



**WHY RISK YOUR LIFE?**



**TRADE-IN YOUR SMOOTH TYRES TO-DAY**  
**RICHARD PIERIS & CO LTD**  
*of course!*

# U.N.P.

**DON'T RISK A SKID ON YOUR OLD SMOOTH TYRES**



**TRADE THEM IN NOW AT**  
**RICHARD PIERIS & CO LTD**

VOL VI. No. 10

Organ of the United National Party  
 Rgd. Office: No. 238, Galle Rd., Colombo 3.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1952

Registered at the  
 G.P.O. as a Newspaper

PRICE 5 CENTS

## Sir Oliver will Fly to Pakistan and Egypt Next

### FOOD FOR THE PEOPLE HIS MISSION



**Sir Oliver Goonetilleke**  
 He has to find the food

**SIR OLIVER GOONETILLEKE**, Food Minister, is due to visit Pakistan and Egypt on his return after his recent trip to the United Kingdom and the United States. The Food Mission in connection with which he flew to Great Britain and

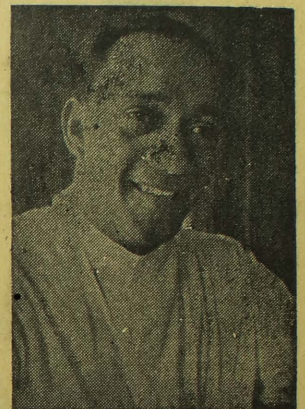
America will be the subject of a personal report to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet on his return. Thereafter he is due to fly to Karachi for talks with the Pakistan Government on the subject of special arrangements to be made for the import of food from that country.

Egypt has for long been a big rice supplier to Ceylon. Sir Oliver hopes to make certain of continued supplies at a guaranteed maximum price. Sir Oliver will next visit Egypt for talks with the Egyptian Government. This latter mission which is part of the schedule agreed to before his departure to Europe may have to be postponed until political conditions in Egypt return to normal.

Government's greatest problem is the guaranteed rationed rice scheme which was brought into operation during the war. Conditions in rice-producing countries are continually changing and in countries like Burma and Siam where rice exports form the backbone of their national economy, the natural tendency is to make continuous effort

to raise the export prices. Although in our own national interests we ourselves agree to buy in the cheapest market those countries as keen to get high price for their exports as we are to get a high price on our exports of tea, rubber and coconut.

It is against this background that we have to judge the problems of the Food Minister and the Finance Minister who has to find the money with which to pay and for the increasing bill on food subsidies. Perhaps the greatest single act of the Government which brings it most support and goodwill is the rice supply scheme which has ensured to every man, woman and child in this country a guaranteed minimum ration at 25 cents a measure whatever changes there may be in the fluctuating markets of the world.



**Mr. J. R. Jayewardene**  
 He has to find the money

## National Planning Commission Suggested

"WHAT we need is a National Planning Commission and this Commission must be responsible to the Hon. Prime Minister," declared Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardene, Member for Horana, in the course of the debate on the Appropriation Bill. "If not what will happen is what is happening to the Rural Development Department. I do not wish to criticize this department, but this is what Dr. Jennings says about it in his 'Economy of Ceylon':

"Under the new Constitution a new department of Rural Reconstruction has been established in the Ministry of Home Affairs but its record has not been impressive because other Ministries are jealous of it. Everybody wants to help the villager because he has a vote; but nobody wants anybody else to help him because he has a vote and the notion of party government is not yet fully established."

"Those words are true although I say so as a Government backbencher. That is what will happen if the National Planning Commission which I propose is not placed directly under the control of the Prime Minister and made responsible to him. We must have a definite programme drawn up. The Commission must be asked to specify in detail what we have to do each year and at least Rs. 100 million must be allocated each year for

the development of our resources. This is a task that will undoubtedly require great efforts and our responsibility to the nation demands that these efforts must be put forth.

"Another economic principle that we must remember, in regard to international trade, namely that if you cannot produce anything cheaper than other countries, it is far better to import it. Today I find that it is possible for us to be self-sufficient in sugar in a matter of four years' time. Today we are spending Rs. 100 million on our sugar imports. We have our tea and if we can produce our sugar we can at least save our people from starvation for some time."

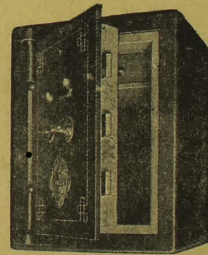
Mr. Jayawardene next referred to a report issued by a Committee of Ceylonese under the Chairmanship of the late Mr. C. L. Wickremasinghe which investigated the prospects of sugar production in Ceylon. According to that report only 4,000 acres under sugarcane would be necessary to be self-sufficient in the matter of unrefined sugar. To obtain our requirements of refined sugar, 100,000 acres under sugarcane would be required. The cost of cultivation is estimated at Rs. 110 an acre. This was made some years back in 1941. To arrive at the present cost the figure must be multiplied five times. He compares that figure with the amount spent

(Continued on page 3)

### "INFLEXIBLE SAFES"

"A" QUALITY

FIRE & FALL RESISTING.



ALL DRAWERS ARE SECURED BY FOUR LEVER LOCKS.

Body bent at all twelve corners from one plate.  
 Fire Resisting Chambers 3½ in. to 4 in. thickness.

Door ¾ in. Solid Steel accurately planed to ensure an exact fit.  
 Bolts are secured with Six lever unpickable and powder-proof  
 Locks protected by hardened drill-proof steel plate.

#### STOCK SIZES

No.	Size Outside		Clear Space above Drawer	
	Inches	High Wide Deep	Inches	High Wide Deep
4	26	17	18	15½ x 11½ x 10½
5	28	19	18	17½ x 12½ x 11½
6	30	20	19	19½ x 13½ x 12½
7	33	22	22	22 x 15½ x 15
8	36	24	22	25 x 17½ x 15

Prices on application.

**BROWN & Co., LTD.**

ESTABLISHED 1875



COLOMBO, HATTON & NAWALAPITIYA.



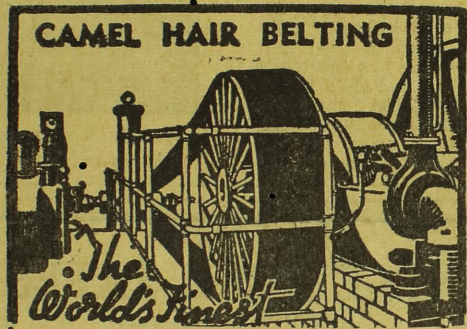
*Martell  
makes friends*



**MARTELL**  
*Cognac*

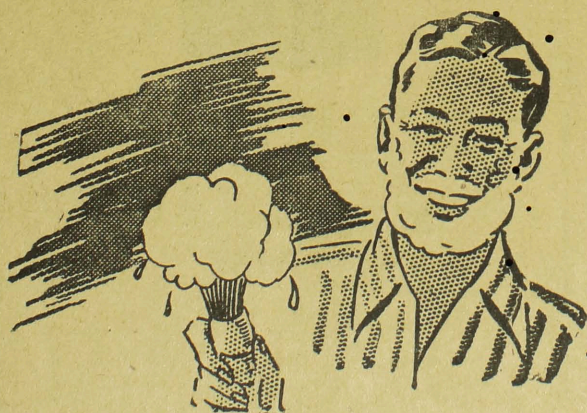
THE BRANDY FOR A PERFECT INTRODUCTION  
THREE STAR GOLDON BLEU

### CAMEL HAIR BELTING



Sole Agents

**HARRISONS & CRÓSFIELD, LTD.**  
(Incorporated in England. Liability of members is limited)



For Ensuring a  
Luxuriant Lasting  
Lather  
USE  
B. C. C.  
SHAVING STICK

**A-B C C PRODUCT**

## The Soviet Attitude— Is It Aggressive?

WHEN judging whether a State is aggressive, it is necessary to consider whether it maintains large armed forces, whether official statements and the statements of its Press are such as to encourage a warlike spirit and whether the same sources indicate that it is interested, for one reason or another, in making war on any other State.

The same criteria can be applied to the Soviet Union. In this case, however, the issue is obscured by the terminology used by the Soviet rulers and the Soviet Press.

They present the Soviet Army as the champion, not of one nation against other nations, but of the oppressed people of the whole world against their oppressors, and a possible Soviet aggression, not as a war of one State against another State, but as an international civil war.

What matters, however, is whether any State is likely to launch a war against another State. The passages quoted in the following sections show that the Soviet Union is interested in aggressive wars and that, in spite of the "internationalism" with which it distinguishes its aims, these aims amount to armed intervention or conquest.

The cause of the revolution can, in fact, be identified with the cause of the U.S.S.R., and the "revolutionary wars" and "wars of liberation" would consist in attacks by the Soviet State on other States.

