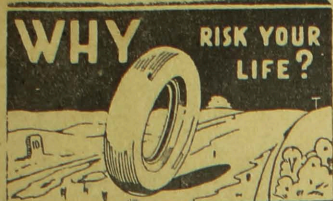
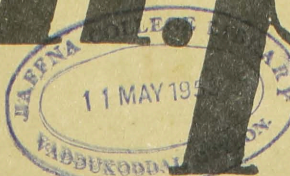


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Moscow Embarrasses The Western Communists

By Walter Kolarz

(WALTER KOLARZ, AUTHOR OF "STALIN AND ETERNAL RUSSIA" (1944), "MYTHS AND REALITIES IN EASTERN EUROPE" (1946) AND "RUSSIA AND HER COLONIES" (1952), IS A SPECIALIST SCRIPTWRITER ON THE STAFF OF THE B.B.C. HE WAS FORMERLY DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, HE IS A SPECIALIST IN SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN AFFAIRS).

THERE is every reason to believe that the latest Soviet purge will have its effect on the Communist parties of Western Europe. Already the Slansky trial, with its open anti-Zionist, and hardly concealed anti-Jewish, bias has made a considerable impression. This was particularly visible in Britain, where Communist leaders had to work overtime to prove to fellow-travellers and to Party members that the sentences of the Prague court were just and that there was substance even in the more absurd charges preferred against Slansky and his associates.

In an effort to explain away the Prague trial the British Communists organised many special meetings and distributed leaflets by the thousand. They were still busy whitewashing the Czechoslovak executions when Moscow Radio made its sensational announcement about the so-called plot of the "Doctor Poisoners". This once again, contained a great deal which most citizens of a free country find impossible to take at face value.

For the British Communists the timing of the Moscow disclosure was particularly awkward. In January every Party member must renew his membership. Communist data now available shows that in the Greater London area only 7,323 Communists re-registered. In other words, the Communist Party of Greater London has lost 24% of the membership it had in 1952 and 60% of the membership it had in 1947. The decline is particularly striking in the working-class districts of the East End of London where membership is now down by 30% compared with 1952. The young Communist League, always a small organisation in Britain has suffered losses equally severe and its London membership is now below 700.

FRENCH COMMUNISM IN CRISIS

Although the decline in Western Communist Party membership is not entirely attributable to events in Eastern Europe, to the French Communists these events must be as embarrassing as they have been to the Communists of Britain. For the Russian purge found French Communism already in a state of crisis. The former French Party Secretary, Andre Marty, had been finally expelled from the Party on 3rd January, 1953, ten days before Moscow released the news about the "doctors plot."

The French Communist Party needed a period of calm in which to recover from the Marty incident, but this it has been denied. It is now confronted with the difficult task of convincing the sceptical French that the chief of the Kremlin's medical services is in reality a hired assassin of the Anglo-American Intelligence Services and that, in France a certain well-known Jewish philanthropic organisation is nothing but a network of spies. How many of the five million French Communist voters believe this Moscow story? How many even of the 500,000 organised Communist Party members accept it without reservation?

Realising that their arguments are likely to fail, the French Communist leaders are determined to use disciplinary measures against Party members lacking confidence in official Soviet statements. This must be deduced from a leading article which the French Politbureau member Etienne Fajon wrote recently in 'Humanite'. French Communists must "draw lessons from the Moscow plot", he said. The French capitalists and their Governments had always tried to infiltrate their agents into the French working-class movement, and imperialist spy organisations (according to Fajon) might now also send their agents into the Communist Party. Fajon's statement allows for one interpretation only, namely that the French

Communist Party will follow up the expulsion of Marty with a witch hunt for alleged spies and provocateurs within its own ranks.

Since the war the Communist parties of Scandinavia and the Benelux countries have experienced continuous internal difficulties through purges and expulsions of prominent leaders. They have also suffered a number of heavy defeats in local and parliamentary elections. Indeed, the electoral statistics speak very clearly. During the first post-war elections in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium and Holland one out of eight, or one out of ten, voters supported Communist candidates. In the elections of the past two or three years the Communist vote in four of these countries has been cut by about half, and in Denmark by two-thirds.

(Continued on page 2)

Is It A World Record?

WHAT may be a world record has been established in St. Georges, Quebec, by the birth of five sets of twins and a single son in six years of marriage.

The parents are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Emile Tremblay, both 29, who were married on May 1st 1947.

Raymond and Raymonde, a boy and girl, were born on February 18th 1947.

Ronald and RONALDA, a boy and girl, were born on July 18th, 1948.

Jacques and Jaqueline, a boy and girl, were born exactly one year later, July 18th 1949.

Clement, the single boy, was born in 1950.

Julien and Julien, both boys, were born on August 10th 1951.

Francoise and Francine, both girls, were born on December 10th 1952.

ONE DIED

All are living except Raymond, who died one month after his birth.

The father is a labourer and part-time carpenter whose earnings range from £12 to £15 a week.

The couple and their fast-growing family are living in a two-storey frame home.

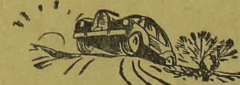
Dr. J. A. Bengeron, who delivered the fifth set of twins, said he has been unable to find anything in his medical history books which would equal this record of five sets of twins in six years.

He said the parents need aid to provide the 10 quarts of milk, five loaves of bread, the special baby food, two dozen oranges and cereal and other daily requirements necessary for such a family.

Between being driven to despair

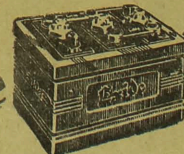


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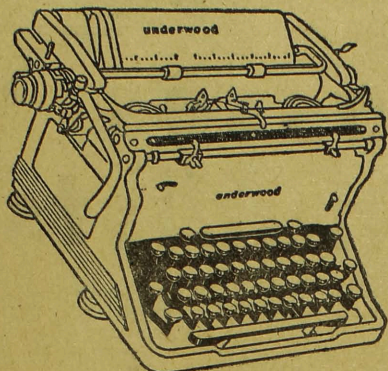
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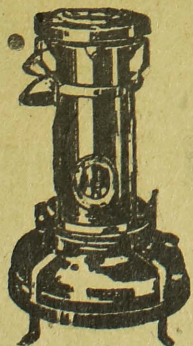
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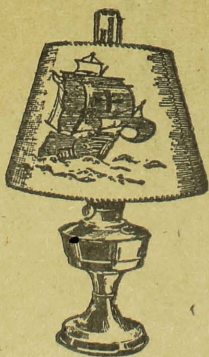
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Behind the Headlines BUTTER MADE IN CEYLON?

By Pertinax

MR. Nayagam makes a very timely and important reference to the need for a policy calculated to increase the wealth of Ceylon. He gets down to brass tacks when he proposes that a butter industry should be encouraged in this country. Those who remember the controversy over the butter tax of the first Jayawardene Budget will appreciate the universal need for this commodity. It is not a luxury and for the hundreds of thousands of our children it should be a must item of the daily diet. This is, however, an item which drains away a great deal of the country's wealth. Butter is sold in Ceylon at very high prices and the monopolistic control of its import makes the price more or less static. One has to remember that the moment Ceylonese take to butter-making these prices will be depressed in order to drive the infant industry on the rocks. This is an age-old and invariable practice of private commerce whose slogan often is "kill or die".

