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NET PROFIT OF Rs. 1,100,000 ON SALT ALONE Result of Modernization of Sea-water Industry

LARGE-scale improvements to salterns started at the end of the year as a result of the investigations carried out by the United Nations team of experts at Hambantota and Elephant Pass have shown that the output of salt in these two areas can be greatly increased with a comparatively small outlay. In the Administrative Report of the Acting Director of Industries for 1952, it is stated that all preliminary work, data, survey &c. were completed in 1952 and blue prints are ready for improvements to be carried out this year.

NET PROFIT OVER MILLION RUPEES

From the point of view of salt collected last year which can be considered average, the quantity produced was 906,605 cwt. as compared to 615,592 cwt. in the previous year which was a wet year. At the Government salterns at Elephant Pass, Palavi and Mannar 397,830 cwt. were collected, while the salterns in the Northern, Western, Eastern and Southern divisions produced the remainder 508,775 cwt. A net profit of about Rs. 1,110,000 was realized during the year on salt alone.

At a concessional rate, about 62,816 cwt. of salt was issued for fish-curers; 18,986 cwt. for industrial purposes; and 1,806 cwt. for agricultural purposes. The stock of salt at the end of the year, was about 330,000 cwt. which is considered very satisfactory.

PRODUCTION INCREASE ANTICIPATED

The United Nations team of experts arrived at various dates during the year. Among them was Dr. A. Thischby, the coordinating officer of the team. He performed all the normal duties of the Salt Technologist and from December 1, 1952, was put in administrative control of all matters connected with salt, its pro-

duction, distribution and improvements to all salterns in the Island. Work in this section has increased, following the acceptance of the recommendations of the team of experts. The direct result of the modernization, improvement and expansion of the salt industry, will

humidity, soil temperature &c. have been noted and measured. A complete re-orientation of the passage of brine for salt manufacture in Hambantota and Elephant Pass Salterns has been planned which will change the entire system of work at both salterns from this year.

flourishes and which as a result of the modernization of production and manufacture promises to be a fruitful source of revenue for the country.

A potential byproduct of common salt is gypsum which is utilized to the extent of about 10 per cent. in the manufacture of cement. This is said to be available at Elephant Pass, Hambantota and Palavi. As a result of the increased production of salt at Elephant Pass saltern, this valuable byproduct will be available. At present gypsum (calcium sulphate) is imported from Cyprus and parts of Egypt. Thus it will be possible for this country not to be held to ransom in regard to at least one of her basic chemicals.

THE ISLAND'S SALTERNS

The salterns of the Island are fifteen in number located in the Northern, Western, Eastern and Southern coastal areas, namely, Elephant Pass, Palavi, Mannar, Chiviateru, Karanavai, Vellaparavai, Puttalam East, Puttalam West, Nachchikali, Kalpitiya, Karativu, Nilaveli, Maha Kohalanda-lewaya, Bundala, and Palatupana, where the Sea Water Industry

BUDGET DAY— JULY 23

THE Budget speech of the Minister of Finance will be delivered in the House of Representatives on Thursday, July 23, when he moves the Second reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1953-54 and announces new proposals for taxation.

The House will then adjourn till July 29, to provide members the opportunity of studying and scrutinising the Budget proposals.

The debate on the Budget will last seven days and will be taken up in Committee on August 11.

be that during this year the Island's production will be increased by 40 per cent. It is expected that an excess of salt could be produced within the next two to three years and an exportable surplus is anticipated. Although the salt industry is an established one, Dr. Thischby has recommended that Ceylonese personnel should be trained abroad to take over and run the modernized industry when the foreign experts recruited on a temporary basis leave the Island. It is proposed to send an officer for training and study abroad. The manufacture of by-products such as chalk, plaster of paris, and table salt realized a net profit of approximately Rs. 12,000 during the year.

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

Important and useful data were obtained by research and investigation as regards evaporation of sea brine at Elephant Pass and in ponds. It was found that the addition of solivap green dye had the effect of increasing the thickness of the layer as the dye decreases, the exact value of the data being left to be determined by further experiments. Flood water deviation schemes have been studied at Elephant Pass and Hambantota and blue prints drawn up for building of suitable bunds and channels. Hour-to-hour variation of wind velocity, air temperature and brine temperature and

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ART EXHIBITION AT TRINCO

DONALD Ramanayeka, a young artist, held his first "one-man" show at Trincomalee last month. (Latter part of May).

