


Started to Support a Party, has grown to represent a Nation.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1953

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper PRICE 5 CENTS

Party Urged to Enter Trades Union Field

MEMO BEFORE U.N.P. HIGH COMMAND

(By Our Political Correspondent)

MR. ANANDA TISSA DE ALWIS has submitted a memorandum addressed to the President and members of the U.N.P. Working Committee urging the setting up of a Trades Union Wing of the U.N.P. Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera, Hony. General Secretary of the U.N.P., proposes to place

this memorandum before the Committee at an early date.

The memo states that it is known that several leaders of the Party are in favour of the Party doing Trades Union work. Among those in this category named in the De Alwis Memo are Sir John Kotelawala, Messrs. J. R. Jayewardene, T. F. Jayawardene, Montague Jayawickrema, and C. A. Dharmapala.

The following is the full text of the memorandum:—

To: The President and Members of the United National Party Working Committee
A TRADE UNION WING OF THE U.N.P.

I have unofficially often urged the setting up of a Trade Union Wing of the U.N.P. I am aware that there are many others in the Party who also feel that this should be done.

As far as I know, Sir John Kotelawala is very much in favour of it but is not quite convinced that we can tackle so big an undertaking. He naturally wishes that anything done by the U.N.P. must be done really well, and he therefore wonders whether we can spare the men for this job. The principle of Trade Unionism he totally accepts, Messrs. J. R. Jayewardene, T. F. Jayawardena, Montague Jayawickrema and

(Continued on page 2)

In Favour of Trades Unions



Mr. J. R. Jayewardene



Mr. Montague Jayawickrema

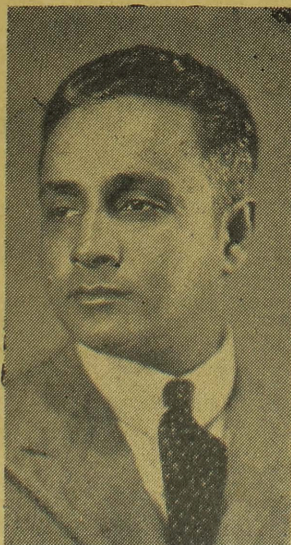
Sir John Wins Vote of Congratulation

The first item on the agenda of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which met in London last week was a vote of congratulation to Sir John Kotelawala on his brilliant speech at the State Banquet at which Sir John proposed the toast of Her Majesty the Queen.

CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY HONOURED

Senator Justin Kotelawala, Head of The Ceylon Insurance Co., Ltd., who received a C.B.E., is a captain of industry. Under his wise guidance The Ceylon Insurance Co. has risen to the top of its line of business and has so won the confidence of the business world that large foreign Insurance Companies unhesitatingly accept Ceylon Insurance guarantees on highly specialised branches of Insurance business.

Senator Kotelawala has brought prestige to Ceylonese business circles, and has gone one better in making the Company a benevolent employer. There is no "iron curtain" at Ceylon Insurance. In other spheres of political and social service Senator Kotelawala is a quiet, indefatigable and sincere worker. He carries on the Kotelawala tradition of straight talk and straight dealing. In a country where circuitous routes are often followed by those who aspire to eminence, Senator Justin Kotelawala is an outstanding figure and an inspiring example of how public men should stand above the milling crowd, on their merits as men.

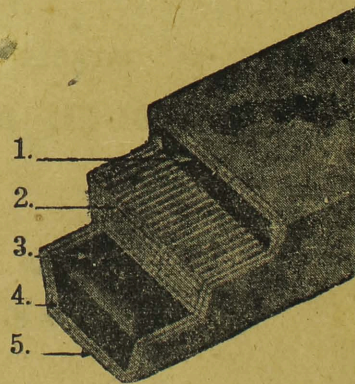


Senator Justin Kotelawala

NEXT WEEK: SENSATIONAL STORY OF LEFTIST LEADER'S ACTIVITIES AS M. M. C.

FENNER'S V-BELTS

FOR DRIVES FROM FRACTIONAL HORSE POWER TO MANY HUNDREDS OF HORSE POWER.



5 FEATURES:-

1. TOP RUBBER—Tension Rubber.
2. LOAD CARRYING CORDS—at pitch-line in parallel layers.
3. BOTTOM RUBBER—tough heat resisting.
4. INNER COVER—Reinforcement.
5. OUTER COVER—bias cut, resists aging and wear.

BROWN & CO., LTD.

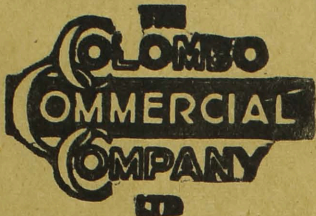
Established 1875



COLOMBO — HATTON — NAWALAPITIYA.

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.

U. N. P. JOURNAL
Annual Subscriptions

Rs. 4-00

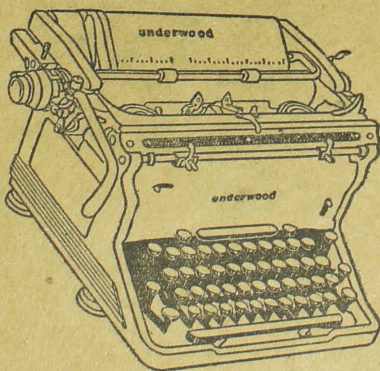
Including Postage.

UNDERWOOD

— THE TYPEWRITER LEADER OF THE WORLD —

STANDARD & PORTABLE

NEW RHYTHM TOUCH MODEL



LEADS THE WORLD IN TYPEWRITER SALES
TOPS THE WORLD IN TYPEWRITER PERFORMANCE
OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE IS THE OBLIGATION
OF LEADERSHIP.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND, LIABILITY IS LIMITED)

OFFICE EQUIPMENT DEPT.

18/20 QUEEN STREET, FORT
TEL. 5200

Beginning Our Special Feature

The Red NETWORK—I

DURING and after the 1939-45 war a number of international organizations were set up with Soviet participation. Some of these were agencies of the Soviet Union from the start, while others included a large bona fide

British and other membership. It soon became clear that the latter group was to be converted into instruments to advance the Communist cause. As a result, the democratic elements left them and formed new international bodies so that the original organizations are now Soviet puppets. Ostensibly they are directed to the protection of the interests of certain classes or groups throughout the world, and they are aimed at many sections of opinion in the non-Russian world which are interested in international co-operation and in the prospect of working amicably with the Communist States in matters of common interest.

The principal international organizations in question are:—

- (i) The World Federation of Trade Unions (W. F. T. U.)
 - (ii) The World Federation of Democratic Youth (W. F. D. Y.)
 - (iii) The International Union of Students (I. U. S.)
 - (iv) The Women's International Democratic Federation (W. I. D. F.)
 - (v) The International Federation of Democratic Lawyers (I. F. D. L.)
 - (vi) The International Organization of Journalists (I. O. J.)
 - (vii) The World Federation of Scientific Workers (W. F. S. W.)
- In a special category comes
- (viii) The World Peace Council.

A more recent body is the Committee for Promotion of International Trade, set up after the Moscow Economic Conference in April, 1952, and closely linked with the World Peace Council and World Federation of Trade Unions.

It was not long after the war that the true nature and purpose of these bodies became apparent, as did the degree and method of their control by the Soviet Government. Each of these world federations or international unions has a central council which

generally meets once a year. At these meetings resolutions are adopted, nearly always unanimously, and are then acted upon by national committees, groups or councils affiliated to the international body. Virtual unanimity in adopting these resolutions is assured because only Communists, reliable Communist sympathisers, and a few persons of uncertain political loyalties who accept without criticism the Communist Party line, are appointed to the central council. Such appointments, the rules of voting and other procedure, the drafting of resolutions and the conduct of all business of the World Federation between meetings of the council, are the responsibility of the members of a small executive bureau, almost all of whom are Communists or trusted sympathisers, with one or more Russian representatives.