That is why the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and Trade should go hand in hand in formulating policy in this regard so that the price level of imported butter could be pegged up, to vary the popular phrase, in order to save the local butter industry from extinction. To quote from Mr. Nayagam:

"Now that there are so many people interested in new lines of business, it is time for them to go off the beaten track and examine new avenues of production which would be a benefit to the country, and serve the further purpose of increasing our reliable and continuing sources of wealth."

Mr. Nayagam continues to plead that wherever there is a local industry producing articles for the local market the importation of similar articles from abroad should be banned, e.g., glassware. There is a great deal in this argument, but total prohibition of imports could only be contemplated when the standard of local production is high enough to warrant such a procedure. Otherwise, the local market could easily be manipulated by local producers. It is not fair to force the consumer to buy an article merely because it is produced in Ceylon. It must reach a standard which bears some comparison with the imported articles. It is not necessary to demand of local production the same world class finish of the glassware produced by the billion. As soon as competent authority is satisfied that a reasonable standard of production is reached then effect must be given to Mr. Nayagam's suggestion of tariff aid, to local industry. Under his direction the Swadeshi Industrial Works for example has already proved that it can produce various articles that could hold their own with many imported lines.

Elimination of "Barbarism" Task of UNESCO Seminar

THE four-week Seminar to be held in Nuwara Eliya starting on August 3, under the direction of Professor Theodore Anderson, head of the Master of Arts in Teaching Programme of Yale University is "a step toward the elimination of barbarism, in its original sense, along with its derived meanings". Ceylon has been selected as the venue of Unesco's 66 Member States to whom invitations have been sent, besides five international organizations which have been asked to send representatives to the modern language Seminar. One of the principal purposes is to discuss "the contributions of the Teaching of Modern languages towards education for living in a world community."

"All of us are barbarians until we are understood by everyone," says Peter Duberg, Editor, UNESCO, features in an article just published. It is reasonable to suppose, says he, that the word "barbarism" resulted from an encounter in ancient Greece between two men who spoke different dialects of the extinct Indo-Aryan language of which Greek was an offshoot. At any rate, the Greek "barbarous" appears originally to have meant only "not Greek" and was applied to all those who spoke different languages. Later it came to mean "outlandish", "uncivilized", "cruel" and "coarse".

Inability to speak, write, read or understand the language of others has made various contributions to dissension among individuals and to friction and misunderstanding between peoples and nations.

THE PROGRAMME

To overcome this inability, is ordinarily therefore, a contribution to understanding, to harmony among "barbarians" which by original definition means all of us—for there are more than 4,000 different languages now being spoken.

The Modern Language Seminar to be held here will bring together several men and women, particularly concerned with various aspects of language teaching. Among them

will be school elementary and secondary schools, normal and technical schools and universities, teachers, who specialize in the problems of migrants and refugees, language teachers, educational psychologists, experts in the use of audio-visual aids, authors of language, text-books, &c.

Among topics to be dealt with in panel discussions and plenary meetings, will be methods of language teaching, the use of audio-visual aids, the teaching of modern languages as a key to the understanding of other civilizations and peoples and the training of language teachers. Publication of the findings and recommendations is expected to provide practical and material help in the improvement of language teaching in many countries.

Ceylon was chosen as the site because language problems in Ceylon itself, and in other countries in South Asia are particularly acute.

Moscow Embarrases the Western Communists

(Continued from page 1)

SWISS CHAIRMAN EXPELLED

The downward trend of West European Communism went on throughout 1952. The latest events in Eastern Europe will produce more waverers and defectors in Scandinavia, the Benelux countries and in Switzerland, where Leon Nicole, former chairman of the Swiss Party, was expelled last year. The Czech purge had repercussions even in Finland. On the last day of December, 1952, Raoul Palmgren, editor of the Finnish Communist central organ *Vapaa Sana*, was dismissed from his post because he refused to publish a full report, of the Prague trial. It is not possible to say whether the Palmgren affair will have further consequences for the Finnish Communists. But it is not a good omen for the Cominform in other small European countries when even the Finnish Communists—geographically so near the Russians—are not immune from deviations.

“India Does Not Need You or Your Money” Says Mr. Desai to Ceylon Indian Congress

AT the 13th annual sessions of the Ceylon Indian Congress held at Nawalapitiya on Saturday last, Mr. C. C. Desai, Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon in the course of his address asked the Congress to be ready to compromise and pleaded for amity.

He said that before he left Colombo to be present at the meeting there were many who were speculating whether it would be wise for him to attend that meeting. That was an occasion where so many ex-Indians were meeting to contribute their views for the development of this country. There was no Indian whether in India or Ceylon whose heart would not rejoice to see so many workers in tea estates who had come here since the last 300 years.

“The Indian Government is interested in obtaining the rights for those who desire to be citizens of Ceylon. In all the discussions between Ceylon and India regarding citizenship rights, negotiations were cordial. So long as the citizenship problem remains unsolved there cannot be hundred per cent. good feelings between Ceylon and India.

NO STRIFE

“You must not think of strife or develop ill-feelings towards the indigenous population. You must realise that everything depends on strength. Strength does not mean the application of force. But strength means moral and spiritual force. You must have confidence in your leaders, a spirit of discipline and faith in your cause. And above all you must maintain friendship and cordiality between the people of this country. It is in these virtues that your strength lies.

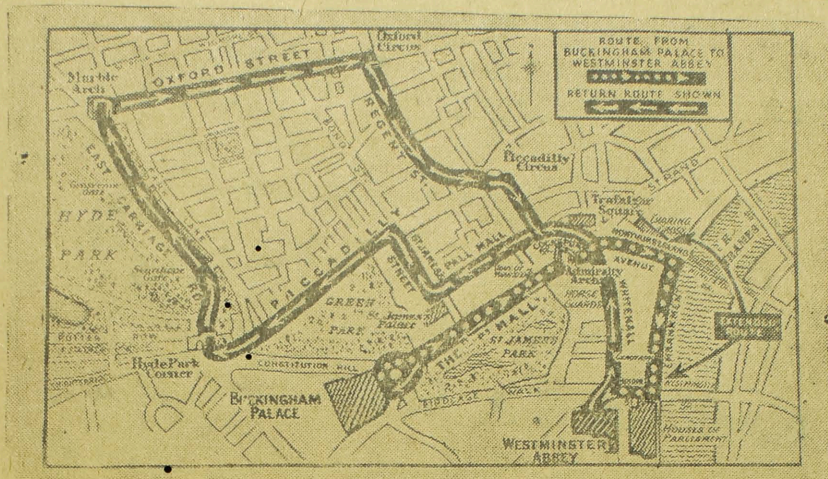
In discussions pertaining to Indian citizenship, some people ask various questions. Have they given up connections with India? Have they decided to make Ceylon their permanent home? Are they accustomed to the Ceylonese way of life? Critics on the Indian citizenship issue mainly depend on answers to these questions.

CEYLON AS HOME

“As far as India is concerned we will be happy if Indians in Ceylon consider Ceylon and not India as their mother country. If you find any disabilities you should look towards the Government of Ceylon and not the Indian Government for a solution. You are Ceylonese and let your Government solve your difficult problems”.