His works which were exhibited were "Ceylon Scenes" in Oil Colours.

Ramanayeka's technique is very impressive, for he uses the palette knife to the fore and he has captured the colour of Lanka's scenic beauty in all his landscape paintings.

The Red Network in the United Kingdom

(Continued from last issue)

"A revolutionary is he who without arguments, unconditionally, openly and honestly, without secret military consultations, is ready to protect and defeat 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, Volume X, page 51).

"It is also necessary to emphasize that the services of the French and Italian Communist Parties to the revolution were not less great, but greater than those of Yugoslavia. Even though the French and Italian Communist Parties have so far achieved less success than the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, this is not due to any special qualities of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, but mainly because.....at a moment when the people's liberation movement in Yugoslavia was passing through a serious crisis the Soviet Army came to the aid of the Yugoslav people.....and in this way

By John Baker White

created the conditions which were necessary for the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to achieve power. Unfortunately the Soviet Army did not and could not render such assistance to the French and Italian Communist Parties." (Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, 4th May, 1948—*The Soviet-Yugoslav Dispute*, Chatham House, 1948).

In February, 1949, Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party, was asked in a newspaper interview what the attitude of the workers and of the Italian people would be in the event of war breaking out and of the Soviet Army being compelled to pursue the "aggressors" on Italian soil. He replied:

"As to the hypothesis that a Soviet Army would pursue an aggressor on our territory, I believe that in that case the Italian people, who cannot but condemn any aggression, would have the evident duty to aid in the most effective way the Soviet Army, to give that aggressor the lesson he deserves." (*Giornale della Sera*, 23rd February, 1949).

A few days previously Thorez, leader of the French Communist Party, had made a similar statement with regard to the duty of the French people towards the Soviet Army. (Reported in *Humanite* on 23rd February, 1949, and again on 25th February, 1949—reporting Thorez's repetition of this statement in the Assembly).

On 4th March, L. L. Sharkey, Secretary of the Communist Party in Australia, supporting the statement of Maurice Thorez, said that Australian workers would welcome Soviet forces if, "in pursuit of aggressors," they entered Australia. (Reported in the Australian Communist Party journal *Tribune* dated 19th March, 1949).

It was always fundamental to the tactics of Lenin and Stalin that the local Communist Party should be a comparatively small corps d'elite acting as the spear-head of revolutionary activities. They recognised clearly that a small Communist Party of this kind could not directly influence public opinion, to which its appeal, as they rightly calculated, is very limited. In certain cases, rather exceptionally, as in Italy, the Party has been permitted to enrol larger masses, and in these cases the role here described is fulfilled by a small inner organization of militant "cadres." Of course, the Party openly advocates the Soviet viewpoint on all matters, but its overt publicity is really designed to provide arguments for all the Party members and sympathisers to use in influencing the public. Its real function is to surround itself with individuals and organizations which can act as what Lenin called "transmission belts" between the Party and the public, and through whom a more direct and less obviously Communist appeal can be made. The purpose of this appeal is partly to create a state of public opinion as favourable to policies which are not recognised by the public as favouring the Soviet Union, and partly to create an impression that if the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are right in one particular instance they may be right in everything. Thus non-Communists may be drawn gradually into a more sympathetic approach to the whole Communist creed.

That is the long-term aim. There are, however, the two immediate functions, each of them important to the Soviet Government, which their followers in the United Kingdom are expected to perform. The first is the obvious one of echoing faithfully the official Soviet line on all matters of public interest. This includes projecting the Soviet viewpoint in world affairs, a straightforward propaganda operation to which, outside the openly Communist propaganda services, such as the "Daily Worker", only certain fellow-travelling public figures lend their services. Further, their followers help in building up the myth of the Soviet Union as a peace-loving and progressive land

where the workers are happy and working for the benefit of the whole world. This task is performed by the selection of favourable reports about the Soviet Union, the denial of facts which should explode the Soviet myth, co-operation with the Soviet Government in arranging and exploiting suitable delegations to be shown round the Soviet Union, etc.