#### (a) THE SOVIET UNION AS THE HOMELAND OF COMMUNISM

To Communists in all countries, the Soviet Union is as much a homeland as the country of citizenship is to its other citizens: the progress of Communism is inseparable from the advantage of the Soviet State.

"Under present conditions one cannot call oneself a Marxist unless one openly and devotedly supports the first proletarian dictatorship in the world, unless one wages a revolutionary struggle against one's own bourgeoisie, unless one creates the conditions for the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in one's own country."

(Stalin: "The International Character of the October Revolution," 1927: *Collected Works*, Vol. 10, Moscow, 1949).

"The tasks of the Communist Parties.....to support Soviet Power and foil the interventionist machinations of the imperialists against the Soviet Union since the Soviet Union is the mainstay of the revolutionary movement in all countries and since the maintenance of and strengthening of the U.S.S.R. means the speediest victory of the working class over the bourgeoisie."

(Stalin: "International situation and problems," *Pravda*, No. 66 (22nd March, 1925); *Collected Works*, Vol. 10, Moscow, 1949).

"At present the only determining criterion of revolutionary proletarian internationalism is: are you for or against the U.S.S.R., the Motherland of the world proletariat? An internationalist is not one who verbally recognises international solidarity or sympathises with it.

"A real internationalist is one who brings his sympathy and recognition up to the point of practical and maximum help to the U.S.S.R. in support and defence of the U.S.S.R. by every means and in every possible form..... The defence of the U.S.S.R. as of the socialist Motherland of the world proletariat, is the holy duty of every honest man everywhere and not only of the citizens of the U.S.S.R."

(P. Vyshinsky: "Communism and the Motherland" from *Voprosy Filosofii (Questions of Philosophy)*, No. 2, 1948).

"A revolutionary is he who without arguments, unconditionally, openly and honestly without secret military consultations is ready to protect and defend the U.S.S.R., since the U.S.S.R. is the first proletarian revolutionary State in the world, that is building Socialism. An

internationalist is he who unreservedly, without hesitation, without conditions, is ready to defend the U.S.S.R. because the U.S.S.R. is the base of the world revolutionary movement, and to defend, to advance this revolutionary movement is impossible without defending the U.S.S.R. Since he who thinks to defend the world revolutionary movement apart from and against the U.S.S.R. is going against the revolution and is necessarily slipping down into the camp of the enemies of the revolution."

(Stalin: *Collected Works*, Moscow, 1949, Vol. 10, p. 51).

"The genuine internationalist, the genuine Communist, is he who combines love for his people, for his working class, with love for the Soviet Union, who is wholly devoted to the Soviet Union—the homeland of Socialism, the country of victorious Socialism, the country which is now building Communism—he who is irreconcilable towards any deviation from the position of internationalism, who is imbued with boundless love for, and fidelity to, the leader and teacher of working mankind, Comrade Stalin. He who thinks of defending the world revolutionary movement without and against the U.S.S.R. goes against the revolution and is bound to slide down into the camp of the enemies of revolution, said Stalin."

(For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy (*Journal of the Cominform*), 2nd February, 1950).

#### (b) THE MEANING OF "REVOLUTIONARY WARS"

The Soviet Army, according to the tenets of Communism, is the "army of the world revolution," and the world revolution is to be promoted by, and based on, the Soviet Union. Armed intervention in other countries is thus an essential part of the role of the Soviet Army; and, whatever the pretexts on which intervention is based, it will in fact result in an extension of the power of the Soviet Union.

"If war is waged by the exploiting class with the object of strengthening its class rule, such a war is criminal war and 'defensism' in such a war is a base betrayal of Socialism. If war is waged by the proletariat after it has conquered the bourgeoisie in its own country and is waged with the object of strengthening and extending Socialism, such a war is legitimate and 'holy'."

(Lenin: *Left Wing Childishness and Petit Bourgeois Mentality*, Vol. 22, p. 510, Russian Edition).

"The victory of Socialism in one country is not a self-sufficient task. The revolution which has been victorious in one country must regard itself not as a self-sufficient entity, but as an aid, a means for hastening the victory of the proletariat in all countries. For the victory of the revolution in one country, in the present case Russia is not only the product of the uneven development and progressive decay of imperialism: it is at the same time the beginning of and the groundwork for the world revolution."

(Stalin: *Problems of Leninism*, p. 113, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1941).

"In what should this assistance be expressed?

"It should be expressed, first, in the victorious country achieving the utmost possible in one country for the development, support and awakening of the revolution in all countries." (Lenin: *Selected Works*, Vol. VII, p. 182).

(To be continued).



# SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN QUESTION

**DURING** the Budget debate the Hon. Mr. S. Natesan, Minister of Posts and Information, referring to the settlement of the Indian question, said that he had assured his constituents that the Indian question would be settled satisfactorily as he had faith in the sense of fair-play and justice shown by the Prime Minister. "I am now happy to see that my anticipations have been largely fulfilled in this regard. The Prime Minister had made it easy for the Indians who have applied for registration as citizens of Ceylon, to adduce evidence in order to establish their claims," declared Mr. Natesan, who continuing, said:

## ATMOSPHERE OF GOODWILL

"There was the point made that some of those who had been minors at the time the applications were made, had become majors and that their applications would not be looked into on account of some technical difficulty. The Prime Minister has given us the assurance that such technical difficulties would not arise in the proper investigation of the applications. As regards the difficulties in submitting documentary proof about the period of their residence in Ceylon, the Prime Minister is now prepared to say that in addition to documentary proof even oral evidence could be led, the only condition being that satisfactory evidence, whether it be documentary or oral, should be adduced in order to establish their claims for citizenship. This creates an atmosphere of goodwill in regard to the satisfactory solution of this matter. An important journal published in

Madras, the "Hindu," has already congratulated the Prime Minister on the breadth of vision he has shown in tackling some of these difficulties.

## ADVICE TO EXERCISE PATIENCE

With regard to the contention of the Ceylon Indian Congress that the whole question should be reviewed, Mr. Natesan explained the attitude of the Ceylon Government which is that certain legislation has already been drawn up as a result of registrations with the Indian Government and that applications now made are in pursuance of that legislation. They had to wait and see to what extent administrative difficulties arise in the satisfactory investigation of the applications. He would counsel Indian leaders to exercise patience in the matter. It was not wise leadership to go on simply nursing grievances. The boycott of registration under the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act has already caused much delay on the submission of the applications. That was also the result of their exaggerating and nursing grievances. "So long as it is the intention of the Government to carry out faithfully the principles involved in that legislation and so long as it is done in the proper spirit, I think that the Indian applicants would do well to wait with patience for some time and see how the promise about dealing with the matter expeditiously is carried out by the authorities. It is my duty to advise them whether the Indian workers who are now being led or misled by the Ceylon Indian Congress accept such advice or not. As an Indian who came and settled down in this country it is my duty to offer that advice." **OMEGA**

## M.P. Wants A Permanent Economic Commission

"I THINK it would be a good thing if we are given a brief survey of the economic conditions, both internal and external, affecting Ceylon, before we are called upon to consider the Budget. Perhaps it would help us considerably if the Government were to appoint an independent Economic Commission which will give us laymen, an idea as to the impact of the new estimates of revenue and expenditure on the internal and external economy of our country," declared the Member for Vaddukodai in making his observations on the Budget. It was necessary to have such a Commission independent of Government on the lines of the Civil Service Commission, to give advice at the time of the presentation of the Budget, how Ceylon is affected by international economy. An impartial Economic Commission sitting permanently to examine all matters and report to Parliament so that a decision may be reached on the question of priority in the various development schemes at present in hand and any in contemplation. Such a body could take the necessary action irrespective of parties and irrespective of any kind of prejudice.