India needs none of you or your money. She does not want Indians in Ceylon to shed even a drop of blood for her cause. If there is to be a conflict between India and Ceylon (not that I think there will be one) I will be the first overjoyed man to see Indians in Ceylon joining hands with Ceylonese and fighting for their own country. If you are to succeed

(Continued on page 10)

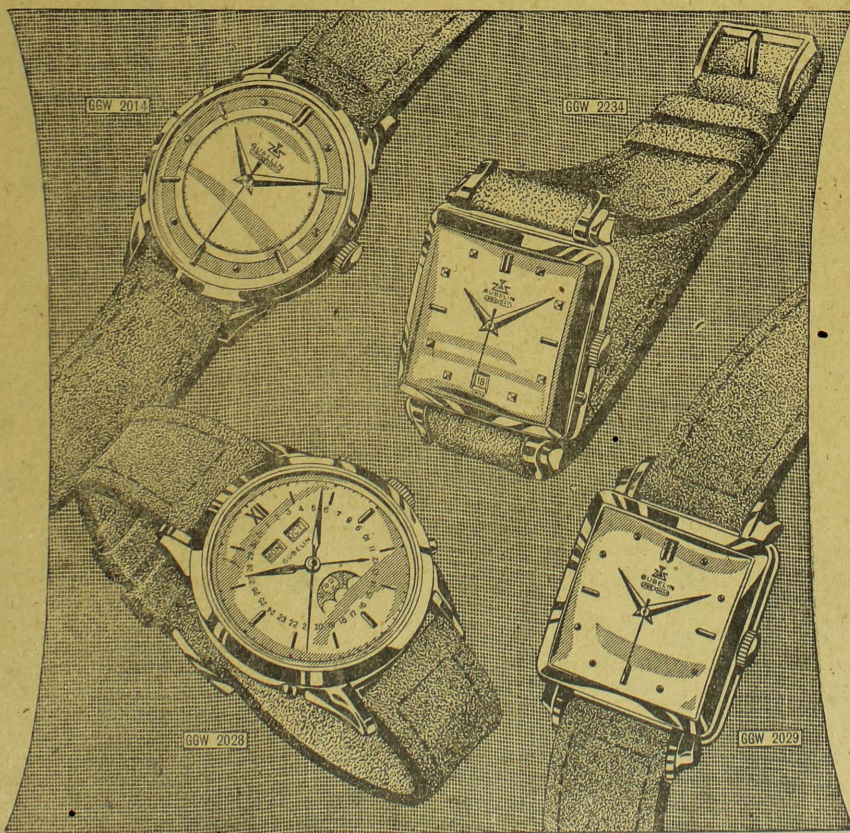


THE CORONATION PROCESSION ROUTE—Thousands more will be able to see Her Majesty the Queen on her way to the Coronation, following the recent announcement by the Earl Marshal that the Coronation Commission have approved the extension of the processional route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. After leaving Trafalgar Square, the procession will now go by way of Northumberland Avenue, Victoria Embankment and Bridge Street, instead of Whitehall. The original route will be rejoined at the east and south sides of Parliament Square, and will continue by Broad Sanctuary to the annexe at the west entrance of Westminster Abbey. The return route remains unaltered. This picture shows the Coronation route, showing details of the extension.

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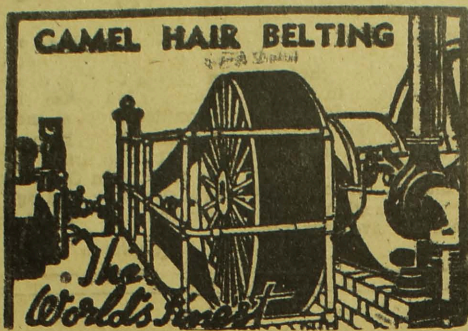
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THE DEMOCRACIES MUST NOT RELAX

Says Quintus Delilkhan

THERE is an unusual and unprecedented effort on the part of both Russia and China to be accommodating to the Western powers. This has in some way come as a welcome change to peoples who have in all democratic countries waited for an altered attitude to manifest itself. Amongst the democratic peoples the cold war has had the effect of making it clear that their duty to themselves required the building up of their defensive power. Will this process be now relaxed?

Reading the history of the recent past, it would be obvious that such a step would be suicidal. Russia respects the democracies only to the extent to which she feels they are strong. Russia and China, whatever their present mood, cannot be depended on to leave for any length of time, the democratic nations to develop along their own peaceful lines. We have no reason to believe that Russia or China have undergone a real change of heart. It would be hard to accept the position that Russia has renounced her plan of world conquest for Communism, and that the future will now be secure for the democracies. What we can be confident about, to some extent is that temporarily Russia and China find it convenient to relax the pressure they have hitherto exerted on the free world. They have done so in their own interest, and this must be regarded as an endeavor to serve their own convenience in the political economic and military spheres.

China has shown herself too long intractable to any peace move to now help us to feel confident in our dealings with the red rulers of that country. The war in Korea has caused an immense drain upon her own resources and it might be that it suits China to gain a period of respite for being able to take up a more defiant attitude as soon as circumstances permit. She perhaps finds it galling to depend as much as she has to now on the goodwill of Russia, and Malenkov might not be prepared to go as far as Stalin in

helping Red China to assume a great place in South-East Asia. Mao Tse-tung might be requiring time for attending to the industrial development of China before he decides to take aggressive action against other countries in the future. Russia would no doubt like to be free to further consolidate her internal position, now that a new regime has begun to function without the prestige of the name of Stalin. We ought to be cautious and guarded in our acceptance of the new state of affairs in the two countries which have been so unfairly aggressive when the democracies were in a state of unpreparedness.

Russia must give some pledges of goodwill before the world can take her at her estimate of her own intentions. It is obvious that what has been lacking on her part is the acts which give meaning to words of peace. Russia is directing anti-democratic activity in every country she is desirous of lulling into a false sense of security. She ought not to be allowed to play this game, which is of long standing, too facilely. The democracies must realise that they have allowed themselves to be taken in far too often. Their security for the future will not rest on the temporary goodwill of Russia and China but upon the sufficiency of their own armed strength. To relax their effort to build up their own defences at this stage will mean that they would be inviting the resumption of the cold war. Russia and China will plead now that their efforts at peace have not met with a ready response from the democracies, and that it is not their fault if their peace aims have not been met with an equal spirit of goodwill.

But the free world cannot forget the history of their relations with Russia and Red China and must keep themselves in mind of the devious, uncertain and hostile methods which have been the rule in red relations with the countries which have been held for so long under the threat of aggression. Whilst accepting any offer made for better relations, there should be no deviation from the present programme of building up the armed strength of the democracies. This is the only sheet-anchor of democratic safety.

The Facts Behind "The Struggle"

By Our Varsity Correspondent

ON March 19th one undergraduate from Peiris Hall was "sent down" by the Warden for bad behaviour during the term. He had been involved in several incidents which showed that his continued residence was not conducive to the welfare of the residents of the Hall. I was told that his general behaviour shocked even the most plebeian sense of propriety. Five other undergraduates were later refused vacation residence. The 1952-3 session ended on March 26th and this necessitated residence during the vacation to sit for examinations which started on April 6th. During the term a warden is under obligation to provide residence for undergrads allotted to his Hall but during the vacation permission to reside in a Hall is taken as a favour granted by a warden. In the case of the 5 undergraduates from Peiris Hall the Warden withdrew this concession because they had been persistently trying to dabble in matters pertaining to the administration of the Hall.