Story of

These are appointed by the Foreign Affairs Commission and the Department of Party, Trade Union and Komsomol Organs of the Soviet Communist Party. They are connecting links between the World Federation and the corresponding agency of the Soviet Government, such as the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, the Anti-Fascist Women's Committee, the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, the Komsomols, etc. Thus the Party line is passed down from the Praesidium, through the Soviet Communist Party agency to the executive bureau of the World Federation, whose task is to adapt it and make it as persuasive and convincing as possible to the public which the particular World Federation is designed to attract. Freedom of discussion, according to the doctrine of "democratic centralism," is in practice limited to ways and means

U. N. P. and Trades Union Field

(Continued from page 1)

C. A. Dharmapala, will, I know be in complete accord with a decision of the Party, to set up a Trade Union organisation.

Today Trade Union activity is the monopoly of Leftist Parties whose primary objective is to deploy Trade Unionists into election work at appropriate moments. We do not need this adventitious aid to win elections. Indeed, if the motive was one of building working and middle class support for elections I would not urge this measure. For one thing the U.N.P. can carry the country on its own broad programmes and record of service, and for another we should not seek to do good with bad motives.

I base my plea on the ground that it is right that we should make our services available to the working and middle classes. Even if this should mean some slight disadvantage to the Party through the diversion of attention to various problems that it may cause, we should consider the greater good we can do.

We should aim at a stage when membership of Trades Union should be made compulsory. That, most people will agree, would be a worthwhile achievement, but at present Trades Union are loosely named and it would not be right to compel anyone to join them.

There are thousands of workers and clerks who have no choice today but to join a leftist Union. If a worker has a grievance and he comes to us we have but to refer

him to his Union in the first place. If he goes to his Union he is made to feel that he must toe the political line of those who control that Union. And if the matter is not one of which political capital cannot be made, very little effort is made to set things right for the worker.

We should begin by setting up machinery for Trades Union Work. And then we should make it widely known that we are ready to take up Trades Union problems.

A beginning could be made with non-Government labour in the Harbour and in private companies. And, I earnestly urge, we should go into the plantations and lead the Indian worker on the correct lines. The Indian worker needs to come in contact with us, to know our policy direct from us. They have been told a pack of lies. We should go in among them, organize them, talk to them and make them patriotic lovers of the soil which gives them life.

If the principle is accepted by the Working Committee it matters little who is put in charge of Trades Unions as long as the broad lines of policy are laid down and frequently revised in order to narrow them down to simple rules.

It takes years to get any organisation to run on correct lines. It is vital, therefore, to make a decision on this subject without delay.

I shall be happy to appear before the Working Committee and clarify some of the suggestions I have briefly stated in this memorandum. (Sgd.) ANANDA TISSA DE ALWIS.

By John Baker White

of carrying out the orders received from above. A clear illustration of this principle was given by the executive bureau of the world "peace" movement in January, 1951. It concluded its resolutions, which were then unanimously adopted by the World Peace Council, with the following statement:—

"The fulfilment of all these measures will positively promote the extension of our movement, which should be conducted on the basis of the decisions defining our attitude with regard to the problem of peace and with the help of a broad educational campaign among all sections of the population in each country, a campaign which should create the foundations for free and honest discussion as well as for joint actions in the defence of peace."

The World Peace Council is the most recently formed and the most comprehensive of the international organizations controlled by the Soviet Government. It was formed in April, 1949, in succession to a World Congress of Intellectuals set up in Poland with similar aims in the previous year. In common with its companion organizations it is designed and operated solely as a political instrument to assist the aims of Soviet policy. Like them it is directed by an executive bureau composed of Russian and satellite officials together with non-Governmental Communists and Communist sympathisers. Included in this executive bureau

paralyse within their own countries the strength of the camp of war and at the same time convince the warmongers that they would be approaching a terrible and speedy and total defeat should they dare to start a war.....

"We are producing weapons of outstanding quality, to put these weapons in the hands of the defenders of peace, in the hands of our peoples' armies, that is an act of peace....."

"However long and hard the fight for peace may be—we shall fight it out to a victorious end. The strength of steel is within us, with us is mankind, with us is Stalin. And where is Stalin, there is victory!"

As has been shown, the "organization and consolidation of peace" signifies, to a Communist, the building up of the Soviet Government's world "peace" movement. Further, the directive carries the important corollary that the aims of this "peace" movement are identical with those of all Communist parties and of all international organizations controlled by the Praesidium. The evidence for identity of aims and methods will also be found in the terms of the instructions issued by the Soviet Government through its political network.

The Praesidium thus has under its control a network of international organizations ostensibly serving the genuine international aims of many peoples, but in fact operating solely to

Soviet Sabotage Abroad

are representatives of the directing bodies of other Soviet-controlled international organizations, which thus have inter-connecting links at a level just before the purely Russian network. This arrangement also gives effect to the comprehensive and explicit instructions issued through the Cominform Journal of the 29th November, 1949:

"The struggle for a stable and lasting peace, for the organization and consolidation of the forces of peace against the forces of war, should now become the pivot of the entire activity of the Communist parties and democratic organizations."

It is interesting to see how the adherents to the world peace movement translate the world "peace" into practice. Florica Mezin, Rumanian Deputy Minister of Education and Member of the World Peace Council, said at a meeting of the Rumanian Peace Committee on 15th June, 1951:—

"It is not enough to foment hatred of the imperialists and their agents. At the same time we must develop among the broad popular masses the idea of the invincible force of the peace front."

The Commander-in-Chief of the Communist Viet Minh Army issued an Order of the Day on 19th August, 1951:—

"All troops must contribute effectively to the defence of peace and democracy not only by willing as many of the enemy as possible, but also by signing the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Five Power Peace Pact."

The Czech trade union paper *Prace*, in its issue of 28th March, 1952, interpreted the broad "peace" directive in terms of industrial action. It said:—

"For the defenders of peace the time for slogans and declarations has already passed. We are entering the period in which the chief weapons against war must be deeds not words. On a world-wide scale the problem is to expand the peace movement even further and to stabilise it on the widest possible basis....."

"The ways of actually fighting against war depend on the circumstances in which the various nations are leading their fight for peace. For instance, a strike in a capitalist country is a very effective blow for peace because it aims at paralyzing war production and the transport of weapons, but here in our country the task is to build up the greatest possible strength in the shortest possible time. In other words: workers on one side break the war potential while on the other side they build up the potential of peace—that is the common task of the fighters for peace in the countries of the camp of war and in the countries of the camp of peace. The means are different, the aim is same....."

"What is the path to victory over the forces of war? The only path is to

serve the immediate and the long-term interests of the Soviet Government. Their success depends on the extent to which they can elicit the support of non-Communists. Their target is public opinion in the free nations, via the link in the chain immediately succeeding these international bodies. This is the series of non-Governmental agencies in each of the countries concerned, affiliated to their parent organisation and working in close co-operation with, and to a large extent staffed by, the national Communist parties.

In the Cominform directive on the Vienna Congress there appeared the following revealing passage:

"The popular movement in defence of peace is a non-party, democratic movement. It does not pursue the aim of abolishing capitalism and does not set itself socialist tasks. Hence, the opportunity arises of extending to the maximum the mass base of the peace movement, of drawing people into it irrespective of social status, political convictions, religious and philosophical views.....While preparing for the Congress, the fighters for peace are, vigorously and indefatigably, exposing the warmongers, the enemies of mankind.....The peace partisans are carrying to the masses the truth about the genuine peace policy of the

(Continued on page 9)

Add that Foamy Freshness to your CLOTHES

It Lasts Long Saves you Money

Extra Lather Quikens the Job

ELEPHANT Quikleen SOAP

THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIAL WORKS LTD.