## CARE IN SELECTION OF EXPERTS

For the Economic Commission he proposed, he was of opinion that they should have somebody from abroad as the Commissioner. The Governor of the Central Bank is from America. It would be advisable if some gentlemen from Ceylon are also associated with him so that in course of time the Ceylonese would know what to do. At present they were importing far too many experts from abroad. Technically they may be experts but if an expert is not able to understand local social conditions, if he is not able to identify himself with our people and understand and appreciate our culture, then his advice will not be of as much value to us as the advice of one of our local experts. Experts from outside may advise on various subjects but the soundness of such

advice cannot be judged by us. If an expert were imported from Germany he would advise us to get things from Germany, and if we get an expert from America he would advise us to adopt American economy and buy goods from America. Therefore, whatever their advice may be, we are in such a position that we have to submit, but we must as early as possible, try to act independently. We must therefore be very careful in getting down experts. He was reminded by the quarrels that two experts had in the recent past; an I.L.O. expert who came to report on some industry and whose advice was not acceptable to another expert. Rather contrary statements were made by those experts. **CANTOR.**

## NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SUGGESTED

(Continued from page 1)

on paddy cultivation. Taking 23 bushels as the average yield per acre of paddy the income is Rs. 207 from an acre, whereas from an acre of sugarcane the income comes to Rs. 960. Therefore, self-sufficiency in sugar he considers is a matter of practical economic policy. **B.R.J.O.**

## BLITOX

the  
rainfast wettable powder  
for

## BLISTER BLIGHT

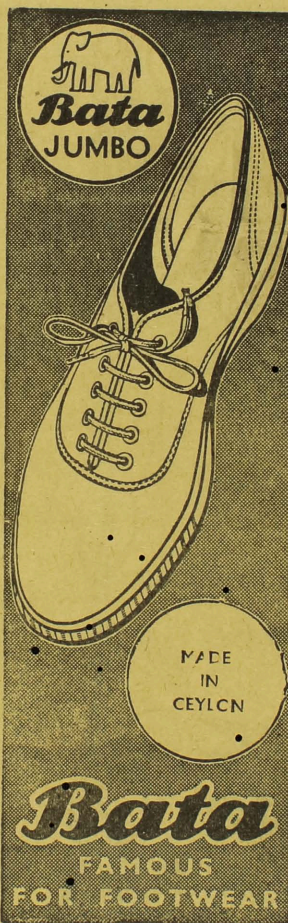
The tested and approved  
Copper Fungicide

A product of  
**PEST CONTROL LTD.**  
HARSTON, CAMBRIDGE,  
ENGLAND.

PARTICULARS ON  
APPLICATION TO:

**Mackwoods**

LIMITED.



## CHETTINAD CORPORATION LTD. FOR

All Your Requirements of Hardware etc.

**Importers & Stockists:** of Galv. sheets, asbestos sheets, cements, paints and colours : wirenails : barbed wire, galv. pipings, B. I. sheets and plates. Constructional steels of all descriptions such as Rounds, Flats, Squares, Joists, Channels & Angles. And all kinds of Estate supplies as Aluminium Tea Chest linings, hoops, etc. etc.

## Chettinad Corporation Ltd.

116/118, Keyzer Street, Colombo.

"Finance" Telegrams.

Telephone: 4276 & 4277.

W  
H  
I  
T  
E  
W  
A  
Y  
  
S  
O  
A  
P  
  
T  
H  
E  
  
B  
E  
S  
T  
  
W  
A  
S  
H  
I  
N  
G  
  
S  
O  
A  
P



1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3½ ton and Bus chassis  
Petrol & Diesel  
(Perkin P6 Engines)

**AUSTIN**  
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

The  
Ceylon Motor Transit Co., Ltd.  
KANATTE ROAD  
BORELLA

'Phone: 9561



The Outshining Light

Sole Agents:

**WALKER SONS & CO., LTD.**

## GREATEST DANCER IN CEYLON—Chitrasena

By Siri Sarath Kumar



Chitrasena and Vajira

CIVILIZED man wants to express great ideas. The means of expression vary. Some express them in words—they write novels and poems—others paint. Still others sing and compose music and let the melody give meaning to their thoughts. And some dance. Among these the foremost in Ceylon is Chitrasena.

To watch him dance is to know that there is poetry in the beautiful movement of a beautiful body. There is a great art in the language of the dance. Behind Chitrasena's beautiful dancing there are many years of patient study bringing into perfection the natural skill with which he was born.

He was born in 1921 in the historic city of Kelaniya. His father was the famous Actor-Producer, the late Mr. Seebert Dias. His uncle, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, was an important influence in Chitrasena's early life.

As in the lines of many of those who are contributing to cultural movement in Ceylon, the famous Tagore Ballet at the Regal Theatre in Ceylon was a turning point in the life of Chitrasena. As a boy he was thrilled by the new message of music and dancing that Tagore brought to Ceylon in 1934. Chitrasena decided to become a dancer.

Chitrasena then began to study Kandyen dancing in which he is today the best performer in Ceylon. His teacher was the famous Kiri Ganithaya of Algama.

"Chitrasena, the young dancer, gave proof of his skill. His Kandyen dancing was a work of art, and those who saw his lissom body and clever interpretation of the Kadyan dance art would have been convinced of the possibilities of success before him," wrote A. de A., in a review in the "Daily News."

Chitrasena then went to India to study under the famous Gopinath, the dancer to the Royal Court of Travancore. At about the same time our greatest woman dancer, Chandra Lekha, was a pupil under the same teacher. Together, the two Ceylonese pupils performed before the Maharajah of Travancore at Trivandrum. Chitrasena was featured in Kandyen, Ves and Pan-

theru dances, and with Chandra Lekha in a "Radha and Krishna" ballet.

In 1944 Chitrasena returned to Ceylon and with Chandra Lekha delighted Ceylon audiences with his dancing. From recital to recital his reputation grew and gradually there came a wider and wider appreciation of Oriental dancing. The work of the pioneers like Chandra Lekha was being rewarded.

Those who remember Manu Thacker, the young Indian, who, while a student at Ananda College, danced with Chandra Lekha, will be grateful to him too, for he was among those who preceded Chitrasena in bringing the Oriental Dance Art before the public of Ceylon.

Not content with his studies under Gopinath and his successors in Ceylon, Chitrasena left for India again, this time to study under the world-famous Uday Shankar who had by now established a Culture Centre at Almora. His experimental stage had come to its peak with the wonderful ballet "Vidura," a dance drama based on the Vidura Jatakaya.

On this trip to India Chitrasena was no longer a humble student. He was invited to dance at the All-India Dance Festival at Almora in New Delhi. Among the other dancers were the famous Ram Gopal, Chitrasena danced a solo based on Kandyen technique, with a background of a song by Tagore. After the recital he was surrounded by a large crowd, and was the hero of the day.

In Tagore's Shantiniketan, too, he was given the leading role in a dance drama entitled "Chandalika." Tagore's grand-daughter, Miss Nandita Kripalani, was the female star in this performance.

On his return to Ceylon in 1944 he produced the ballets "Ravana" and "Nala Damayanti." His latest and best is "Chandali."

His dance school in Colombo has been a centre of activity. He has already trained many promising and skilful dancers, some of whom are among the top men in their professions. Ganga Nath, Prema Kumar, Sessa Pallihakkara, Pani Bharatha, Pani Bharatha is now the Dance Instructor at Heywood College, and for many years received special instruction from Chitrasena.

(Continued on page 5)

**SAMUELS**

1922

1952

CAN SOLVE YOUR HARDWARE, PUMPS AND WATER SERVICE PROBLEMS

'Phone: 2341

Write:

P. O. BOX 46, COLOMBO

'Grams:

"ECHIRON"



# SETTLERS UNDER GAL-OYA PROJECT

## Unjust Imputation Unveiled

HOW a sub-editor's error in substituting the word "Sinhalese" for "Ceylonese" in a contribution to an Indian journal, was unjustly imputed to the Information Officer, the author of the article, and made use of for propaganda purposes during the General Elections was thoroughly exposed in Parliament during the debate on the Appropriation Bill last week.

The Member for Kopay in his speech during the debate had referred to the article in which he alleged that the Information Officer had made a statement that the land reclaimed under the Gal Oya scheme was intended to be utilised for a maximum number of Sinhalese families. On that occasion the Prime Minister had made a statement that he had not issued any such instructions to the Information Officer. Since then Mr. S. Natesan, Minister of Post and Information, had gone into the matter and had found that the Information Officer had sent a contribution on the Gal Oya project to the "Illustrated Weekly of India" and the statement which he actually made was to the effect that the reclaimed area would be utilised for the settlement of Ceylonese peasants. In making the statement he was only emphasizing the policy outlined in the Report issued by the Gal Oya Board. But unfortunately it so happened that there was a mistake made in the office of that journal, where the sub-editor altered the word "Ceylonese" into "Sinhalese"—a common mistake especially in the case of people outside Ceylon who are not well acquainted with customs of Ceylon. The sub-editor seems to have thought that all citizens of Ceylon are called Sinhalese and had taken upon himself the task of altering the word contained in the article as sent.

### ERROR REGRETTED BY EDITOR

The Information Officer had written to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" pointing out this error and the Editor hastened to reply in which he regretted the error and apologised and promised to make the correction in the next issue of the journal. All this was communicated to Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, the Leader of the Federalist Party to which the Member for Kopay belongs.