On the 24th an unruly mob of about 250 students demonstrated in front of the house of the Warden

concerned. They used abusive language and even broke some window panes by hurling stones. The Warden refused to have anything to do with a mob. They dispersed when the Dean of the Faculty of Arts promised to investigate. The following day when the Dean told them that he had no authority to do anything, they marched to the Vice-Chancellor's bungalow which was vacant and "took possession" of its garden. Meanwhile an "Action Committee" had been formed by the demonstrators but the Vice-Chancellor on his return from Colombo refused to meet this unconstitutional body but only members of the Students Council. At this meeting the Vice-Chancellor undertook to find places for the 5 undergraduates in other Halls. The main purpose of the demonstration was defeated as these students were not reinstated in James Peiris Hall. Thus the decision of the Warden of this Hall was upheld by the Vice-Chancellor. Though the Vice-Chancellor promised not to victimise those who demonstrated at his house yet he has reminded the undergrads in a subsequent notification that Wardens have the authority to refuse re-admission to students noted for bad behaviour and that acts of indiscipline will not be tolerated.

AMERICAN PEACE OFFENSIVE

By Stanley Morrison

BY way of reply to the Soviet peace overtures President Eisenhower has enunciated an American plan for peace which takes the wind out of the sails of the Russian peace boat. Here at last is what the whole world has been waiting for from the most powerful nation among the Democracies. It is comprehensive and bold where the Russian gestures are piecemeal and hesitating. It is global and specific where the Russian peace conception is limited and vague as to the details. It is unambiguous where the Russians are inclined to deal in outlines.

After the frightful Formosan faux pas (with which the new American Administration heralded its arrival on the world's stage) this new approach to world problems by President Eisenhower has caught the Communist powers with their 'pants down'. It represents a dynamic challenge to them to 'stake their claims' to peaceful co-operation. It fixes the target and gives the deadline. By this bold affirmation of a new policy based on peace and reconstruction, President Eisenhower has given the world the kind of lead it badly needs in the depressing atmosphere of the 'cold war'. And now what will follow? Will the two leading Communist powers embrace this offer and sit down to the conference table to make permanent world peace a practical objective and world prosperity the chief aim of the nations devoted to peace? On the answer to these questions, as President Eisenhower rightly emphasises in his great peace declaration, will depend whether the world is to go forward into the dark abyss of an Atomic War or is to enter a wonderful era of peace and plenty for the world's peoples. He could not have stated the issues more clearly and he could not have issued a more forthright challenge to Russia and China. How will they answer this challenge?

During the past year the United States was steadily losing the support of the right-thinking and peace-loving men and women among the nations of Asia as a result of her empirical foreign policy, which appeared to be based on a narrow conception of the part the USA should play in world leadership. Their continued pathetic support of the Chiang Kai-shek rump on Formosa, their stark indifference to the rightful claims of the Asian natural rubber industry, the unscrupulous manner in which the Administration manipulated the synthetic rubber industry to artificially depress the world market price of the natural product, the backwash of the policy known as MacArthurism, and the whole American policy of progress by a process of trial and error—all these things had created consternation in the minds of the leaders of Democratic thought.

Now, with the new foreign policy declaration he made public on Thursday, the 16th April, President Eisenhower has gone a great way to re-establish American leadership in the Democratic world and to confront the Communist powers with a programme for peace which, if they reject it, will expose them once for all and beyond cavil, to the charge that they do not rally desire peace but are only playing for time until they are strong enough to assume the offensive against the non-Communist world.

An examination of President Eisenhower's peace plan will reveal that they are a sincere and dynamic approach to the international problem of the 'cold war'. Apart from his specific proposals for disarmament and the end of the tensions in Asia and Europe which have produced the 'cold war', the most heartening aspect of his peace plan is his proposal that the U.S. Government 'is ready to ask its people to join with all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of the savings achieved by disarmament to a fund

for world aid and reconstruction'. He made it clear that the Soviet Union would not be excluded from such aid and reconstruction. No more friendly gesture could be made by the Head of one great State to two other great States which are now in a state of 'cold war' with it. And to the detailed proposals made by President Eisenhower for ending the 'cold war' tensions in Europe and Asia no valid objection could be taken by any nation really devoted to the cause of peace.

As for the sincerity of President Eisenhower's 'peace offensive', only men with diseased minds could regard his new policy with suspicion. It is undoubtedly a sincere attempt to meet the Communist powers more than half-way in the search for a solution for the terrible problems which beset the world today. To treat these proposals of his with disdain or suspicion will expose the Communist States (if they do so) to the odium of the whole world. Besides, it must be remembered that a large segment of world opinion which is anti-Communist has in the past year or two become hostile to American foreign policy ever since General MacArthur tried to override United Nations' responsibility for the Korean war and since his march to the Yalu River brought the Chinese Communists into that war. Opinion in the thinking sections of the Asian communities had begun to swing against what people believed was an unscrupulous American attempt to control and dominate the Far East. However, President Eisenhower, by his present policy declaration, has undoubtedly reversed the almost disastrous trend of American foreign policy, which was losing America numerous friends in Asia and bringing all her actions under a cloud of suspicion.

In the face of these facts, therefore, it would be the height of folly for the Communist powers to reject or to play about with President Eisenhower's declaration. To do so would be for them to lose world sympathy altogether and to throw away the last chance of world peace. Already the Communist Parties in Italy and France have suffered severe losses in strength and leader-

ship. If the Communist powers refuse to deal seriously with the American Peace Programme, then they need make no mistake about the fact that a world hungry for peace will unite and turn against them. Many people who today are pro-Communist are lovers of peace al-

though they do not subscribe to the Communist creed.

It is fervently to be hoped, therefore, that the Communist powers will follow up their own peace overtures by going half-way to meet the highly constructive proposals of President Eisenhower.

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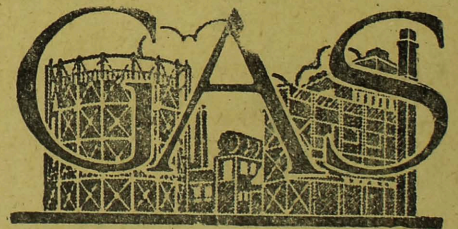
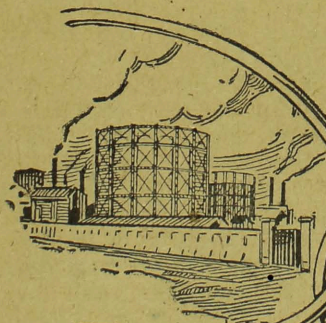
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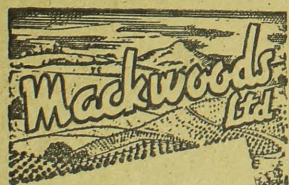
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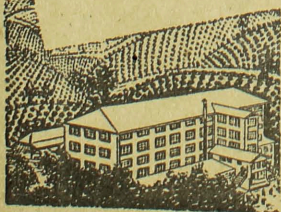


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Friday, April 24, 1953

V.C. ELECTIONS

The front page of the Samasamajist crows over Village Committee election victories in various areas which concluded last week. Of course no mention is made in their recital of the calendar of triumph of their candidates who lost badly. It is also not stated that most of the L.S.S.P. candidates came forward as Independents and were at great pains at the beginning of their canvassing to state that village affairs should not be party matters as they were purely of local interest. When U.N.P. candidates lost it was not because the areas had suddenly turned Left but because of general weakness of party organization in many areas where U.N.P. men got into the field only during General Election time, and had let things slide thereafter. That is the reason for many a defeat of U.N.P. men in V.C. elections. The L.S.S.P. certainly won an impressive victory but hundreds of those who voted for the L.S.S.P. candidates were rudely wakened to the reality of what they had done, when immediately after the election the candidates emerged from their non-partisan shelter and shouted themselves hoarse about the victory of the L.S.S.P.