DE SOYSA & CO., LTD.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE AND ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS

UNION PLACE, COLOMBO 2

Tei : 2254 & 2255

QUENCH YOUR THIRST

in the refreshing shade of this

LONG COOL DRINK

Martell Brandy drenched with iced cool soda or ginger ale makes the perfect long drink. What a joy it brings to parched throats, what a lift to tired spirits. Remember always in "long" or "short" to bring out the best, put in Martell.

MARTELL BRANDY

WITH SODA or GINGER ALE

INDIA SETS ASIA AN EXAMPLE

By Stanley Morrison

MANY visitors to China, including those who do not subscribe to Communism, pay tribute to the enthusiasm with which the masses regard the Government's schemes for developing the agricultural and industrial resources of the country. Most of these visitors speak of the 'spirit of looking forward' which is said to be characteristic of the new China. But all those not of the Communist persuasion deplore the fact that this progress is being achieved through a system of regimentation, that all orders come from the top, and that there is no scope for individual initiative. But nevertheless, these critics agree with the pro-Communists in saying that great progress is being made. Of course, the pro-Communists believe that this 'spirit of looking forward' is peculiar to Communism. As to which of these views is the truth the Korean Armistice should enable many impartial observers to find out, since it should be easier to visit China in the near future.

But Red China apart, and however dynamic the happenings there may be, the world is beginning to take notice of what is taking place in the India of Jawaharlal Nehru. Every unbiased visitor to the new India that is in the making comes away entranced by the dynamism that informs every activity of the State as exemplified in the Five-Year Plan. Vast new changes are taking place in the village communities of India, which constitute the core of the country. In irrigation, in cottage industries, in large-scale industry, and in the great Community Development and Rural Extension Schemes of the Five-Year Plan the Indian masses are being brought face to face with the greatest Democratic revolution the world has ever seen. Through these schemes the Indian masses are being given that very 'spirit of looking forward' which is said to characterise the masses in Red China. And the masses in India are being imbued with this new spirit without compulsion. They are being taken into the spirit of the thing by clever propaganda through the medium of films and 'pep talks' by Indian officials and political leaders. Of course, at the back of it all is the great figure of Shri Nehru. In fact, that is the defect of the present scheme of things in New India. One man of tremendous spiritual and political stature provides the inspiration for the whole peaceful revolution in India. The Indian masses have such an unshakeable faith in him that they will put up with any hardships, be it poverty or worse simply because they know that their Prime Minister has suffered terribly in the past for them and that he is sincerely doing his best, in the face of appalling difficulties, to put an end, as soon as possible, to their sufferings. And they believe him when he tells them that a new India cannot be built in a day and that the road to a happy and prosperous India for its people is a long road. Nevertheless, Shri Nehru is in a hurry to overtake the appalling conditions of poverty and squalor in which many millions of Indians live. He is a very sad man at heart, because he is impatient about the time needed to put things right in India.

But terribly difficult though his task is and anxious as he is to see

real progress before he closes his eyes, Shri Nehru must feel encouraged when he reads the wonderful little publication recently brought out by the Indian Information Services in New Delhi entitled "India 1952". It is an extremely well-conceived and superbly printed brochure on what has been already accomplished and what is being achieved in India under the Five-Year Plan. Several writers (many of them journalists) have made contributions to it on various aspects of the peaceful economic revolution that is taking place in that country. Some idea of the scope of the publication can be gauged from some of the titles of the articles. For instance, in "Freedom and Agrarian Change" a writer by the name of Tarlok Singh gives a brief but comprehensive survey of the new land policy of the Indian Government. It is entrancing reading and to an Indian it must make his eyes shine with a new illumination, since this article is proof that the old order is changing fast and that the millions of landless Indian peasants can look forward to a wonderful future. Then in "India's First Five-Year Plan" a birds-eye view is given of the plan which is the beginning of the end of the dreadful old order of things and of the tremendous efforts being made to transform India from a backward country into a modern industrial state, which, perhaps in twenty-five years, will make India as powerful industrially as the USA is today. And the most encouraging aspect of this plan is that every foreign expert who examines it praises it enthusiastically as being both practicable and within the capacity of the country.

But easily the most interesting article in the series is that entitled "Community Development Programme" by T. L. Goswami. The most interesting to a Ceylonese because it unfolds the unique plan for developing a vast series of village communities so as to make them self-contained and self-progressive in the truly democratic sense. The democratic aspect of it is emphasised by the fact that Project Advisory Committees are being set up on which "all the non-official elements in the project area will be suitably represented." This is so different from Ceylon where still the trouser-clad bureaucrat dominates the scene and gives orders and has nothing to learn from the lesser fry. In fact, one outstanding aspect of the State schemes in India is the emphasis placed on the necessity for the pukka sahibs (misnamed 'civil servants') going down among the masses and even using their hands to demonstrate the use of some instruments of agriculture or to show some new method of sowing or planting. Indian Ministers keep always stressing the need for civil servants to get out of their air-conditioned offices and to meet the people on level terms in order to find out how they (the civil servants) could be useful to them.

There is insufficient space for me to go into greater detail about this very interesting publication of the Indian Information Services—in fact, it is as interesting as a novel. No similar publishing effort has been made in Ceylon, apart from the fact that we have still to produce a plan as dynamic as the Indian Five Year Plan. It is an unfortunate fact that Ceylon's first Six Year Plan failed to inspire any enthusiasm in anybody although the Galoya Valley Project, if adequately publicised, is something Ceylon could be proud of. But the masses remain indifferent to it since they have not been made to identify themselves with it as vividly as they have been associated with the Hydro-electric Scheme, thanks to the personal magnetism of Sir John Kotelawala and his insight in lighting up the Peak to celebrate the completion of the first part of the scheme.



The moon shines bright in Bonga Bonga
But Mazda lamps stay brighter longer

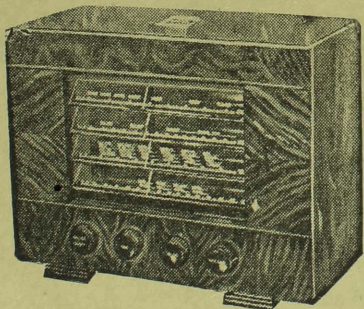


The Outshining Light

Sole Agents:

WALKER SONS & CO., LTD.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"



Model 5112 for A.C. Mains

This H.M.V. Receiver is a typical example of the dignity—reliability and quality inbuilt in all H.M.V. Models.

A powerful 6 valve Receiver utilising multipurpose all glass valves.

- Handsome Walnut Cabinet of dignified and tasteful design which will fit into any furnishing scheme.
- Special Easy vision tuning dial incorporating nearly 4 feet of edge it glass.
- Bandsread tuning—variable selectivity.
- Large 10½" Elliptical Speaker

This Receiver with its dignified Cabinet, its large dial, pre H.F. stage and large loudspeaker make it possible for you to obtain world-wide reception with ease and to listen to the perfect reproduction with pleasure. Rs. 540/- nett.

OR ON EASY PAYMENT TERMS,
PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

Compare this Receiver with any other make.

THEN

Be Wise Buy H. M. V.

SPECIAL NOTE

An AC/DC version of the model 5112 is available at Rs. 540/- nett.

Sole Agents:

CARGILLS

(CEYLON) LIMITED.

Colombo, Kandy & Nuwara Eliya



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

The Hallmark of Quality

ALTRUISM AND DEMOCRACY

By Eardley Gunasekera

THERE has been a tendency in modern times to withdraw from the ideal of corporate life and cooperative effort which is indeed a vital factor in the stabilisation of the democratic faith. In this circumstance therefore, one begins to wonder whether a democratic order is not threatened in view of the fact that so many as compared to so few violate the fundamental laws of the democratic order. Marxism which has an alluring political appeal, thrives in some countries because it has convinced the illiterate masses that its tenets are meant to alleviate the pitiable conditions they live in. It also presupposes that the equilibrium of the Marxist regime could only be maintained by the wholehearted contribution of every living being. The actual fact however, is that it is able to survive amidst unsatisfactory economic conditions only. It came into power in Russia as a result of force and violence.

