestone and clay. Limestone is available in a quarry situated within 100 yards of the factory. There is an ample supply of limestone for at least a few decades. The quality of limestone is said to be among the world's best. The clay is transported by rail from Murunkan, where the supply is said to be sufficient for a very long period. Further, the development of subsidiary industries at the factory has been given its due place. These include the production of items of reinforced concrete-telegraph posts,

electric posts, etc. The cement factory meets a major part of Ceylon's cement requirements.

Self-sufficiency in food supplies is most important. Fisheries are an important item in this connection. We, in Ceylon, are lucky to have such plentiful waters, both within and around the island. Many of the fishing methods employed are old and primitive. The Government, through the Department of Fisheries plays an important role in the fishing industry. The employment of larger and more modern fishing vessels, trawlers and motherships have increased the catches greatly. Fishery roads and Fishery harbours have been built at various places and proving very beneficial. Stocking of inland waters with imported varieties has been introduced. A research institute and a curing yard are doing a vast amount of service.

Ratnapura—the City of Gems—has been a source of precious stones to the world since the earliest days, and yet the supply of these fantastic beauties—star sapphires, garnets, topazes, rubies, seems unexhaustible. The sea also yields rare pearls of great value. The methods employed in the mining of gems are primitive and quaint. It is certainly an exciting process but the advantages could be stepped up by introducing modern methods of gem-mining.

Plumbago—an everyday need is available in plenty. With the advent of the atomic age the need for plumbago is rising. It is a fact which we can be proud of i.e., that Ceylon supplies a considerable portion of the world's plumbago. This industry is being improved on a scientific basis and the results are certainly most encouraging.

Nature has been good to us and we must obtain the maximum benefit. The need for this is greater now, when we are independent in a world that is seemingly struggling for existence. Such scientific exploitation will help us, not only in being self-sufficient, but also in conserving and stepping up our national wealth, giving employment to many, either directly or indirectly, and giving an impetus to further progressive industrialization of the country. Yes the cave is there, we are the rightful owners, we have only to call the "Open Sesame"

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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.

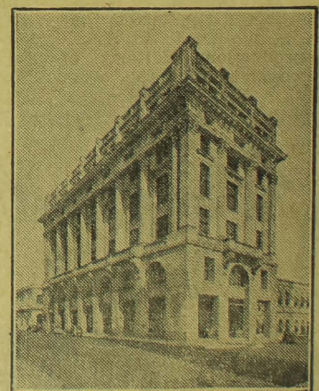
One well-known British Journal writes of the Association as follows: "The contracts of the Association are liberal to the Assured. Its premiums are low and its financial resources second to none. In a word the National Mutual of Australasia is an Office which can with confidence be recommended to intending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

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