The following is the text of the letter addressed by the Information Officer to Mr. Chelvanayakam. It was dated 7th April, 1952, and reads as follows:—

"As mentioned to you when I met you last, you were doing me an injustice when you used the article in the 'Illustrated Weekly of India' on Gal Oya for your propaganda. The words you were imputing to me were not in the copy of the article sent by me to the 'Illustrated Weekly of India.' I have now received a letter from the Editor of the 'Illustrated Weekly' which states:—

"I have looked into the matter you mentioned and find that the article was subbed and the word Sinhalese was substituted for Ceylonese. I very much regret the error..... I shall be careful to make a correction about the matter in my next schedule."

"The sub-editor seems to have thought that all citizens of Ceylon are called Sinhalese and taken upon himself the task of correcting the article sent by me. I hope that in view of these circumstances, you will make it public to the audiences to whom you have spoken about this article that your reference was based on a mistake for which I was not responsible but one made by the Editors of the 'Illustrated Weekly of India.'"

This was communicated to the leader of the Federalist Party and the Member for Kopay might have been aware of the circumstances.

JURGEN.

## SINHALESE AND TAMIL AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

CERTAIN remarks were made by the Member for Kopay in his speech during the debate on the Appropriation Bill, in regard to the adoption of Sinhalese and Tamil as official languages, to the effect that they were not going to be carried out throughout the Island and he envisaged the possibility of Sinhalese being used in the Sinhalese districts and Tamil being confined to the Tamil districts.

That this contention was based upon a misconception of the situation altogether was explained by Mr. S. Natesan who recalled the decision on this policy, by the State Council years ago, in pursuance of a Special Committee appointed on which he had served. It was not the intention to confine any one of these languages to certain districts only. It was already clear from the enunciation of the policy of the Government, particularly departments which have a wide range of service throughout the country like the Railway, the Postal, the Registrar-General's, the Customs, the Courts, Education and other departments to observe the rule in regard to official languages—Sinhalese and Tamil. These are departments which cover all the districts and there is no question of confining Tamil to Tamil districts only in regard to these departments. Every person who writes a letter to these departments in Sinhalese or Tamil will receive a reply in the language in

which he has addressed the letter. "It is easy to envisage fears which have no substantial foundation," added Mr. Natesan who, concluding, said: "If there are difficulties in the implementation of this recommendation and if the Tamils feel at any time that any wrong is done to them, I am sure that representations will be made to the Government and the Government will not overlook these representations because it has been the declared policy of this Government that these two languages should be adopted as the official languages in the country."

BIYAR JAYO.

### GREATEST DANCER IN CEYLON—Chitrasena

(Continued from page 4)

Chitrasena's great dream was the construction of an Open Air Theatre.

Fortunately for him and for us in Ceylon there was Mr. E. P. A. Fernando, one of the very few people with money in Ceylon who devoted part of it to cultural work. Today, at a cost of thousands of rupees a beautiful Open Air Arts Theatre is available at Kollupitiya, for small audiences where dances and concerts could be held for appreciative patrons.

Mr. Christmas Humphreys in a letter to Chitrasena written from Bombay in 1946 said of him that his dancing was as good as the best in India, and that even Ram Gopal should look to his laurels.

(Continued on page 8)

## ZAROOK & COMPANY

188, Keyzer Street  
Colombo

'Phone : 2789

Cables : "Serene"

IMPORTERS  
&  
EXPORTERS

AGENTS FOR  
INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

## FREEDOM

from Want —

from Fear —

from Care —

## from Worry—

Can only be Ensured

by **INSURANCE**

Whether it be

LIFE

MOTOR

FIRE

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION Etc., Etc.

Consult:

## TRUST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

First Floor,

Grams:

"Cotrust"

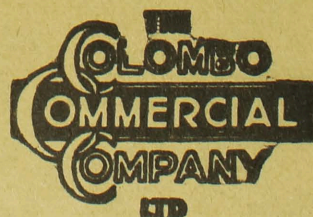
Gaffoor Buildings,  
COLOMBO I.

Dial:

3600

# C.C.C. FERTILISERS

FOR OVER 40 YEARS THE LEADING NAME IN  
THE FERTILISER INDUSTRY OF CEYLON.



T'grams: COSSACK P.O. Box 33, Colombo T'phone 5351

INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN—LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED.



# FERTILISERS

*of Best Quality  
for all Crops*

**A. BAUR & CO. LTD.**  
**COLOMBO**

## BROUGHAMS

*The Store for Service  
and Courtesy*

FURNITURE-FURNISHINGS-LINENS  
CARPETS-RUGS-LINOLEUMS  
CURTAINS-PELMETS-UPHOLSTERY  
MATTRESSES-PILLOWS-CUSHIONS  
CHINA GLASSWARE-CUTLERY  
KITCHEN UTENSILS-HARDWARE  
LAMP SHADES-POLISHES-VENETIAN  
BLINDS-TATS-SPRING ROLLER  
BLINDS, CANE & GARDEN FURNI-  
TURE, EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

**GET IT AT BROUGHAMS  
ALWAYS**

YORK ARCADE, FORT,  
COLOMBO.

P. O. BOX 75.

**ROWLANDS**



*The Motor People*

TURRET RD COLOMBO

*u.n.p.*

Friday, August 1, 1952

### RADIO CEYLON

We have been experimenting with Radio Ceylon for ever so long. Each time we have taken a step forward. Those entrusted with the reorganisation have each time done a good job and proceeded thereafter to create their own problems. That has been the pattern of development in the last ten years. The time has come again to give effect to changes in Radio Ceylon, beginning at the top. We remember that under Minister Sittampalam, the designation Director was changed to Director-General. This is perhaps the only "General" directing anybody or anything in this country. We do not mind this evidence of a larger size in hats as long as the work goes on, and we get value for our money. The Director-General was also in the happy position of being able to nominate a person for the post of Director of Programmes, and a person with the luxurious name of Pascoe Thornton was imported into Ceylon. This Pascoe Thornton left the country suddenly and in peculiar circumstances. Some of the circumstances deserve a little probing, and we have no doubt if he had been a Ceylonese there would have been a very conscientious probe at the highest possible levels. We would ask the Public Service Commission whether such a probe was carried out, and, if so, whether Parliament and the people are not entitled to know the results of it.

We have today every reason to believe that another Committee of Investigation into

the working of Radio Ceylon (like the Vaithianathan Committee) would have a full-time job of hearing evidence not only from the staff but also from the artists taking part. We do not think it is generally known that recently there was an amusing order made that artists should be finger-printed before they were paid, to "identify the right people!" Very rightly this movement was opposed by some artists who refused to be treated like criminals and raised the question as to whether the Director-General or any member of the staff was a finger-print expert, and, more cogently, whether the authority of a Magistrate had been given to the Programmes Director.

Lesser people than the present Director-General would have had to answer at the bar of public opinion. The new Minister of Posts and Information would be doing this country a great service if he took action to investigate the present working of Radio Ceylon.

Against the general background of the slow cultural development in Ceylon we must resign ourselves to the fact that in the absence of a large number of first-rate artists we cannot blame Radio Ceylon for the poor quality of its broadcasts. We have a few high class artists in our country, and obviously, they cannot be asked to broadcast day in day out, and second-class material is not a substitute. Normally, gramophone records have to be the base of much of our broadcasting. Our grouse is not about the quality of our programmes. We are satisfied, however, that there is a prima facie case for investigation into the present method of programme, man, and woman management in Radio Ceylon and this investigation should be the basis of any reforms that have to be made.

## BULWARK AGAINST COMMUNISM

THE latest number of "New Commonwealth" contains an article entitled "Role of the Southern Dominions in South-East Asia" contributed by Henry Deschampons, head of the Overseas Department of a London firm of specialists in advertising and public relations. The writer comments on the characteristics of the people of Australia and New Zealand, which equip them for leadership. He believes that Australians and New Zealanders are well qualified to give a moral lead in South-East Asia. The following extract from the article bears reproduction:—

"A few years ago it was the Japanese; today it is Communism that is sweeping southwards. It is this realization that has made both countries strong supporters of the Colombo Plan. There is also a more personal contribution which the Southern Dominions might make. New Zealanders not only make natural colonists themselves but they seem to know how to deal

with backward peoples. They have a matter-of-fact way with people; taking you as you are and welcoming you quite naturally. Their own simple, direct and straightforward attitude to life is easily understood.

In the same way Australians have a habit of getting things done. The development of their own land has, to my mind, been quite spectacular. If some of our Asiatic countries could be given more "Aussie" technicians to help them, they might find themselves so busy that they would have little time left for political discussions.

Even the forms of speech are another factor that is advantageous. Their accent is stronger than that usually heard in Britain, and their manner of expression is certainly more definite than ours.

Unfortunately few Australians or New Zealanders realize the part they might play in South-East Asia, nor the success they could make of it. Certainly they do little in telling Asiatics about themselves. It is to be hoped that they will do so before it is too late.