Democracy on the other hand, has no such experience or incident to mar its doctrine and has in fact survived the trials of centuries of human problems. One begins to view with contempt and scorn the Marxist order particularly it has failed to solve the problems of a human system which is itself developing innumerable complexities. Democracy, we must remember, has not established itself by violence and bloodshed but by a slow gradual process of conversion and persuasion. It has a greater human appeal and consequently a greater chance of establishing itself. Why then has democracy triumphed? The answer to this lies in the fact that the world has rejected mercilessly the many evils of materialism. The human being requires spiritual nourishment and the soul under a materialist regime invariably lies fallow and forlorn. It is truly the Christian appeal which evokes the altruistic spirit that is responsible for the complete and adequate soul.

Altruism must include the sacrifice and the abandonment of selfishness. No government can solve the problems of a people who are concerned not so much with the problems that affect them as a whole as those matters connected with self interest and personal benefit. Governments rule not to foster individual fancies but for the common and general good and governments are composed of the people thus making

it all the more important why secondary matters as personal motives should be disregarded. A democracy must at all the times remember that requisite because it is a form of government which thrives amidst individuals who have no time to lend their own fanciful ideas. It is a form of government finding its origin and issuing its directives not from the top as in a Marxist regime but from among the people.

We in Ceylon attempt to recoil from ideals of cooperation and teamwork, from ideals of sacrifice for the sake of achieving a common good. In Ceylon, the values of life are interpreted economically. Cooperation and altruism go hand in hand and it would be difficult to visualise a democracy in practice without these two elements. A Christian society from this aspect offers a greater chance for the survival of a democracy. This by no means postulates the extinction of a democracy in a society of non-Christians. The Christian concept of working for one's own redemption not unmindful of one's neighbour offers an attractive appeal to a democracy.

"It is indisputable" wrote Maine of the Old Order, "that much of the greatest part of mankind has never shown a particle of desire that its civil institutions should be improved since the moment when external completeness was first given to them by their embodiment in some permanent record". Thus the political mood was static; and the very word reminds us that the position of the individual in society was governed by the action of status. The individual in society and more especially in a democratic society can have no such status if he follows the principles of selfishness and non-cooperation. There is no more near perfect creature than the human being who has the gift of rationalism to guide him in everything he does. He is in the favourable position of being able to respond to impulses of great importance. It may be possible to see an occasional victory from the point of view of self-interest. But this cannot go on indefinitely for there must come a time when the principle of selfishness, non-cooperation and personal motives will collide with democratic ideals of altruism, cooperation and mutual benefit. It is necessary, therefore, that we develop that spirit which forms a vital part of a democracy. We cannot expect to work a system of government without adhering to basic principles of the democratic system.

'Citizenship Problem Must be Solved' Says Prime Minister

Cause of Friction Between India and Ceylon

"The citizen problem of nearly a million Indian tea and rubber plantation workers in Ceylon—a cause of friction between the two countries for more than ten years must be solved. It cannot go on like this," said the Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, in the course of an interview with Reuter in London.

He has discussed the situation with Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, and has the answer to the Indo-Ceylon problem—a problem, unlike citizen problems elsewhere. One-eighth of the population in Ceylon, he declared, came from India, and all of them had certainly not regarded Ceylon as their home. Indian immigration to Ceylon was

now very restricted by a law passed in 1948. Only those Indians who had been living in the Island for ten years prior to 1946 could become citizens. No fewer than 200,000 applications for citizenship had been made to the Government. Nearly 20,000 had been disposed of. The rest have still to be dealt with. "This is the problem which we inherited when we became independent," Ceylon had a formula which it was hoped would solve the problem, but it was premature to say whether it would succeed" added Mr. Senanayake. The outstanding problem was the future of those Indians who could not become citizens of Ceylon.

NEDERLAND 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

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.)

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.)

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 transhipment warehouse for re-shipment.

Telephone 2291

Post Box 169
COLOMBO



Friday, June 12, 1953

SOLVING CEYLON'S FOOD DEFICIT

THE decision of the Government to ask Japan to send six Japanese families who are experienced in rice growing, to reside in Ceylon and teach local cultivators Japanese methods, is most opportune in view of the urgent need for food production and for the adoption of the means to expand the production from the existing paddy lands. The local cultivators wedded as they are to the traditional methods are now being gradually made to realise the value of scientific methods. They have for long been used to employ buffaloes to churn the mud, soften and aerate the soil by way of preparing the field for sowing paddy. The use of tractors for this purpose recently introduced, is becoming popular, though somewhat slowly, due to the conservatism of the goiya who will not readily adopt modern methods. The demonstrations held at various State farms and experimental stations by the Department of Agriculture have been successful, to a considerable extent in convincing the cultivator of the value of mechanisation by saving time and labour in the preparation of paddy fields.

It is heartening to note that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food has decided to give top priority to mechanization of agriculture for increasing the volume of production of foodstuffs, particularly rice, during this and the next financial year. At present tractors are available to cultivators specially to members of Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies. A new organization therefore, is being set up to enable non-members to obtain these facilities. To co-ordinate and expedite the work of mechanization the authorities have appointed a special officer to be stationed at Anuradhapura, one of his chief functions being to ensure the proper utilization of the tractors gifted by Australia. Tractor ploughing is developing rapidly in the Anuradhapura area. In the Northern Province, too, this mechanisation process is rapidly developing. Peasants are given more land. About 42,000 acres of Crown land were distributed among the peasants last year as part of the Government's attempt to solve the problem

of lawlessness and to increase production by bringing more lands under cultivation. Over 9,000 acres were allotted to settlers in the Gal Oya valley. In addition about 5,600 acres of paddy lands and 3,700 acres of high land were allotted to peasants under various schemes at Prakrama Samudra, Minipe, and similar other schemes.

The adoption of Japanese methods in India has, it is said, virtually increased the paddy yield as much as fourfold. Under the Japanese methods preparation of seedbeds begin a month before sowing. They are two or three inches above ground level, four feet wide of any convenient length and are a foot apart. They are covered by a layer of ripe compost manure, then by a layer of ash. By this method it is said that Japanese farmers got two to three times the yield obtained in India. The new method which promises a minor revolution in Indian agriculture got its start in 1949 when an Indian businessman visited Japan. On his return he put the Japanese method on trial on one and a half acres. Encouraged by its success, the area was extended to five acres the next year. Thus persuaded about a hundred individual farmers adopted the new method in the surrounding areas and thousands of agriculturists have tried and successfully produced crops of marvellous size in their fields. Since the initial experiences the news of the method has spread throughout India. Indian rice experts are planning to visit Japan, the arrangement being sponsored by the F.A.O. of the United Nations and the Government of India, to study the factors that led to the doubling of paddy yields in that country over a period of fifty years. The average acre yield in Japan is 4,000 pounds against 1,300 in India and 1,800 in Madras State. Japan grows paddy on eight million acres.

The Ceylon Government's attitude in importing practical farmers from Japan to live among the local peasantry and teach them the methods and techniques of rice growing practised in Japan is a modest step in keeping with the means available to finance the enterprise, besides being a time saving measure. In the absence of rice experts and technicians or a Rice Research Station in Ceylon the step taken by the Ceylon Government to ask Japan to send experienced rice growers of that country to reside in Ceylon and teach local rice-growers appears to be most sensible. With the scope the Island offers for the cultivation of paddy and the presence of experts on the spot to teach the local cultivator the latest methods, food production would certainly receive a tremendous step up towards solving Ceylon's critical food deficit.