This should serve as a very useful lesson to all those opposed to Marxism, namely if a man has not pledged to be a U.N.P. candidate or has evaded or is reluctant to claim the U.N.P. as a party, then on no condition must U.N.P. men vote for him. Straightforward electioneering was never the accepted policy of the Samasamajists and their fellow travellers, as Dr. Wickremasinghe showed in Colombo Central when caste and religion were exploited wherever it suited him to do so. In the V.C. Elections these parties that talk so much about giving the proletariat authority to rule the country campaigned against the poor candidates that the U.N.P. put up on the ground of their being "ordinary, useless" men! It is a sad reflection on the lack of political education that such contradictory propaganda should effectually capture votes.

The elections also proved that wherever the U.N.P. Youth Leaguers or local branches had maintained active work they were able to win decisive victories. In Madiwala-Mirihana, for instance, which is in the Kotte Electorate, the U.N.P. candidate won without a single public meeting and without the interference of any of the U.N.P. bigwigs.

Against him the M.P. for the area, Mr. Robert Gunawardene, and the L.S.S.P. propagandist Dr. Colvin R. de Silva, addressed public meetings. Of course from the time that Dr. Colvin R. de Silva made an effort to address meetings the Samasamajist candidates started to lose. Dr. Colvin R. de Silva is making great headway in his efforts to win for himself the title of Chief Clown of local politics.

The L.S.S.P. candidates, with all their loyalty to the party, were extremely shy to invite him to speak in their areas. Dr. Colvin R. de Silva obviously felt that he must let his voice be heard, which he did, in Madiwala-Mirihana. The Samasamajist candidate who lost by 500 votes is said to be blaming it on the self-appointed election genius who thrust himself on the electorate.

In Battaramulla another area in which even house-to-house canvassing was indulged in by Mr. Robert Gunawardene, the President of the local U.N.P. branch Mr. Henry Boteju, won easily without even the presence of the U.N.P. leaders even on election day. These post-mortems however are not an end in themselves. Those who are interested in stable government, religious tolerance, freedom of speech and of worship ought by now clearly to see the pattern of political development, and join the only party that can consistently and ably defend those rights in Free Ceylon. To wait to do so a few months before the General Elections is to indulge in laissez-faire politics. It is surely necessary for every citizen in this country to be a member of one party or another. Those who may claim to be above parties are merely finding excuses for laziness and lay themselves open to the charge of being described as lotus eaters who benefit from the toil of others who do the spade work of party organization. It is not right or just for the educated citizen to keep aloof from party work in and around his home, and yet claim the right to criticise and condemn the work of others. We must rouse ourselves and get into the field without further delay. Seventy-six seats in this country are represented by the U.N.P. Members of Parliament. Millions of votes were cast for U.N.P. candidates and it is the duty, therefore, of U.N.P. men to get together wherever they may be and strengthen their local organizations. Party discipline and Party feeling cannot grow if the U.N.P. organization depends on individual efforts of candidates for V.C., U.C, Municipal and Parliamentary elections. Such candidates as may offer their services should be able to find a ready organization in working order. That is how the Left parties are organised. Those who are honorary secretaries or members of Committees of local branches owe a duty by their party and by the

(Continued on page 7)

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CITIZENS—THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES

By S. Sittraval

"CITIZENS are the members of the civil society, bound to this society by certain duties, subject to this authority, and equal participators in its advantages", said Vattel. Citizens of a state are subjects of the state in all matters and owe loyalty to that state only. According to this, citizenship is a legal relationship between a man and a politically organised community to which he belongs.

In modern times, citizens enjoy full civil and political rights. These rights vary from State to State. In democratic countries like ours man enjoys more rights and privileges than a totalitarian State. No rights can exist with out the State because it is the State which enforces and guarantees the rights.

Civil rights are those which are enjoyed by every citizen within the State. The enjoyment of these advantages is important to every individual as persons. Our Nava Lanka enjoys more than nine of these rights. They are; the right to security to life; the right to the protection of the State, even if the citizen is staying abroad; right to family; equality before the law; freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment; security of property; freedom of religious belief, thought and expression; freedom of movement and the rights to the general advantages of social life.

Political rights are different from civil rights. Our state grant the enjoyment of civil rights even to foreigners but political rights are only enjoyed by citizens—whether by descent or registration. The political rights are fundamental in character. They are the right to

assemble for discussion of public questions, the right to petition to government, the rights of electing others and offering themselves for election. The political rights are the gifts of democracy and in a country having a non-democratic government they are realised—if at all—only partially.

The citizenship of a state implies many duties. A citizen does not owe a duty towards the State only but there are certain duties which he owes to his fellow citizens, his village or town, the province and even to the citizens of other countries.

The first duty of every citizen is to obey the laws of the State. The state makes laws for the peace and security. It is, therefore, the duty of every citizen to respect and obey those laws. Negligence of those laws would hinder the progress and achievement of the purpose for which the laws of the state exist.

Allegiance to the state is another important duty. This is the duty of defending the State in case of an emergency. Allegiance to the State also means the co-operation with the public officers in discharge of their public duties. It is also the duty of every citizen to serve in the public offices and to cast his vote.

Government has to spend crores of rupees for the welfare of man. If the government has no money it cannot spend in order to safeguard the rights of its citizens. It is, therefore, the duty of every citizen to pay taxes. In all the countries taxes have been held to be a compulsory contribution and the defaulters are prosecuted.

The citizen has also duties towards himself, his family and his neighbours. He must develop his own faculties and help to provide opportunities for his children and his fellow citizens.

Background to Mau Mau

A CORRESPONDENT from Naivasha, Kenya, writing to the "New Commonwealth" gives the background to the Mau Mau movement. He states that there is good reason to believe that Mau Mau is part of the Communist plan to cause unrest. But there are other causes, of which the Communists have taken advantage.

The following extract will be read with interest:

"Kenya Africans are only 50 years removed from a state of savagery, and can quickly revert to it, as is evidenced by the actions of the Mau Mau. The Kikuyu, the most politically precocious of the Kenya tribes, provided the most fertile ground for the seeds of subversive propaganda. Unfortunately the field was prepared by Government. Back in 1937 administrative officers drew attention to the growing dissatisfaction among Africans in the Reserves, but without effect. The greater centralisation of Government then began to limit the initiative of the officer on the spot and turn him into a bureaucratic robot, tied to his desk and unable to travel in his district. Not

only so, but with frequent transfers from one district to another, where the people would be entirely different the administrator laboured under a new disadvantage and the administered never knew the man, who was supposedly, looking after them.

The African being a primitive person, responds to the personal touch. It is of fundamental importance, therefore, that the man who has charge of his destiny should command his respect and his liking. In order to achieve this, the administrator must be able to speak the language and understand the customs of the tribe which he administers.