## THE CEYLON WHARFAGE COMPANY, LIMITED COLOMBO

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND  
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED

Clearing, Forwarding, Bonding,  
Shipping and Motor Transport  
Department

Goods cleared through Customs, and

- I. Forwarded to any part of Colombo
- II. Delivered at Railway Station for transmission Up-country
- III. Stored in bond to suit the convenience of owners, or
- IV. Placed in a transshipment warehouse for re-shipment.

Telephone 2291

Post Box 169  
COLOMBO

## ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

The arrival of stocks of

"B. I." HELSBY

C. M. A.

CABLES

&

TUCKERS

ACCESSORIES

enables us to quote for

NEW INSTALLATIONS  
REWIRING

Note: Estimates will be given free of charge for work in and part of the Island.

## FENTONS LTD.

350, UNION PLACE,  
COLOMBO.

Phone 5182 — P. O. Box 310

IF IT IS ANYTHING  
ELECTRICAL

PHONE

FENTON

## THE GALLE FACE HOTEL

### BANQUETING SERVICE

If you are planning a private function in the near future, the Galle Face Hotel Banqueting Rooms offer you an ideal setting.

They are excellent for large and small Banquets, Receptions, Private Lunches, and Dinners.

THEY ARE ESPECIALLY  
SUITABLE FOR  
WEDDING PARTIES.

Your satisfaction is assured by personal supervision over every detail.



# The Budget—An Impression

By Quintus Delilkhan

EVERY citizen in this country is interested in the Budget which determines for a period of one year the benefits which this country can receive from the declared policy of the Government in respect of its essential development, the amenities which are being made available to the people and the steps which are being taken by the Government to ensure the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people.

It is certain that this country has passed through a period of very considerable strain due to the last elections, and that there was very considerable public satisfaction when the results of the elections were announced. The people were aware that they were sure of being governed in a rational and democratic way. They would have a government which would not falsely raise public expectations high, only to allow them to drop with a violent thud. Being a democratic government, genuinely dependent on the choice of the people, it could not afford to blazon policies in words of fire which would end only in smoke. It had to promise only that which, in the main, it could fulfil.

It is therefore eminently fitting that the first budget after the elections should embody the same rational and realizable lines of development which the earlier budgets had progressively defined. The Hon. Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of Finance, has again given us an outline of the proposed activities of the Government which aims at creating stability, and not merely raising fantastic hopes for political and not genuine economic ends. Mr. Jayewardene has created a concise standard of classic exposition in his budget speeches. This, as well as his previous statements, reflect his clear mind, his grasp of essentials, and his earnestness, sagacity and powerful commonsense which all combine to give the impression of a Minister who means to render a substantial service to the people.

When the lines of action indicated in his speech have in some measure materialised, the Minister can claim that he has given an impetus in several right directions to our national development, and that by

his wise, judicious and cautious policies, he has compassed a degree of stability for this country which is more important than creating a momentary good impression by spectacular but unstable policies. There is an element of restful stability in the mind of the Minister himself. He has the gift for creating confidence in his utterances, and also the sense to offer the public only practical objectives. We are all fortunate in having a Minister of Finance whose mind is rooted in the actualities of economic situation in Ceylon and who has a liberal orientation of mind which makes him think not only nationally but in relation to the international situation which must be allowed to have its inevitable repercussions on the development of our own economy. His being in a key position in matters of monetary policy also means that we are assured of both caution and conservatism. The Government proposes to spend on a large scale, but it is also evident that this programme of spending has been determined by anxious and deeply-pondered calculation, and that there is no undue burden thrown on this generation, but that what posterity will benefit from, posterity will also be called upon to pay in a just and fair manner!

The budget discloses that the various schemes which the Government has undertaken and also proposes to undertake, are very directly calculated to increase the wealth of this country on a permanent basis. This year's budget has served to quieten the public mind which at first imagined that the overwhelming majority which the Government had secured would enable it to effect what might have been regarded, by even the least conservative sections of the community, as adventurous and revolutionary changes. The Government was more or less in the position of being able to carry through any ambitious programme which it liked. There would have been violent opposition criticism, but this violence is almost a spent force. But the Minister of Finance has acted on a self-evident principle of conservative action. He has created in the public mind the comforting assurance that we are moving steadily, but on a wide and varied front, to increase the resources from which wealth can be multiplied in

(Continued on page 9)

"Highland Queen" Scotch Whisky  
(5 year old)

"Highland Queen" 15 year old  
Scotch Liqueur Whisky

Thos. Hine & Co's Cognac Brandies

Dressler's German Lager

Sole Agents

**J. A. D. VICTORIA**

**DE SOYSA & CO., LTD.**

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE  
AND ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS

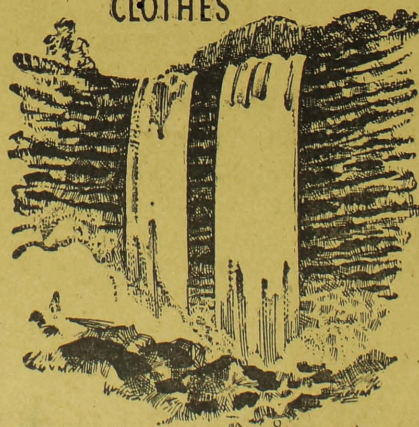
UNION PLACE,  
COLOMBO 2

Tel : 2254 &  
2255



"BUNKUMSINHA"

Add that Foamy Freshness to your  
CLOTHES



It Lasts Long  
Saves you  
Money

Extra Lather  
Quickens the  
Job

**ELEPHANT SOAP**  
THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIAL WORKS LTD.



NETERLAND LINE  
ROYAL DUTCH MAIL  
AMSTERDAM

ROYAL  
ROTTERDAM  
LLOYD  
ROTTERDAM

## TO ENGLAND & HOLLAND IN 14 DAYS

BY ROYAL DUTCH MAILS

- FAST SERVICE
- FREQUENT SAILINGS
- LUXURIOUS ACCOMMODATION
- FOR FARES & FURTHER DETAILS APPLY:-

**AITKEN, SPENCE & CO., LTD.**

P. O. Box 5 — COLOMBO

## MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co. OF CEYLON LTD.

### CLEARING AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT

LANDING, SHIPPING AND TRANSHIPMENT  
OF  
BAGGAGE AND CARGO

UNDERTAKEN AT REASONABLE RATES WHICH  
MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION

CUSTOMS, EXCHANGE CONTROL, IMPORT &  
EXPORT CONTROL FORMALITIES HANDLED  
BY OUR QUALIFIED STAFF

ESTIMATES GIVEN WITHOUT CHARGE  
INSURANCE ARRANGED IF REQUIRED

• • •

**MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.  
OF CEYLON LTD.  
COLOMBO**

P. O. Box 94

Telegrams :—Mackinnons.

Telephone :—2381 (4 Lines)

## P & O and B. I.

REGULAR PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICES

FROM COLOMBO

TO

INDIA, EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN,  
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MALAYA,  
FAR EAST, UNITED KINGDOM,  
EUROPE AUSTRALIA

CONNECTIONS VIA BOMBAY TO  
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

TRAVEL AND SHIP BY P & O AND B. I.

AGENTS

● COLOMBO

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Ceylon Ltd.

P.O. Box No. 94, Tel. 2381 (4 lines)

# CEYLON CAN TAKE PRIDE IN HERSELF

We Want No Pashas!

By A. S. Morrison

WITH the mounting tensions in the Middle-East countries world attention is again drawn to the almost sub-human conditions in which the masses live in both Egypt and Persia and in great parts of South and South-East Asia. No Marshall Plan still has been brought into being for these parts of the world and the most advanced country in South Asia, Ceylon, staggers along today with the price of one of its chief staple products, rubber, exposed to the mercy of the vagaries of the synthetic rubber policy of her chief customer, the U.S.A.

In all the turmoil which now envelops the Middle East, the chief factors are corruption and poverty—a poverty unrelieved by any prospect of State schemes to mitigate it. The people of Ceylon can, therefore, take pride in the Governments they have had ever since this country became independent five years ago. Despite many shortcomings, only the most malicious and the most dishonest critics will contend that since her independence this country has not had a progressive and forward-looking government. The great patriot who died a few months ago, in four years (a very brief period) laid the foundations of a Welfare State upon which his son is determined to build. When one contrasts Ceylon, independent for only less than five years with Egypt and Persia which have been independent for a very much longer period (Egypt ever since World War One and Persia for centuries) can it be denied that the Government of independent Ceylon has in four years done more for its people than those two countries' rulers have ever thought of doing at any time over the much longer period during which they have enjoyed independence. The world's Press is unanimous now that the cause of the upheaval in Egypt is corruption and poverty and the utter apathy of the previous regimes to both. The people of Ceylon can, therefore, take pride in the fact that they have had the benefit, during the brief period of independence, of governments which have been far from indifferent to the needs of the masses. Ceylon still remains the most advanced country in the whole of Asia as regards food subsidies and the great and dynamic approach which the new Minister of Health has initiated towards the appalling mess in which the medical and hospital services were left by a previous Minister (who still continues to shout from the housetops that he loves the masses)—I say the great and dynamic approach of the new Minister of Health gives fresh hope to a people some of whom still do not appreciate how fortunate they have been and are in the leaders they have had since independence and are having even now.