IF IT'S A BICYCLE YOU WANT—WE CAN OFFER YOU THE BEST—

NEW HUDSON BICYCLES

- 22" Roadster with Gearcase.
- 21" Light Tourist with Gearcase.
- 21" Ladies' Tourist with Gearcase.
- 22" Ladies' Roadster with Gearcase.
- 21" Racing.
- 18" Boys'.

SUNBEAM BICYCLES

- 22" Roadster with Gearcase.
- 21" Light Tourist with Gearcase.
- 22" De Luxe with 3-speed gear.
- 21" 'Wayfarer' with 3-speed gear.

SEE THEM

AT

SOLE AGENTS—

LEWIS BROWN & CO., LTD.

McCallum Road,
COLOMBO.

Bata JUMBO

MADE IN CEYLON

Bata
FAMOUS FOR FOOTWEAR

FERTILISERS

*of Best Quality
for all Crops*

A. BAUR & CO. LTD.
COLOMBO

HIGH CLASS
FURNITURE
OF
DISTINCTION
AND
GOOD TASTE
ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FROM

BROUGHAMS

WHERE EVERY SUITE
OF FURNITURE
MANUFACTURED
REPRESENTS VALUE
FOR MONEY!

YORK ARCADE COLOMBO I.

ROWLANDS

The Motor People

TURRET RD COLOMBO

JAPANESE METHODS OF RICE GROWING

"Magical" Increase of Yields Obtain

SOME time back an offer by the Japanese Government to assist Ceylon in expanding the production of its rice fields was published. The methods of cultivation in Japan are said to be unique, the results being almost "magical" in the size of crops, increasing paddy yields as much as fourfold virtually.

The Government has decided to ask Japan to send six Japanese families who are experienced in rice growing to come over to Ceylon and teach local cultivators the Japanese techniques. According to present plans the Japanese cultivators will be placed in undeveloped sections of selected State Farms where there are suitable facilities for rice growing. The selected areas will in time be developed into demonstration centres where Ceylon cultivators will be trained and taught the improved and better methods.

SUCCESS ACHIEVED IN INDIA

A report from the American Reporter published by the United States Information Service in New Delhi contains results achieved in India by the adoption of the Japanese methods. So tremendous are the new method's possibilities for increasing India's rice production that the Central Government, in co-operation with the States, now is planning a nation-wide campaign, through schools, radio and all possible media to teach Indian paddy growers the process.

It is estimated that if only 2½ to 3 per cent. of India's present total irrigated paddy area is cultivated by this adopted Japanese method India need no longer import rice, India today is importing an average of 600,000 tons of rice yearly at an average of about Rs. 50 crores. This vast sum, if saved, could be used, for other vital nation-building activities.

The adopted Japanese method is basically a simple one. In Japan it produces yields averaging four times as great as the Indian average per acre. Its chief features are: (1) use of less and better seed; (2) sowing the seed in a raised "nursery" bed; (3) transplanting the seedlings straight in rows to make weeding and fertilizing easy; (4) use of natural and chemical fertilizers.

THE CROWN'S LEGAL LIABILITY IN TORT

By T. B. Herat

CEYLON is an independent nation with full powers of internal and external administration, yet the Crown holds a supreme place in the strict sense of the law. The position of the Crown with regard to legal liability with the subject remains antiquated and feudalistic as ever. This is the 'fly in the ointment' of a country which should be remedied if Ceylon is to walk the path of dignity and progress.

In Ceylon the Government cannot be sued for any act done against the subject and there is no provision in the law to claim for damages. A clear example could be cited in this instance. A train passenger gets thrown out due to a doorless compartment and sustains severe injuries, yet there is no right of action against the Crown.

With regard to the claims arising out of torts or civil wrongs, it was from earliest times that the Supreme Court held that the subject had no legal right against the Crown. This was approved by the Privy Council in *Simon Appu vs Queen's Advocate*. Till today it is looming large and

retards the progress of the subject with regard to fairplay and justice.

In recent times there has been a great deal of discussion on this subject, yet nothing has been done to remedy it. There is no reason why an individual cannot sue the Crown in ventilating his grievances. This doctrine was based on the dictum that the Queen can do no wrong. Another anomaly is the Crown's power with regard to certain privileges in procedure. The Crown may refuse to disclose documents in its possession for the sake of public welfare. In England, the home of its origin, this unjust system was removed by the Crown Proceedings Act of 1947. It is a canker on the body politic. With all its attendant evils this unjust system of Crown liability plays havoc with the whole system of judicial procedure and hinder an individual's progress.

In the light of these circumstances this anomaly should be removed, which will no doubt give a welcome relief to those who are victimized by such an unjust system of legal liability in civil wrong.

THE JAPANESE METHOD

Under the Japanese method of rice cultivation preparation of seed-beds begins a month before sowing. They are two or three inches above ground level, 4 feet wide of any convenient length and are a foot apart. They are covered by a layer of ripe compost, then by a layer of ash. Seedlings are transplanted to the paddy field with gentle care in a vertical fashion without spoiling the stems. In the field after transplanting in trenches, manure is applied directly to the roots. All these careful acts help the cultivator to reap a rich harvest. Only the best seeds are used for sowing—those which sink to the bottom when placed in a vessel of salt water. Before sowing and during growth of seedlings the beds are treated with fertilisers. When seedlings they are transplanted 10 inches apart and in rows. By tying strings between these rows, the crop can be saved from being damaged by storm and wind. At transplanting and at 10-day intervals during growth of the crop the soil is treated with fertiliser—compost and green manure.

MAGICAL INCREASE OF YIELD

An Indian farmer owner of five acres of land cultivated only one-third of an acre by the new method. On this area, he realized a crop of 1,300 pounds of rice, which amounts to about 4,000 pounds per acre.

The new system, of course, entails greater labour and more expense, but this is more than offset by the results achieved. Farmers in Bombay State found that the normal yield of 800 to 1,200 pounds could be increased to 3,000 to 5,000 pounds. Apart from this increase in rice production, the saving effected in the paddy used for seeding purposes is immense. Formerly, the Bombay farmer used 50 to 60 pounds of seed per acre, whereas the seed rate now is only 8 to 10 pounds. In Bombay State alone, this amounts to a saving of 50 million pounds of seed per year.

The overwhelming factor in favour of the new method is its simplicity—it involves no complicated processes, no expensive implements, no foreign manures. Increased yields are obtained by the use of improved seed, proper planting, and cultural methods, by the judicious use of fertilisers and manures.

DANNY BOY



FINEST DANISH MILK

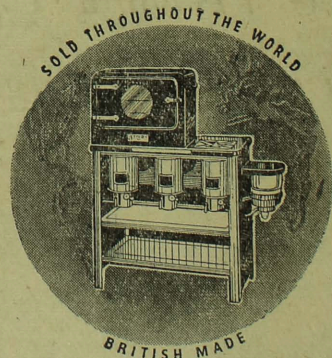
SOLE IMPORTERS:

CEYLON TRADING CO., LTD.

AUSTRALIA BUILDING
COLOMBO

★
- Use Falk's Kerosene Cookers -

Supplied
in a choice of
attractive colours
including
IVORY and BLACK
CREAM and GREEN



BURNS WITH
A BLUE
FLAME OF
GREAT
INTENSITY

- Be Satisfied! -

SOLE AGENTS FOR CEYLON



THE IRONMONGERS
AND ESTATE SUPPLIERS
OF CEYLON

WRITE NOW—TELEPHONE NOW—ORDER NOW! OUR PROMPT AND COURTEOUS ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

HUNTERS
HUNTER AND COMPANY LTD., COLOMBO.
P.O. BOX 214 TEL: COLOMBO 5197-8-9.