It is suggested, therefore, as has been frequently pointed out by the settlers in the past, that an administrator should remain for the greater part of his service, in one particular tribal group. In order to regain the respect and confidence of the African, the administrator, as was the case in the nineteen-twenties should be given far greater authority in his own Court, from which appeals to the High Court should become exception rather than the rule. Far greater emphasis should be placed on justice, as the African appreciates it, than on law, which leaves the African bewildered.

Most Africans with whom I have talked have suggested that some of the powers which used to pertain to the Council of the Chiefs and Elders should be restored, and that many of the old native laws could be incorporated in a legal code for Africans, for use in their own Reserves. These Africans added that such Courts should be under supervision of British administrators, otherwise the prospect of getting impartial justice, unswayed by bribery and corruption, would be doubtful.

Being of a happy-go-lucky temperament and vain, lazy and irresponsible, the African prefers to be told what he is to do, and admires from leadership. He dislikes any deviation from an order or a promise."

V. C. ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 6)

country to renew their effort to strengthen their party organizations. If they have no time it is surely their duty to make way for others who have the leisure to serve. Dependence on directives from a central party headquarters will never give us the unique strength that can only come from the party interest and enthusiasm that reaches the centre from its perimeter.

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IS SOVIET RUSSIA SINCERE?

By S. M.

NOTHING more sensational has occurred since Stalin's death than the dramatic changes in Soviet foreign policy. To all outward seeming, Russia's new rulers have decided to call off the 'cold war' or, at least, the more active aspects of it. And Red China appears to have realised that it would be impossible for her to carry out her vast programmes for industrialisation and the harnessing of her great rivers for purposes of irrigation and hydro-electric power with the Korean war on her hands. To judge from all the pronouncements that have emanated from Peking recently, therefore, there seems no reason for discrediting the motives of her present 'peace offensive.'

Nevertheless, some impartial critics of Communism do not wholly trust the *bona fides* of the latest policy changes of Russia and China. Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Britain's Labour stormy petrel and staunch critic of American policy, told a meeting of the Socialist International in Paris, recently, that he believed that the latest Russian peace moves were dictated by self-interest and that the Communists realised the impossibility of industrialising China under a war economy. Many other delegates joined him in counselling an attitude of caution towards the new Communist peace manoeuvres. Only two prominent European Socialist leaders stood out against this half-hearted welcome to the Soviet overtures—the French Socialist leader, M. Mollet and Mr. Erich Ollenhauer, the German Social Democrat leader. Both of them called for a slowing down of the measures designed to create a European Army, which neither of them liked very much.

In the face of these carefully considered views of outstanding Socialist personalities, what is the common man to think about the Communist gestures? It is not likely that he will have to take a long time to make up his mind, because the sincerity of the Communist powers is already being tested and if their new policy is a big piece of bluff, then their bluff will be called within a matter of weeks. But so far, their conduct in Korea does not give grounds for distrust. They have behaved well on the sick prisoners-of-war issue. And they have survived another vital test fairly well—that is, the test involved in the appointment of a new United Nations Secretary-General. The Russian delegate, Mr. Vyshinsky, behaved very well over this matter. Then as regards the question of ensuring the safety of aircraft flying between the Soviet-occupied border zones and the Allied areas, the Russians themselves suggested a conference to prevent future incidents, and this conference seems to have produced a satisfactory compromise.

All these Russian and Chinese actions point to their being sincere about their new foreign policy. Of course, still bigger tests of their sincerity remain. There is the question of the re-unification of Germany, the freedom of Austria, and a genuine measure of world disarmament. However, in view of the recent behaviour of the Communist powers in matters in which they have already met the West halfway, one has some grounds for assuming that they mean what they have said about the possibility of the Communist and Capitalist systems co-existing peacefully. Perhaps, Mr. Bevan is right when he says that he believed that the Soviet Union was trying to grope for new contacts with the West "not because it was weak, but because it is stronger."

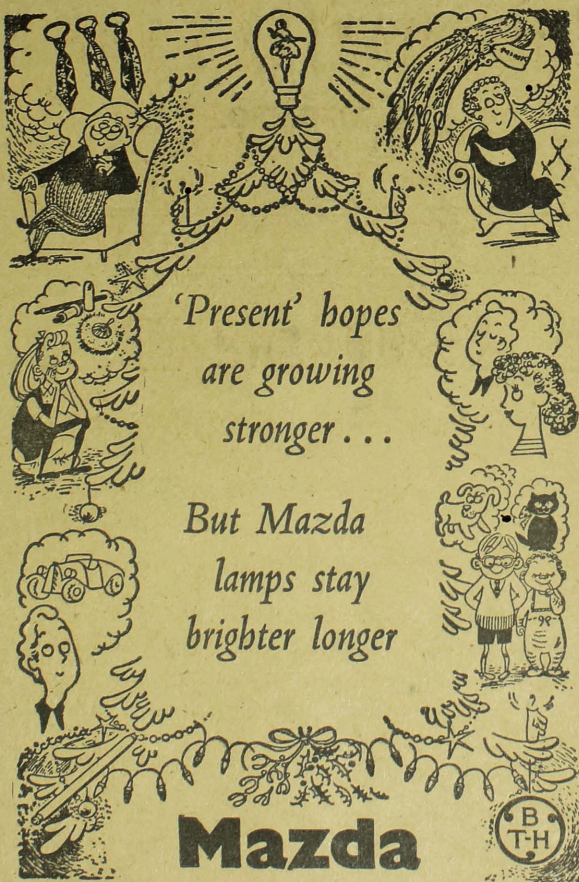
If Mr. Bevan's surmise is correct, then some very important conclusions follow from that statement of his. Perhaps, the 'cold war' was a device to frighten the rest of the world into believing that Russia was strong enough to challenge the West when she was actually not strong enough to do so. But now that she is strong, (to take Mr. Bevan's interpretation) she does not need the 'cold war' and wishes to settle down to the peaceful pursuit of her vast schemes for the internal development of both Russia and China. The 'cold war', therefore, was the product of her fear of the West. She started it because she did not want to co-operate with the West and because, if she did so, she was afraid that the West would then have means of finding out how weak Russia was.

However, if the new peace policy of the Communist powers is genuine, then it is not merely a policy change, but a challenge to the rest of the world. It means that Russia is confident that she could transform herself and China into great industrial and agricultural States and on a scale which would eclipse the industrial and agricultural progress of the Democratic countries.

Why do I call this a challenge? Because if Russia and China (and China particularly) succeed, say, in a period of ten years from now, in becoming the greatest industrial countries in the world, the effect of this transformation on the Semi-starved and backward peoples of Asia and Africa would amount to a revolution. It would amount to a revolution because the peoples of Asia and Africa would then become so discontented with their own Democratic governments that they would turn against the Democratic Way of Life.

Are the Democracies prepared to meet this new challenge, if it comes? Will the USA, Britain and Industrial Europe (chiefly Germany) take up the gauntlet and throw in their resources of skilled man-power and their industrial techniques into the task of assisting the backward countries to do what Russia is, to all appearances, trying to do for China? Or will the West still think in terms of ways and means of exploiting the backward races, as Britain has been doing in Kenya and appears to want to do in Central Africa? How these questions are answered will decide the fate of Asia and Africa. Fortunately, in India the United States, as a result of the highly enlightened envoy she sent there three years ago, Mr. Chester Bowles, has set a wonderful example of disinterested assistance on a large scale. It is to be hoped that President Eisenhower will continue that wise policy through the new Ambassador he is sending to India, Mr. George V. Allen. Unfortunately, however, the wisdom of the American attitude to India was somewhat spoilt by their treatment of Ceylon in regard to her vital rubber industry and her utter neglect under the Point Four Program of a little country, which has all along displayed such genuine friendship for the West. One can only hope that the present US Administration will refrain from such an exploitative attitude towards Asian countries if it wishes the Democratic way of life to prove more attractive to Asian peoples than the Communist solution for their difficulties.