Thank God! there are no Pashas in Ceylon—or rather, the few Pashas we have are not and will never come to power. Some of the Pashas on the Right who once belonged to the U.N.P. have left it—some to found or to join new parties—and the Pashas on the Left (the hoarse and raucous platform prancers who shout "Down with the rich" on platforms while privately amassing great wealth and vast properties) were roundly defeated at the polls by a people who refused to be fooled. One now hears and reads in the daily papers that now and again some Pasha or other angrily resigns from the U.N.P. because his reactionary policy or his cupidities are not given full scope. The U.N.P. gets stronger every day, every time this happens. In fact, the social sense of the U.N.P. gets better and better as the days go by. It is refreshing to read in the last issue of the U.N.P. Journal that

Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis has publicly advocated that the U.N.P. should become a Socialist Party. Sir John soon after the elections himself stated that the U.N.P. should definitely set out to serve the whole country and carry out its election pledges to the people.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister, in his accustomed modest manner, has inspired and begun to back his Ministers in every scheme they initiate for advancing the prosperity and welfare of the masses. Undoubtedly the Minister of Health, Mr. Nugawela, would not be able to launch on his schemes for reforming the hospital administration if he had not received the prior assurance of the Prime Minister that all the money he needs would be forthcoming. As the months go by the country will see further signs of a forward-looking policy on the part of the new Government, which has not yet had time to get into its stride.

At any rate, it is clear that Ceylon's Pashas (white or black) are not going to be allowed to make use of the Government of the new Prime Minister. Besides, the public cannot have failed to note the terrific campaign which the Lake House Press has initiated, ever since the elections, against poverty, slums, neglect of public health, the apathy of local bodies to these problems, and corruption. The Government, therefore, is strongly supported by a vigilant Press which, be it noted, is the very Press which the Leftists croakers have in the past repeatedly denounced as a capitalist Press. As compared with the highly constructive attitude of this Press towards social and economic problems contrast the miserable and anaemic rags which the Pashas of the Left produce weekly. These sickly rags simply indulge in wild denunciations of the powers that be and in personal attacks on leading personalities of the U.N.P. while they (these miserable rags) do nothing themselves constructively to expose the evils of our slums, our hospitals system, the food racket at our hospitals (which under a former social-reforming Minister went on unperturbed), and the other defects of our social order which need remedying. The wealthy Pashas on the Left have not yet been able to afford a proper daily Press in which their policies can be adequately ventilated. And hence the capitalist Press (which they affect to despise) is busy doing their work for them. Thus the masses are once again given a demonstration of the kind of people who are really interested in their welfare—the despised capitalist Press, the leaders of the U.N.P., and other public men who belong to no party but who, though rich, genuinely wish to see the condition of the masses improved.

As against a highly constructive public campaign against social and economic evils conducted by the Lake House Press, what have the Pashas of the Left to show?—weekly scandal sheets entitled Froth, Bubbles, Squeak, and Leak.

## GREATEST DANCER IN CEYLON—Chitrasena

(Continued from page 5)

Surasena Weerakoon, an old student of Shantiniketan, in a letter to the "Observer" on the "Pageant of Lanka," said that political freedom had given an impetus to Ceylon's writers, artists, musicians and dancers. He was referring particularly to Chitrasena's performances in the "Pageant" whose "Nala Damayanti" was one of the finest artistic efforts of that great show.

Chitrasena is a dancer worthy of an international stage. He is Ceylon's finest product of recent times and could make a great impression on audiences in England and America. The time has come for Ceylon to make such a contribution to the stream of culture.



# BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

**TWELVE** million slave labourers. Ten million in the Soviet Union, one million in the satellite countries and another million in China. These are the shocking figures revealed during the hearings just concluded by the Special U.N. Committee on Forced Labour.

This is almost two million more persons than comprises the entire population of The Netherlands. It is an army of unfortunates which would require 70 days and nights of continuous marching to pass in review.

The fact that forced labour has existed in the Soviet Union has long been known. That it has spread like a disease to the countries in the Soviet orbit is the tragic, inescapable fact that has been proved conclusively by the nine organizations heard before the U.N. Committee.

## PATTERN ALIKE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The pattern of the forced labour system varies little from one satellite to another.

In Rumania the system is based on law: A governmental decree of May 2, 1945, which sets up forced labour organized along the lines of the Soviet "Gulag." Though all the figures have been cloaked in secrecy it has been established that over a million Rumanians have been deported to forced labour camps in the Soviet Union. It is also known that there are approximately 250,000 inmates of labour camps within Rumania, many in camps formerly operated by the Nazis.

Approximately 30,000 of this 250,000 mostly intellectuals, are being used in digging a canal between the Danube and the Black Sea. The prisoners, some of whom have received formal court sentences, and others who have been imprisoned without any process of law, work 12 hours a day.

In Hungary the inmates of the 95 camps which are known to exist, are in a constant state of fluctuation, transferring from one camp after another. This policy has been adopted to hamper accurate checks on the actual number of prisoners, of which a very moderate estimate is close to 300,000.

## 350,000 CZECHS INTERNED

In Czechoslovakia the deportation of Czechoslovakian citizens into forced labour camps began with the coming of the Red Army in 1945. At this time an estimated 20,000 Czechoslovaks were deported by the N.K.V.D. to camps in the Soviet Union. After the seizure of power by the Communists in 1948, a concentration camp system was set up in Czechoslovakia. Today the most accurate estimate places the number of internees at approximately 350,000.

The figures for the other satellites are equally shocking. In Bulgaria there are known to be approximately 30 camps with a prisoner population between 70,000 and 80,000. There are approximately 20 to 30 camps in Poland with an average of 1,200 to 3,000 prisoners in each camp.

But it has been the basic peoples of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania who have suffered most at the hands of the Reds. It has been reliably estimated that 25 per cent. of the population of those countries—1,500,000 persons—have been sent into slave labour by the Soviets.

## THE BUDGET—AN IMPRESSION

(Continued from page 7)

order to raise the living standards of the people, to secure agricultural and industrial development, and to improve the social and other services which will make the people of this country more and more contented, and on an increasing scale, value the benefits and advantages of a sensible continuance of the democratic way of life.

The reading of the Budget speech, under its various headings, gives one a sense of the immense service which the Government is so thoughtfully

## WHERE MAO IS "KING"

TOKYO, JULY 13

A DETAILED picture of the slavery and terror imposed on the Chinese people by the corrupt, pleasure-seeking, top bureaucracy of the Communist regime is given in a magazine article by a former high-ranking Chinese Communist.

The article, published posthumously, was written by Chen Han-Po, who was assassinated in Hong Kong after fleeing there to set up an anti-Communist movement.

He was a liberal who had supported Mao Tse-Tung during the struggle for power in China. Before he was killed by a Communist terrorist, he set down what he had seen of the way Mao's regime had quickly reneged on its promises to the Chinese people after it assumed power.

## CRISS-CROSS PROPAGANDA

Chen's article was published by the magazine Diamond Sha, a leading Japanese publication.

Chen wrote that shortly after arriving in Peiping, he found the Communist capital to be a city of "new slavery where money and woman-hunting Communist leaders vie with each other for supremacy and freedom loving people are strangled in the criss-cross propaganda network....."

Officials of all but the highest ranks, Chen continued, generally were quartered in hotels, where they could be more easily spied upon. Actually, he added, the hotels were prisons, with guests being prepared for "sudden transfer to the detention house of the scaffold."

## MAO "IS KING NOW"

He said Mao is no longer a fighter "but is the king now."

Both Mao and the Number Two Communist leader, Chou En-Lai are infatuated with pleasure-hunting, Chen added, particularly in the matter of taking many young women as concubines.

He cited case after case of monetary corruption, largely based on demands by high-ranking government officials for bribes from businessmen. He also noted that exploiting for personal gain of government monopolies in such essential products as fish, salt and oils, and such services as transportation.

and effectively rendering to the people, and which is being extended on a generous scale of systematic and co-ordinated progression. We cannot expect the Government to exhaust every possibility of doing good to the people within the next five years, and leaving very little for succeeding legislators to do. But it is evident that Government, with the means within its grasp, is doing all it can to ensure that this country should, as early as possible, enjoy large and substantial advantages which will alter the complexion of contemporary living, and thus give us every reasonable ground for acting on the basis that we cannot do much for the future also without a truly national and democratic government such as we possess today.