*Write,
Phone
or Call!*



BANK OF CEYLON

undertakes

Banking Business of Every Description

THE
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

at

G. O. H. Building—York Street

Provides facilities for

Every Type of Exchange and Overseas Business

at competitive rates.

LONDON OFFICE

4, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

BRANCHES

BADULLA	JAFFNA	KURUNEGALA
BATTICALOA	KALUTARA	PANADURA
GALLE	KANDY	PETTAH
TRINCOMALEE	NEGOMBO	TALAIMANNAR PIER

(Pay Office)

City Office at 41, Bristol Street, Colombo.

Hardware

Cement

"Pound Mark" Roofing Tiles

Momi & Plywood Chests

Aluminium Lining

Food Grains

Etc., Etc.

Always in stock and at most
Competitive Prices

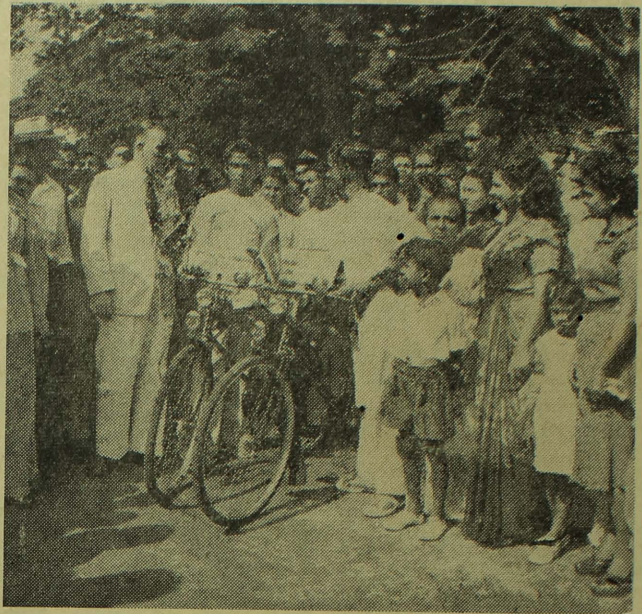
JAFFERJEE BROTHERS

161, PRINCE STREET,

PETTAH, COLOMBO.

Tele: 3895/4863

To London on a Bicycle



ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF

TWO young Ceylonese set off in bicycles on their journey to London recently. They are Arthur L. Alvis and Arthur Milroy Rutnam. Their long cherished ambition, they were able to realize through the intervention and generosity of the Minister of Health who acted the role of fairy god-mother to these adventurous youths to journey 6,000 miles away from home.

They had originally planned to work their way on a ship or failing to even stowaway. This story they calmly repeated to the Health Minister who tried to dissuade them from the latter course pointing a picture of prison calls at journey's end. Thereupon they planned to do the trip on bicycles. They had little money between them, to enable them to purchase cycles. They approached to the Minister of

Health and unfolded their plan. The Minister was sympathetic. He telephoned a Colombo firm Messrs. Hunter and Co. and told the Managing Director, Mr. David Gordon the story of the two young men. The firm agreed to give them two Raleigh bicycles.

The next step was to secure a tent for camping out. In this too the Minister succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of a friend of his Mr. Wilmot Balasuriya of Matara who had just the thing needed and agreed to part with it. So the two adventurers got what they required. Meanwhile their friends rallied round and collected some money and handed it for their journey.

The young men set off on their journey which will take them through India and Pakistan, Iran and Iraq, Turkey and Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, France and end in England.

Hero of Everest Expedition

THE eyes of the world are focussed on the Nepali born and Indian domiciled Sherpa Tensing—the 'Tiger of Snows'—as he is fitly called, now that he has conquered along with a New Zealander, Hillary, the world's highest mountain—the 29,002-foot high Mount Everest. This veteran mountaineer has more Everest attempts to his credit than any other man and in his ninth assault has succeeded where all human endeavour to climb this icy pinnacle had failed in the last thirty years.

Born in Solo Khumbo, a small village in Eastern Nepal, Tensing ran away from home while in his teens to join a party of climbers at Darjeeling.

Tensing Norkay, to give him his full name, had to wait several years before he could get rid of his porters' sack and got down to the real business of climbing. It was a great day for him when Frank Tilman, the great Himalayan climber, gave him the break which fashioned his future. In 1938, Tilman with Tensing's indispensable help climbed to a height of 26,000 feet on the Everest.

The years between 1938 and his work-shattering record of 1953 saw Tensing grow from an ordinary Sherpa porter to a veritable 'Tiger of Snows' fitting him out for his great task. This great sherpa holds together with Raymond Lambert, a Swiss climber,

the record of spending a night on the Everest at a well-nigh impossible height of 28,200 feet. This they did in the 1952 Spring attempt in a small tent without sleeping bags, mattress, or even drinking water. The death defying climb had to be abandoned that year due to bad weather conditions.

Released from a long stay in a hospital at Patna (Bihar), Tensing left for his home at Darjeeling in West Bengal. Tired, but happy, Tensing was greeted in his home by his charming wife, two blonde daughters and his Tibetan pet dog.

His recuperation saw him return to his task: the grim determination to answer the white challenge of the Everest. His courage and persistence has won for him a fitting tribute from Gabriel Chevalley, leader of the Swiss Expedition of 1952—"When others felt strain and exhaustion, Tensing, it would seem, could continue covering appreciable distance onwards and upwards with an amazing ease and encouraging cheer."

Regardless of hunger, thirst or fatigue, Tensing seemed to have been motivated by the only one idea—to reach. Because of his ability to climb high altitudes without the use of oxygen, he is popularly known by his friends to possess a "third lung."

Blazoned across the newspapers of the world, Tensing's name will be handed down to posterity as a man whose dream of conquering Mount Everest, so assiduously nurtured over twenty years, came true on May 29, 1953.

("Indian Information Service")

National Savings Movement in Trinco

The District Supervisor, National Savings Movement, in his progress report of Savings work in the Trincomalee District from November, 1952 to April, 1953, pointed out that this District has exceeded the average target of 6 months by nearly Rs. 70,000.

Savings Week. The question of holding a Savings Week from 1st July to 24th July, 1953, was next considered. Due to the failure of crops it was decided to hold a Savings Week from 5th to 11th September, 1953.

Mr. Anton R. Mc Heyzer, Chairman of Savings Committee and the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, called upon the Commissioner, National Savings Movement, to address the Committee.

The Commissioner said that the people in this area were very much interested in depositing their savings in the P.O.S.B., which paid a lower interest of 2% than the Sav-

ings Certificates which paid a compound interest of 3½%. He stressed that wide publicity should be given to encourage the people to invest in Savings Certificates. He also added that his Department has made arrangements to introduce a new system of Savings Certificates which would facilitate the system of investments in Savings Certificates. He also promised to look into the question of the possibility of withdrawals of Savings Certificates at Sub-Post Offices. He further stated that the Bank of Ceylon would give loans to individuals up to 90% of their investments in future state loans. Such monies would be repayable in six years. The Bank would charge interest ½% less than but the individuals would get on investing that same money in Government Securities.

The Chairman thanked the Commissioner and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Public Services Club, Trinco

AT a largely attended meeting of the government servants stationed at Trincomalee, convened by the Assistant Government Agent, held at the Kachcheri, a Public Services Club for Trincomalee was inaugurated.

After the adoption of the constitution and rules, the following Officers-bearers were elected:—

President:— Mr. Anton R. Mc Heyzer, C.C.S., A.G.A., Trincomalee.

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. R. E. Blaze, S.P. and Mr. Thomas, D.J.

Hony. General Secretary:—Mr. E. J. De Silva Wijeyawardene, C.C.S.

Hony. Asst. General Secretary:—Mr. A. Ariyanayagam.

Hony. Treasurer:—Mr. S. Vadivelu.

Hony. Ground Secretary:—Mr. A. C. W. Jayasekara.