At any rate, if Russia and China are genuinely bent on peace, then (let there be no mistake about it) their change of policy is a challenge to the West. Peaceful co-existence means the peaceful competition of two systems, both of which claim that they can abolish the miseries any poverty of the backward peoples. In such a competition the West starts with tremendous material advantages. But is the West prepared to erase the word "exploitation" (in its derogatory sense) from its vocabulary and harness its vast resources of finance and industry to high moral purposes?



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BRITISH FAMILY STABILITY

By Eardley Gunasekera

THE publication of the preliminary Census report held in 1951 in England has given us very valuable information. It shows that whilst only ten per cent. of married women went out to work in 1931, twenty per cent. of married women today are gainfully employed away from their homes. This increase is rather startling if economic factors are taken into account. Nearly seventy per cent. of the families could be classed in the weekly wage-earning group and as a matter of fact these families are better off financially today and supply the majority of married women workers. The report has also shown that prices have doubled since 1938 and wage rates have also kept pace with this increase. The curtailment of food subsidies has caused a rise in the cost of living but this has been counteracted by the fact that small families of 3 or 4 have been compensated by the increase in family allowances. Since the average British family has as a source of income their wages, a large percentage of workers' families are financially not embarrassed as before the war.

The expansion of social services in a particular direction has provided a basic minimum when as a result of unforeseen circumstances the normal income from wages ceases. In Britain today, family allowances are paid but is not as attractive as provided in France. Furthermore, the efficient system of providing free meals, free milk and free medical services in schools have tended to lessen the burden of the lower income groups. Thus so far as economic matters are concerned there appears to be less pressure on the married woman to become a wage-earner than before the war.

Social surveys have shown that the reason which prompt married women in Britain to work is economic insufficiency and minimum comfort. Though wages have kept abreast of prices there have been examples as in transport where wages are below the average and have not stemmed the rise in cost of living. In Britain, it is quite common for the husband to give his wife a sum which he considers to be sufficient for the housekeeping, and which may or may not reflect a just division of the wage packet. There

is practically no statistical evidence on this issue, but recent surveys illustrate that wages have risen more steeply than have the amounts allocated by some husbands to their wives. The average British husband takes his family responsibilities seriously; there may be a cause for further scrutiny of the method in which the wage packet is divided as between the claims of the household and the husband's personal expenditure.

The housing factor is also important in assessing the causes which compel the British housewife to seek work. In England the woman may go to work merely because her living conditions are intolerable. Despite the fact that nearly five and a half million people were provided with shelters there are still a large number living under the most desperate conditions. Even where flats and homes have been provided the woman has to supplement the income in order to meet the exorbitant house rent.

In the analysis of the problems contributive to the employment of married women the foregoing economic problems though not exhaustive must certainly be given due weight. Nevertheless the altered social and economic condition of women has not only influenced the work of married women but also on the entire family situation. Nearly ninety per cent. of the unmarried girls in England work. The effect of two wars, extensive education and expansion of social services have enlarged the scope of women's employment. The result has been that the women's wages have increased comparing favourably with men's wages. It must not be supposed that this improved economic position would have affected the incidence of marriage for statistics show that marriage is on the upgrade and fewer people continue unmarried. It has also been found that marriages take place at an earlier age which helps the young married woman to continue in work and make a substantial contribution towards setting up a home.

In Ceylon too there is a similar trend in the incidence of work among women after the war. But for the prevalence of certain customs and prejudices there would certainly have been a greater number of women at work. In Ceylon unlike in England the working girl after marriage very often ceases to work for wages, perhaps elated by the new state of life she has entered while the husband has to sweat for their daily bread!

The Health of A Nation

By O. N. Fernando

IF there is any one factor that is of great importance to the people of a country, it is health. The present and future depend on no greater factor than the Health of the Nation. Quite truly does Emerson say, "The first wealth is health". What is health? Health does not consist in mere freedom from disease, it consists in an active state of well-being. The importance of a well-organized health service cannot be over-emphasized.

The present organisation of Medical and Public Health Services is the product of years of gradual, steady development. In 1859, a Military and Estate Medical Service was established for the main purpose of the care of the sick. The year 1931, saw a major development with the inauguration of the Donoughmore Constitution. A Minister of Health was placed in charge of the Medical and Public Health Services and gave importance not only to curative work, but also to preventive schemes. Under the Soulbury Constitution, the Health and Local Government Ser-

vices were amalgamated under one Ministerial body. This was a further step in the evolution of the present services in Ceylon.

The importance attached by the Government to health has ample testimony in its records. Since independence, the expenditure incurred on Health Services throughout the island has gradually increased. Notable achievements such as the eradication of plague, the near eradication of malaria and the phenomenal decrease in the general death rate and infant and maternal mortality rates are criteria by which the Public Health work of this country can be judged. Indeed, these facts are already giving rise to fears of overpopulation.

This account would be incomplete without a word about the marvellous organisation that does all this work. Medical care in Ceylon is in the hands of the Government. It has provided hospitals, dispensaries and ambulance services at State expense. Free treatment is the keynote of a major part of these services. Specialized institutions include the General Hospital, Mental Hospital at Angoda, T.B. hospitals at Welisara and Ragama, and Leprosy hospitals. There are also Provincial hospitals.

(Continued on page 10)

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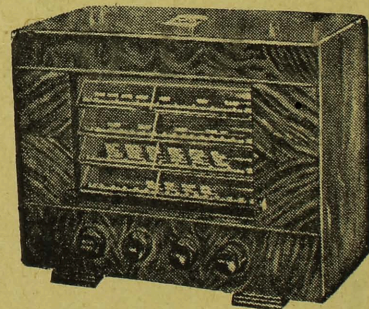
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Do Small-Holdings in Land Development Pay?

By T. M. G. Samat

RECENTLY in the press banner headlines ran thus: "Demand for White Collar Jobs is Growing". Whenever figures registered for white collar jobs increase and the press gives publicity to this, parallel publicity should also be given to Incomes of Ceylon cultivators. Probably there are no figures on such incomes based on a survey of agricultural economists. (Come on our University students—What about it?)

The problem of too many applications for too few white collar jobs might well find a permanent solution in land development by management of small holdings and incidentally it may also lead to the solution of the food problem. There is a thing as middle class small holders land schemes or some such things but there is nothing about Incomes there from.

Statistical details about agricultural management in Ceylon could not be without interest not only to the educated youth keen on a land career but also to those educated youths not decided on a career. Indeed wide publicity of tabulated and analysed reports on incomes of small agricultural workers working small holdings has a national value of its own, not to mention the interest one might have on other people's incomes.

In a collection of such statistics there will always be authentic background for the examination of net incomes from small land development concerns and information of how far inland revenue relate to small incomes in agricultural economy in this Island.

In which years was small land development management profitable? In which years was it not? What types of small acreages of cultivation pay well and in what time? What is the average net income of a certain group of cultivators engaged

ed in a particular kind of crop? How much should the cultivator deduct for labour of his wife and himself where it is unpaid? These are some of the questions the educated youth might ask those who advocate a "Go to the land" slogan and deprecate quill driving.