It is truly amazing how much the Government is doing for the people. Only a genuine patriotism could undertake the arduous and incessant task of doing so much. The people of Ceylon, on the evidence of the budget proposals, and of what has been so strenuously accomplished in the past should feel that they owe an unrepayable debt of gratitude to the Government which has made freedom within so short a period, valuable to us, and to the Minister of Finance, who has so effectively, wisely and well, directed our financial policies and spending powers to attain the maximum amount of happiness, security and progress to the people of this fortunate Island.

## BRITISH OIL ENGINES (EXPORT) LTD.

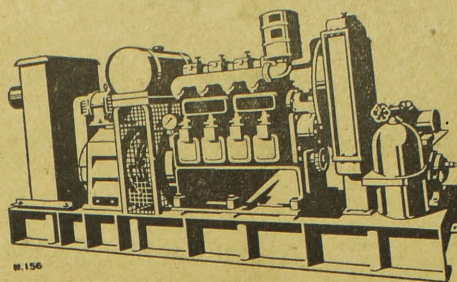
SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES FOR THE EXPORT SALE OF



## OIL ENGINES

Mc LAREN/BRUSH 27, 44 & 55 KILOWATT

SELF CONTAINED GENERATING SETS



LEADERS OF THEIR CLASS

ILLUSTRATING THE Mc LAREN/BRUSH 55 K W ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT.

CAPACITY 55 KILOWATTS  
VOLTAGE 400/440  
CHARACTERISTICS 3 PHASE, 50 CYCLES, 4 WIRE  
0.8 POWER FACTOR

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD DELIVERY IS AVAILABLE FOR THE ABOVE SETS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 4354 (4 lines)

**HOARES**  
(CEYLON) LTD.

Colombo Engineering Works,



## BANK OF CEYLON

undertake

**BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

The FOREIGN DEPARTMENT at G. O. H. BUILDING—YORK STREET

Provides facilities for **EVERY TYPE OF EXCHANGE & OVERSEAS BUSINESS**

at competitive rates.

**LONDON OFFICE**

4/6/8, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

## BRANCHES

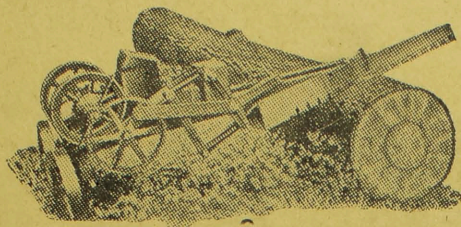
BADULLA JAFFNA PANADURA  
BATTICALOA KANDY PETTAH  
GALLE KURUNEGALA TRINCOMALEE  
TALAIMANNAR PIER (Pay Office)

Head Office at 41, Bristol Street, Colombo.



# BE INDEPENDENT . . .

Own your own business sawing wood the  
WITTE WAY.



## THE WITTE LOG AND TREE SAW

Felling timber with this sturdy 3 H.P. machine is the modern, economical way. Easily moved and operated the whole outfit is contained in one compact unit. It consists of a 5 foot cross-cut saw and a belt driven 24 inch circular saw. Burns 1½ gallons of fuel per 10 hours.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

**UNITED TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT LTD.**

457, Union Place,

Colombo 2.



**The finest beer  
for a noble  
thirst . . .**

## INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE ZOO

NEARLY three million people visited the Zoo during the period 1948-51 which is approximately three persons per minute each day. This is tangible evidence of the increasing popularity of Ceylon's Zoological Gardens (six miles from the City) at Dehiwala, which has become an attractive show place that draws large numbers of visitors. The Zoo has reached its peak at the moment and the visitor will find many rare birds and animals from all parts of the world collected at this spot. The garden, beautifully laid out with neat avenues, flowerbeds and groves of umbrageous trees present a spectacle of great scenic beauty—a rapture of colourful flowers and foliage.

### REVENUE AND ATTENDANCE

There has been a steady increase in revenue as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Rs.
1946-47	79,377
1947-48	110,987
1948-49	89,160
1949-50	115,896
1950-51	140,383
1951 (Jan.-June)	175,000

The large numbers of people that continue to visit the Zoo are an emphatic indication of its growing popularity. Every year it is estimated that 500,000 visit the Whipnade Zoo. Comparing this with the attendance at our Zoo, it appears that more than double this number has visited our Zoo each of these years.

### STUDY OF WILD LIFE

In the Zoo are birds and beasts, and reptiles that one would not perhaps see in a lifetime. Ranging from huge elephants, fierce lions, and tigers, the deadly king cobra, crocodiles, grinning monkeys, pelicans, hornbills and gibbons from far off New Guinea, South America and elsewhere, exquisitely coloured birds in all the colours of the rainbow. All these and more are here to hold the visitor spellbound. The visitor cannot perhaps imagine a better collection of birds as that which greets his eye at the Zoo. A visit to the Zoo is not just a holiday affair. It provides a study of wild life. It should be an experience of gathering many patterns of wild life, an experience that tells of the marvels Nature has created alongside human beings. It is a rich experience that helps man to understand bird and beast with understanding. It is really interesting to see how some of them behave. For instance, the monkeys grab their infants into maternal care or again the elephants who go through many extraordinary tricks which cannot fail to provoke fun and laughter of the onlookers. It is at once a place of pilgrimage to zoological students and scientists. For ordinary travellers and tourists to Ceylon, it shares with Sigiriya, Anuradhapura or Polonnaruwa, the high renown as "one of the places not to be missed." From a meagre semi-permanent menagerie, the Zoo has expanded beyond recognition and developed on modern lines.

SENEX.

## THE KREMLIN "SACROSANCT"

By Alexander Witold Rudzinski

THE Kremlin is determined to block any investigating for any reason by any impartial group within the Russian orbit, according to a former delegate to the United Nations from Poland.

Both events were manifestations of an old and fairly consistent Soviet attitude towards any kind of investigation by neutrals to be conducted inside the Soviet orbit.

By casting its 49th veto in the Security Council on July 3, the Soviet Union prevented an impar-

## HAVE YOU ANY LETTERS FROM MAHATMA GANDHI?

DEAR EDITOR,

As Chairman of the Gandhi National Memorial Trust, I write to invite the co-operation of all those individuals and corporations in different parts of the world who may have received letters from or on behalf of the late Mahatma Gandhi. The Gandhi National Memorial Trust is an organisation which helps and promotes numerous activities particularly in social, economic and medical fields in which Mahatma Gandhi was interested. The Trustees include some of the leading men and women of India. One of the objects of the Trust is the preservation of places and articles associated with Mahatma Gandhi and particularly his correspondence. He was exceedingly a good and regular correspondent and throughout his life he wrote and replied to thousands of letters in his own hand. It hardly needs stressing that this great volume of correspondence should be preserved for posterity. The Gandhi National Memorial Trust has arranged for making microfilms and photostats of the letters. A large number of letters and documents available in India have already been microfilmed and photographed. This appeal is addressed to those outside India who may possess letters from Mahatma Gandhi. There is no compulsion.

Those who have letters and are willing to help may kindly send them by Registered Post to the Secretary, Gandhi National Memorial Trust, 5, Mansingh Road, New Delhi (India), with words super-scribed on the envelopes as "Gandhi Letters." Microfilms and photostats will immediately be taken of the letters and the originals will be carefully returned to their owners. Letters donated to the Gandhi National Memorial Trust will be gratefully accepted and in all such cases the photostat copies of the letters will be sent to the owners at the earliest possible opportunity. But, where the Trust has not been asked specifically to keep the letters, the originals will be returned.

Mahatma Gandhi's letters were always a source of inspiration and comfort to their recipients. Their publication, therefore, in some form or other, would be of great public benefit. The Gandhi National Memorial Trust may, therefore, decide to share them with the world public. But the wish of the owners who may not desire the contents of their letters to be made public will be scrupulously respected.

(Sgd.) Ganesh Vasudeo Maylankar,  
Speaker,  
House of the People,  
Indian Parliament.

New Delhi.

tial on-the-spot inquiry by the International Committee of the Red Cross into charges of germ warfare in China and Korea.

The 50th Soviet veto on July 9, blocked the adoption by the Council of a resolution condemning the fabrication and dissemination of such monstrous falsehoods, which increase international tension.

There is an urgent need to expose and counteract the perversity of the Soviet hate campaign and deliberately fabricated accusations of bacteriological warfare.

This action is clearly intended to foster a warlike atmosphere behind the Iron Curtain and to create suspicion and resentment against the United States in Asia and inside the western camp.

### INVESTIGATION CONSIDERED ESPIONAGE

Anyone questioning any statement by the Soviet Union, no matter on what subject, is considered by the Kremlin to be "insolently insulting and slandering the Soviet Union."