Hony. Bar Secretary: Dr. V. Rajalingam.

Hony. Sports Secretary:— Mr. A. Lohitharajah.

In addition to the Officer-bearers the following were elected members of the General Committee:—Messrs. L. H. Bibile, S. C. Guneratnam, S. Velumnylum, K. Chitravelu and S. Rajesparasingham.

Trustees:—Asst. Government Agent, Trincomalee, District Judge, Trincomalee and Divisional Agricultural Officer, Trincomalee.

Hony. Auditors:—Messrs. E. A. C. Munasinghe, and R. Ambalavanar.

The Club house and two Tennis Courts which are being constructed are nearing completion and it is hoped to have the opening ceremony before long.

THE RED NETWORK

(Continued from page 3)

Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; they are exposing the pharisaical peace camouflage of the U.S.-British aggressors... The Communist and democratic parties place their cadres, their organizing experience and their press in the service of preparing for the Congress."

It is interesting to read this in conjunction with Pollitt's report to the Communist Party Executive on Party work inside the Labour movement, in which he said that "a new phase in the fight for national independence and peace is opening out, and the Communist Party must give this the most serious attention, as well as far more support to the daily activity conducted by the British Peace Committee."

In November, 1952, Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier, general secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation, said: "As for women Communists, it is their duty to approach other women more perseveringly, to display still greater activity in all women's organizations of which they are members, to be better activists in the peace committees, always to display more initiative for drawing new forces into the fight for peace, to bar the way of the war criminals and save peace."

This principle is not new. The late Clara Zetkin, one of the founders of the Communist International, laid it down in the following words:

"Such organizations must not be placarded in red with the words 'Communist Organization.' On the contrary, they should bear the outward and visible signs of neutral organization... It is not merely desirable, but essential, that representatives of all schools of thought should be admitted to their controlling bodies. What really matters is that the aims and programme of these organizations should be dictated to them (without their realising it) by the Communist Party."

The late Georgi Dimitrov, when General Secretary of the Communist International, gave them their directive of moral principles:

"We are sometimes accused of departing from our Communist principles. What stupidity, what blindness! We should not be Marxist and Leninist revolutionaries, nor disciples of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, if we were not capable of completely altering our tactics and our mode of action as circumstances may dictate. But all the deviations and all the ins and outs of our tactics are directed to a single end -- the world revolution."

Or 4th November, 1950, the official Soviet paper Trud said:

"The Bolshevik party has had to change its tactics, its methods of combat, to shift from legal forms to illegal ones, to compromise, to make agreements with other parties, other movements, to dodge, to retreat in order to advance more successfully later. Lenin teaches the Communist parties skilfully to utilise these diversified tactical forms, proceeding from the concrete circumstances of the struggle in every country, from the concrete situation."

It must be emphasised that this network is closely interlocked. The executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions issues directives in co-operation with the peace movement, while the World Federation of Scientific Workers agrees to collaborate with the W.F.T.U. by organizing "peace" campaigns in the scientific world. The Cominform Journal publicises the directives of all the international bodies; the national Communist parties work through and with them all. Thus apparently isolated non-political activities of any off-shoot of any of these organizations, such as a peace committee, are part of a planned whole, and any such activity, whether its appearance or title is political or not, is in fact of high political significance. How these operations are conducted in the United Kingdom is the next stage to be described.

(To be continued)

Catering

by

ELEPHANT HOUSE

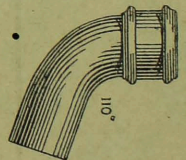
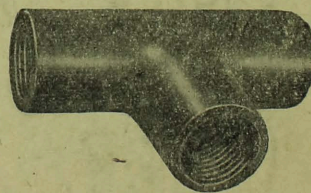
is

Catering at its very Best



CEYLON COLD STORES LTD.

OF IMPORTANCE TO BUILDERS



screwed & socketed tubes & fittings for Gas, Water, Steam, Air etc.

Of Best British Manufacture

Obtainable from

HOARES

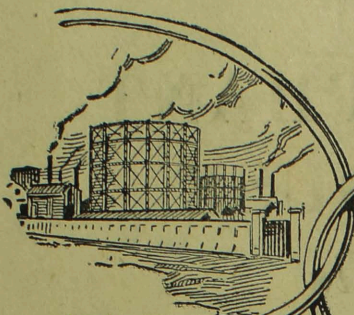
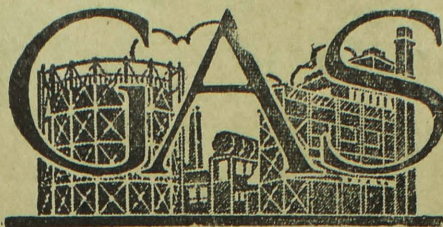
(CEYLON) LTD.

COLOMBO ENGINEERING WORKS,

P. O. Box 22
Colombo.

Tel. Nos.
4354-57.

Grams: "Hoaretco"
Colombo.



The
Necessary
Link

Ministers
to
Comfort

COLOMBO
GAS &
WATER
CO., LTD.

TO
WELL-COOKED FOOD AND
PLENTY OF CHEAP HOT WATER

P. O. BOX 64

COLOMBO

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND—MEMBERS' LIABILITY LIMITED.

(4)

THE BEST BEER AT THE
BEST PRICE

Nuwara Eliya
beer

It's grand

BREWED BY THE CEYLON BREWERY LTD., N'ELIYA

Beer is the Drink of
Moderation

Need for Wider Research and Development

By T. M. G. Samat

CITIZEN Perera when told of the millions in the gap of the unfavourable balance of trade finds it quite impossible to believe that the solution can anyway be effected by personal efforts. How could he expect then to see the present standard of living without diminishing?

Emphasis on buying land and buildings of inflated values, resorting to purchase of non-essential imported goods and engaging in extravagance at a time of rising prices disturb the known values and upsets the economy of the country. It follows, therefore, that standards of living are in jeopardy and social services will undergo drastic cuts unless increased productivity on a national scale is matched with the rate of buying from outside sources.

This need for restraint in spending and endeavours to increase the family's earnings has one significance—namely our dependence on world trends even for our rice and onions be analysed and remedied so that it could be eradicated as soon as possible. Otherwise food will go on for ever to swallow up a large slice of the nation's expenditure.

Now it is clear that agriculture associated with productivity has a vital part in saving the situation. The question may be asked as to what every individual citizen is doing towards better cultivation processes and improvement in labour efficiency?

Why we have not been able yet to come out of the shortages of post war years in regard to food is as much due to increased population as lack of use of new techniques towards increased productivity. It is not a case of the Goiya and his knowledge of detail of his work over many years moving so slowly. The continued existence of a nation is dependent on how the whole nation anticipates and meets changing conditions and thereby finds means to adjust its purchasing power to its powers of production. Failure to evolve new techniques in achieving increased productivity must result in unfavourable situations from which it would be hard to retrieve.

The answer to the question of increased productivity cannot all be found in Gal Oya. In fact with the due length of time and individual families running ahead of their total incomes there might not be any answer to the problem at all in Gal Oya with the factor of increased population looming so large. It follows, therefore, that bigger yields is a problem for the individual and in the case of the Goiya this might be met in new synthetic soiler conditioners or new fertilisers or rather better and better soil conditioners and fertilisers.

Research and development will find a golden opportunity at this juncture to increase their service to the community. It is possible to ask now whether technical and scientific developments in this country has increased? Is there overall co-ordination of their activities and are the means of educating the Goiya in new methods quickly effective?

No doubt there is a wide field here for research and studying of every problem for technique of management that are better and better. Provision of literature could certainly improve and the insufficiency of properly trained personnel for instruction purposes must be met.