Owing to lack of reliable figures one cannot forecast with any degree of accuracy what the decline in net land incomes would be with a fall in subsidies and whether such land incomes would compare favourably with income of white collar workers.

In small holdings in land management there is need for new vision. Condition prevailing ten years ago may provide an outmoded picture. And out of all this has to be evolved an ideal—a code of ethics, a pattern not only for profit in small holdings in land development but also an association of those engaged in agricultural pursuits as an integral part of our economy.

How could small holders establish their protection groups, limit too much free competition, define certain fields when reliable facts and figures are lacking woefully? Statistical details on small holders on a wider basis might well be the foundation upon which the progress of economic development could be built.

There might be a proper lack of appreciation of the dignity of labour in this country but most of it no doubt is caused by the lack of knowledge of how much there is in agricultural pursuits as a steady and profitable concern. At least there will be food for all and no threat of unemployment under any depression.

We have not had sufficient time to examine the powerful association white collar job hunters could establish once they start going for land development. In general terms however it could be said that they might be the sledge hammer of this country's development once they turn to the land guided by knowledge in these matters now deplorably lacking.

The Health of A Nation

(Continued from page 9)

District hospitals, Cottage hospitals, Rural hospitals, Central dispensaries and Maternity homes. Health Units give rural and urban areas the care they need. The Quarantine Section plays a signal role in the prevention of communicable diseases such as cholera, small-pox, etc., entering Ceylon.

The most serious medical and socio-economic disease in Ceylon, today, is tuberculosis. A vigorous battle is being waged against this scourge, of which Dr. Barlow has said, "if T.B. is not a problem to us today, it will become the only problem in the near future". At present, a social body, The Ceylon National Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis, is helping in the war against T.B. A few weeks ago, a "Save our Children from Tuberculosis" campaign was inaugurated by the Premier. The labour of the Government will all be in vain if we do not pull our weight. Then there is the anti-filariasis campaign carried out vigorously.

Healthier children are the foundations of a strong and virile race of people. Healthy maternity and healthy infancy are two preliminary conditions which the Department strives to obtain. There is a School Medical Service which is available for all children of all classes, in all schools. This has been doing a vast service in the past few years.

What of the future? We observe that the Government has not forgotten it. Mass education, by means

of health centres, film units, campaigns, competitions, etc., all help to train the peoples in proper health habits. As mentioned earlier, the health education of the child of today in relation to the man of tomorrow cannot be overemphasized.

Parents! Leaders! this is your duty. We can all help in our own little ways. Yes! it is only then that we can dream of the future of a race of strong, healthy and happy peoples.

"India Does Not Need You or Your Money"

(Continued from page 3)

in obtaining citizenship rights, fraternise with the local people, speak their language, follow their customs and live as real Ceylonese. With the adoption of this policy you will get your rights you deserve sooner than you expected.

A CRUCIAL YEAR

"This year is a crucial year. Many important decisions will be taken during the next few months. Those decisions might seriously affect those assembled here. In the light of things the task of the C.I.C. is a hard one. Therefore be ready to obtain your final rights in a peaceful way. Whenever there is a difference in opinion be ready to compromise. It is too bad to expect one's way all round. Compromise may be difficult but in the long run it is the best weapon.

"Finally I appeal to you all to keep up the interest, respect and future of this country, whether you get your political rights or not."

THE REHABILITATION OF ASIA

By Y. Shimoni

THE cardinal and most staggering event of Asia's recent past is undoubtedly the achievement of independence by many hundreds of millions of people. Colonialism, in its old form, has disappeared from the soil of Asia—except from some remnants of which history will take care.

But, necessary and noble as it may be, political independence is not the end of the road, and is not the ultimate aim of truly progressive and constructive national movements.



Mr. A. H. Abdul Rahman who is elected Vice-Chairman of the Trincomalee Urban Council is Member for Bazaar Ward (a Sinhalese area); Member of the Executive Committee, U.N.P., Trincomalee; Vice-President, Trincomalee District Community Centres Union; President, Sinakade Community Centre; Vice-President, Trinco United Sports Club; Treasurer, Trinco Y.M.M.A.; and Trustee, Central Road Mosque.

Independence is not more than an opportunity given,—or, as the Ambassador of Indonesia recently said, "a golden bridge"—a means to implement still nobler aims, such as progress and development, the fight against poverty, disease and ignorance, the realisation of social justice, and the creation of good, efficient, democratic governments by the people and for the people.

TRANSITION STAGE

This transition from a nationalist movement, aiming at political independence first and foremost, to responsible government, striving to implement nobler aims, is a difficult and critical process. It is this process primarily that I would call "the rehabilitation of Asia". If this step beyond independence is not taken energetically and courageously by the leaders of the various nationalist movements, there arise several dangers: nationalism, having achieved its primary aim, but not being deflected towards its internal social content, is bound to deteriorate into chauvinism, to overstress certain secondary points of national prestige to the exclusion of constructive tasks, to become aggressive against other nations, and to forget that nationalism remains a force of progress only as long as it recognises and concedes to other people those very same rights which it demands for itself.

THE CRITICAL HOUR

This is the truly critical hour for leaders of any nationalist movement. The liquidation of poverty and disease, the raising of the standards of living, health and education of hundreds of millions of down-trodden peasants, social reform, land reform, planned industrialisation—all of them essential for the survival of Asia—are truly staggering tasks, and it reflects great credit on some of the leaders of Asian countries that they are courageously facing up to their responsibilities, that they try to do what they can in the full knowledge that their labour is gigantic and its fruit will not ripen in their own lifetimes and perhaps not for generations to come.

Every national movement contains forces of construction and progress, just as it contains forces of evil and retrogressive fanaticism. There is no wisdom in stressing its good side only, or in condemning only its evil face. I think that the recent convulsions, unrest and troubles in many countries of the Middle East have placed in the limelight this double face of the nationalist forces mounting the stage. Let us hope that the new leaders of these countries will have the insight and the strength to discard the evil facets of their own and their people's nationalism, and will guide their nations through conscious depolitization, through a shift of national energy and activity, from the merely political, the superficially political, to the truly political in the ancient Greek sense: the well-being of the community as a whole, the care for and promotion of social reform and justice, economic development of the country for the good of all, and the sympathetic understanding of similar national aspirations in other nations.

In Israel the national movement never strove for merely political independence. Its national aspirations were never divorced from its social aims. As Israel went along she built, and she never allowed politics to become sterile and separated from constructive labour. Thus, Israel can serve as an example of constructive endeavour, of a smooth transition from nationalism, aiming at political independence, to social reforms and internal progress.

Israel is treading the path which other nations will also have to take to achieve the tremendous aim of the rehabilitation of Asia.

From a speech at the International Conference on Asian Problems recently held at New York.



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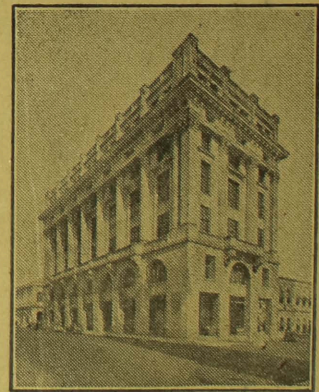
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LOMBO BUILDING

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.

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