There simply does not exist in Soviet eyes any such thing as impartiality.

Even the mild-worded and allegedly western-minded late Litvinov remarked pointedly in 1922: "Only an angel could be unbiased in judging Soviet affairs."

(In "The New York Times")



## STATE INTERVENTION

by R. Goonetilleke

THE basic duty of civil authority in the social and economic spheres is so as to fashion its institutions frame its laws, and conduct its administration, as to foster individual prosperity and public welfare. The duties of civil authority towards the different social classes are firstly to protect and foster the interests of all equally. Secondly, to maintain the rights of all, without extending undue favour to one section of the community at the expense of the rest. Thirdly, while respecting all private rights to have special regard for the wage-earners, the weak and the needy. The special regard for this type of people is because the more fortunate richer classes have an opportunity of protecting themselves and depend less on the help of the State. The less fortunate poorer classes have no resources to rely on and are thus dependant to a large extent on the assistance of the State.

The State's most important duties in the social and economic spheres are firstly to safeguard where necessary the right of private prosperity, because in all democratic countries it is an accepted fact that human beings are warranted to possess private property. Secondly the protection of the family and in particular to uproot the evils of child labour and of mothers of families being compelled by poverty to work in order that they may secure a living wage. Thirdly to provide such general conditions that religion, justice and morality may flourish because no human life is complete without these conditions being satisfied. Fourthly, to keep free competition within lawful limits and to exercise rigid control thus avoiding the domination of economic power over the entire community. Fifthly, to protect the health of the labourers because health in the matter of labour is a very important thing. Sixthly, to encourage the formation of professional and vocational associations. Finally to prevent labour disputes and to lend its lawful authority in the settlement of differences between the various classes.

There is, however, a problem which needs explanation. Does the State have an unlimited right to intervene in social and economic spheres? The answer to this is obviously in the negative because very often many difficulties could be settled by individuals or private organizations. The State, therefore, unhindered will be able to devote itself to its proper tasks which it alone can accomplish. This limitation of State intervention is because it is a "fundamental principle of social philosophy" that it is incorrect for a higher and powerful association to take up matters which could be efficiently settled by smaller and lower societies. Its fundamental aim should be to assist others but not to liquidate or absorb them.

The State discharges its duty of intervention in the social and economic spheres by enacting and applying the necessary social legislation. Social legislation when introduced gives the State legal authority to intervene in matters that are to affect the public good. It is, therefore, the basis on which the State could operate. Social legislation from a broad point of view are good laws because they are meant for the benefit of society in general. But in modern times it has taken a new meaning and it now means those laws which are concerned with the suppression of evils that afflict certain classes, or which intend to improve the economic and social conditions of the labourers and the poor. Social legislation is not only a legal authority on which the State could act but also a legal system that aims at preserving the welfare of society at large. Furthermore it acts as a check on the unscrupulous employer who will not hesitate to resort any inhuman tactic to gain his ends.

Social legislation and State intervention have progressed side by side for more than a century and in many countries social laws have been an outstanding feature of their progress. In countries where State intervention and social legislation

## A YOUNGER SERVICE

THE establishment of a scheme of national insurance must sooner or later focus attention on the fact that reforms to modernise and improve the conditions of service will be incomplete if retirement after 40 years' service is to continue.

A system that ties a man all his life to routine is now an outmoded system. What an unpleasant duty it must be having to recommend retirement or discontinuance on account of anyone being aged in the service. A system of compulsory retirement earlier than now cannot be described in these days as "extremely visionary," though there might be practical difficulties in the implementation of such a scheme as a 50 age limit for early retirement.

Most people in Ceylon cannot retire at 50 because of financial difficulty. So a scheme for early retirement must mean the recognition of the necessity of establishing a generous superannuation scheme. Compared with the maintenance of a high standard of physical fitness and efficiency, finance in such matters should be of minor consideration. Firms, which started such schemes on their own before the merits of such schemes were recognised are still flourishing. The additions to their estimates of expenditure hardly felt have brought advantages of staff containing men performing duties with alert minds and active bodies and making large contributions in efficiency, diligence and fidelity.

Prolonged service is against the interest of the nation as much as it is against the interests of the old men, some of whom hold out till they walk out from the service into their graves. Why should any service drag on till 60? Many over 50 are indeed unfair to the younger men who are called on to carry an extra load.

Beside being fair to the taxpayer who incidentally expects and pays for first-class service a change over to a 50-year age limit in any service will not only increase the rate of promotion but also infuse life and energy into the organisation. The ideal is that each succeeding generation should have as its aim to leave for the next a more efficient country than when it found it when it came. Noteworthy is the fact that the adoption of a 50 age limit and a 5 working days a week bids fair to put the Island in front in yet another important aspect of social reform.

Medical circles are among those inclined to the view that one is too old at 55 to maintain a high standard of physical fitness and efficiency in the enervating climate of the tropics where without the periodical leave abroad physical deterioration moves rapidly. In some services a man is called on day or night, frequently he gets drenched in monsoon rains and has to withstand the effects of excessive heat not to mention enduring the biting cold of Nuwara Eliya. Rapid deterioration in physical fitness after 50 must set in more easily in such circumstances.

T. M. G. Samat.

are by-words the labouring classes are in a pitiful condition. In these circumstances, therefore, in the interests of society as a whole State intervention is a very commendable thing provided always that its limitations are not flouted. There are also instances when business enterprises of a certain type thrive only when the State intervenes. This is more due to the fact that the high degree of risk involved in some of these enterprises proves a negative factor in the development of agricultural or industrial pursuits. It must be remembered that the State constitutes the people and all State intervention is generally regarded as for the common good. If however the State constitutes a clique then it is very doubtful to conclude whether this type of intervention is for the common good. In instances such as this we cannot expect to see the general welfare being given consideration because it is an inherent feature in a State of this type to feed only the few individuals who comprise it.

Hardware

Cement

"Pound Mark" Roofing Tiles

Momi & Plywood Chests

Aluminium Lining

Food Grains

Etc., Etc.

Always in stock and at most  
Competitive Prices

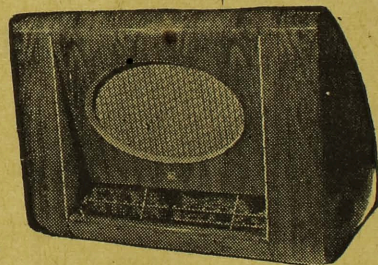
**JAFFERJEE BROTHERS**

161, PRINCE STREET,

PETTAH, COLOMBO.

Tele: 3895/4863

## "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"



MODEL 5114 FOR OPERATION  
ON AC MAINS 190/250 v.

### TECHNICALITIES

A 5 valve superhet using multi-purpose all glass valves. 4 watt output stage with negative feedback.

Special 10½" Elliptical Speaker Horizontal Edge-lit tuning scale with twin pointers.

Provision for Gramophone Pick-up and Extra Loud-speaker.

Continuously variable tone control. All components fully tropicalised.

This H. M. V. Receiver offers you H. M. V. quality and H. M. V. reliability at an extremely competitive price.



The Hallmark of Quality

**Rs. 375/- nett.**

It represents a wise investment  
and will ensure your satisfaction  
for years to come.

EASY PAYMENT TERMS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Sole Agents

**CARGILLS**

(CEYLON) LTD., COLOMBO & BRANCHES.

Main Agent for Trincomalee District  
CEYLON JEWELLERS.



# HEATH & Co.

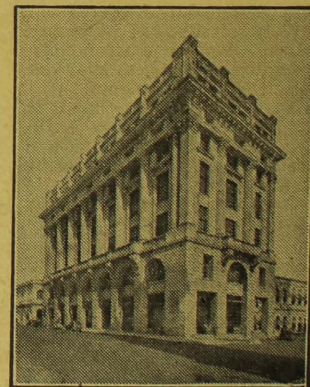
P. O. Box 71  
Colombo.

## TEA EXPORTERS

### The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Limited

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.  
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED)

THIS well-known Office commenced operations in Ceylon in the year 1906 and it can truly be said that the Association has pioneered Life Assurance in the Island. The very large volume of business that is now written by it is ample testimony of the goodwill shown to it by the insuring public. In the very early years it was apparent that Life Assurance on a very substantial scale had come to stay in Ceylon, and in 1913 the Head Office Board agreed to the erection in Ceylon of a building worthy of housing its activities. In 1915 the well-known land-mark the "National Mutual Building" was completed, and it remains today one of the finest modern Office Buildings in the City of Colombo.



COLOMBO 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.

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."

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

**F. R. CONNOLLY,**

Manager for South-Eastern Asia.

P.O. Box 242, Colombo.