One would now be induced to the conclusion that methods of operations can get easily outdated in a short time where research and development cannot keep pace with the time. It is an indication of the increasing importance of research and development in the affairs of a country. In other words, progress means that a new technique of management is always being evolved in an endeavour to see the light in the horizon towards which mankind is moving. Land development is going to be a highly technical and complicated affair. In Ceylon it is really the deciding factor in our economy.

The Clerical Service— Threat to Strike

By Civis

A FEW years back whilst we were on the very threshold of freedom, a section of the Clerical Services of the Government struck work for apparently no justifiable cause. This action put the whole service into disrepute and even the few who remained loyal at their posts of duty did not escape the ugly references made by an indignant public who were seriously inconvenienced by that futile attempt to paralyse the administration. At the height of the strike the then Governor of Ceylon toured the Government offices and whilst thanking those who remained loyal to the State, informed the various gatherings that he was prepared to entertain any representations if such were presented according to constitutional methods.

Promises of course, are made to be kept as well as to be broken. There have been cases of men who have been shamefully treated by the State but even some such men despite their legitimate grievances which would have fully justified their joining the ranks of the strikers, remained loyal to the Government and carried out their duties manfully inspite of being called "black-legs." For the purpose of this article it is necessary to record—in view of the then Governor's statement during the last strike—that there have been instances since the constitution changed, of Clerical servants who have been punished because they pursued constitutional methods of obtaining a certain amount of justice and fairplay. Fortunately the Head of service who took such action is no longer in this country.

Several such incidents reflect on the administration and tend to sever the ties between employer and employee. The rumours that circulate with an air of authenticity of how an ex-Cabinet Minister was instrumental in obtaining Civil Service appointment to a clerical servant who should have been long dismissed from the public service, or of a Head of Department recommending a particular officer when a far more suitable candidate has been overlooked are matters which are detrimental to the administration. Recently it is said the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury instructed Heads of Departments to send confidential reports on officers written very judiciously. How many Heads of Departments complied with this direction? Representations against incorrect reports made by Heads of Departments go un-inquired into. These matters seriously undermine confidence in the administration for there appears to be nobody among the highups who are interested in fair-play or justice.

The late Prime Minister was the one man to whom, one could have had direct access and place a grievance for consideration. I have had occasion to tell him of the injustices that are committed in the service but before he could go in detail to the particular aspects of the question he was removed from us. Had he lived he would have again showed sheer disgust at the utterance from irresponsible persons of a threat to strike just as much as he confided to his intimates during the last strike that he wanted to do a lot for the clerk, he himself started life as such, but the clerical servants have behaved in a shameless manner, lost his confidence in them and forfeited their claims. As time went on the late Prime Minister changed his attitude and again that lost confidence was restored. That was one man who had the interest of the service at heart although he was only the Head of the Government.

Clerical servants of all communities would do well to understand that any action to disrupt the activities of the Government would be viewed with

alarm by the public whose servants they are and with unsympathetic consideration of any or all of their claims by the Government. Is it possible for any Union to pay the salaries of the strikers for one day. It is interesting to recall that during the last strike I enquired from an eminent King's Counsel who is opposed to the Government in power, whether the strike action was justifiable. The reply was in the negative and he expressed that whichever Government is in power, the public servant had no moral right to stage a strike. It would thus be seen that a strike by any section of the public service will not count support or sympathy from any source except by a few revolutionaries who may, if a strike takes place, incite organised labour in essential services to down tools. It will then be a sad day for all of us.

We all know that the Government is facing a serious financial crisis. Any action destined to embarrass the Government at this stage would not be gentlemanly on the part of a service which now commands the respect of the public and has a long and meritorious record. It would be far better to co-operate with the Government, earn its praise and thanks and when the country has tidied over its difficulties to lay or press claims for better living conditions. It is true that a majority section of the public service cannot meet their demands from the salaries they get. The high incidence of debt in their ranks is proof enough. A solution to this problem was the Government's action to settle the debts of its servants. This was done in good faith, but the agitation for higher salaries must go slow. The Government also should not precipitate matters. No Government is infallible, there have been mistakes and it is gladdening that the Cabinet has realised the position before it was far too late. Ceylon is a small country. No dark deed could be kept from public light for long and when these dark deeds come to light through whispering campaigns, it is the good name of the Government and the ideals it stands for which suffers irreparable harm.

The Clerical servants no doubt understand the position but politicians must be careful when they utter explosive statements—like the one we read recently about doing away with the Special Living Allowance—which just would add fuel to fire when caution and co-operation is the only answer if contentment in the public service is to be preserved. When the shout is for higher salaries a reduction in emoluments would lead to a difficult situation which in the interests of the Government would be best to avoid. I sincerely believe that the Government is ill-advised by men who are incompetent, in the respect that they are ignorant of the joys and sorrows of Clerical servants and as such are unable to submit solutions which would be acceptable to all parties. It is also true that the Clerical Service Union does not speak for a majority of clerical servants who are neither members or share its opinions. Taking this into consideration, the Union should also be guarded in its public utterances lest the wrong impression is given to the outside world.

Before concluding this article reference is necessary to the host of temporary clerks who with practically no qualifications were absorbed into the Government service with pension and provident fund rights, when by virtue of their recruitment terms, these hundreds could have been discontinued from service. It must be said to the credit of the Government that its action in regard to these temporary men was most commendable and it is to be hoped that these men will realise the debt of gratitude they owe the State. As stated earlier there have been mistakes on the part of the Government and it is not for its servants to question same but let us hope that the Government will take action to remove the discontentment in the public service by warning Heads of Departments not to hinder the relations between the clerical servant and the Government in power by resorting to action which will bring the party in power to disrepute.

"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

NATIONAL HERITAGE SERIES NO. 2

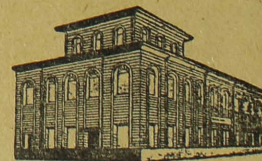


Our Ancient Cities
POLONNARUWA



Polonnaruwa succeeded Anuradhapura as the Lanka capital, giving fresh scope to the Sinhalese genius for architecture and the shaping of masonry. It remained the capital from 769 until 1240, and must have been a civilized and beautiful city, with its topless towers, bathing pools, hospitals and its rice fields irrigated by the elaborate system of reservoirs on which Lanka was virtually dependant and which at the same time made it particularly vulnerable. All the splendour of Polonnaruwa we owe to its mighty King—Parakrama Bahu the Great. His life reads like an epic and he went from triumph to triumph. Like Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa places before us an eventful story of our past. It is our rich National Heritage.

Here, in Modern Ceylon, we are building a new Heritage for our people, offering them present protection and security, for the future. The Ceylon Insurance Company, caters to every need and every man and woman, in every walk of life—Ministers and Merchants, professional men or labourers. This Company wishes to be recognised as the friend of the home and the highway.



CEYLON INSURANCE CO., LTD., 99, QUEEN STREET, COLOMBO

For Life-Motor-Fire-Marine-Fidelity
and Workmen's Compensation

HEATH & Co.

P. O. Box 71

Colombo.

TEA EXPORTERS

BOSANQUET & SKRINE LTD.

P. O. Box 14

• COLOMBO

CEYLON

Cables:

**BOSANQUET or SKRINE
COLOMBO**

**Tea & Rubber Estate Agents
Tea Buyers & Exporters**

SHIPPING & COALING AGENTS

(Harrison Line, Shire Line, Prince Line,
Kokusai Line,
Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.)

INSURANCE AGENTS

(Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.
World Marine & General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.
British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.)

IMPORTERS

(Spray-painting equipment) The Aerograph Co., Ltd.
(Balata Belting) R. & J. Dick, Ltd.
(Plywood Tea Chests) Luralda, Ltd.
(Teak) Steel Bros. & The Anglo-Thai Corporation, Ltd.
(Security Printing) Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.
(Paints) W. & J. Leigh, Ltd.