The second task is to advocate policies, national or international, ostensibly on the grounds that they are in the national interest but in fact because a Soviet interest is served thereby. There are several forms of this technique. In one, the object is to whip up public opinion into exerting direct pressure on the British Government to change a policy which does not suit the Soviet book. The Communist demand for the withdrawal of British forces from Malaya and Korea is an excellent example of this technique. In another, public figures—not necessarily Communists or even fellow-travellers—are cajoled into actions or public statements which can be utilised by the Soviet propaganda machine as evidence that the "best elements" in the country (or, alternatively, all "progressive-minded people") are opposed to the policy of their government, whatever its political complexion may be. Finally there is the mass appeal technique—typified by the peace campaign—in which the object is to obtain, all over the world, large numbers of signatures to an appeal which does not immediately reveal its Communist origin, but which can be used to prove that "millions of ordinary people" everywhere support the Soviet Government, and not their own governments.

In this technique it is important to conceal the Communist inspiration as far as possible, or failing this, to be able to argue that the interest in peace, for example, transcends political differences.

The peace campaign and the subsidiary campaigns for the collection of signatures in support of the Stockholm peace appeal and the Five Power Pact are intended to persuade people in the West that the policies of the Soviet Union are pacific, and to cause them to doubt the need for rearmament. But the propagandists of Communism are not content simply to evoke passive opposition to the policies of Western governments. When they believe they can do so successfully, they are prepared to incite industrial unrest, strikes, sabotage, and the evasion of military service in order to prevent or delay the fulfilment of Western rearmament plans. That was precisely the purpose of the campaign in Belgium to reduce the period of conscription. At a meeting in February, 1952, in Vienna, of the European section of the Metalworkers Trade Department of the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions, the Schuman Plan was condemned as part of the preparation for a new war, and a resolution calling on all workers in the metallurgical industries of Europe "to fight against war production, against the remilitarisation of Western Germany, to fight for disarmament... for the conclusion of a Peace Pact..." was adopted. At the same time a movement was launched in the United Kingdom with the over backing of the Communist Party to end the agreement providing for Saturday work in the coal mines. The Communist President of the South Wales branch of the National Union of Mineworkers asserted that the Saturday shift was required "not for the purpose of building up British economy or giving households more coal, but to carry out a huge rearmament programme, which would bring ruin to the country's economy". The call to end the Saturday shift in the mines was part of a wider Communist campaign for direct action by industrial workers against the so-called "Butler cuts". The Communist-organised strikes against "redundancy" at E.N.V. Engineering, Smiths Clocks, the Ford Motor Company, Briggs Bodies and Fairey Aviation were all part of the plan, and all these firms are making important contributions to defence production. Such examples of Communist encouragement of industrial disaffection could be matched by others in

(Continued on page 3)

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The Americans and Asian Stability

By Eardley Gunasekera

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

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

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

Where Japan succeeded in one direction she succeeded in another in that she was never able to get on in peaceful terms with China. The trends China-Japan relations were taking were the subject of critical examination by the United States. Japan's failure was due to many causes since at a time when Chinese nationalism was at its zenith and when she was making an impressive attempt to assert her rights Japan made it a point to impose Confucian traditionalism upon her. This kind of treatment would never be entertained by the Chinese as about 80% of her population was agricultural in her pursuits. It is to

prevent imposition of this type which endeavours to thrust alien methods of thought and life on a people that live happily in an atmosphere impregnated with a tradition, custom, mode of thought that is peculiarly their own the Asians seek for external aid. If we enjoy and live in content in an environment we are used to then there is no necessity to replace it by untried and ill-suited conditions.

China has been a valuable source of good for the rice eating population of Asia. It has now turned Communist and many are put to great hardship by not being able to procure adequate supplies to feed themselves.

These are the Communist Fabian tactics, and no national person will accept a doctrine that fosters methods of this type. We in Ceylon have not been seriously affected by these developments. The United States, therefore, being an economically well to do country have a moral obligation in Asia. Inhuman acts of Communist aggression deserve treatment consonant with power, and wealth.

Nevertheless it must be remembered that mere numbers and military strategy are fundamentally insufficient to ward off the Red onslaught. Counteracting Communism alone is insufficient because there are other problems to which the Americans must turn their attention. Better living standards, housing, education are some of them. These problems are certainly not easy to solve since they are the result of peoples having differences in race, language, religion and culture. In their attempt to help us Americans must not hope to do so by an universal remedy because each of the several problems require different diagnosis and different treatment.

It is an acknowledged fact that practically in every branch of knowledge the Americans are highly advanced and we should avail ourselves of her specialised knowledge in industry, agriculture and medicine besides many others. There is ample evidence of American influence in these departments all over Asia. But of course there is yet much to be done and it is only a continued effort on their part which could help to raise living standards in Asia.

The United States when embarking on a constructive policy for Asian stability must preserve Asian traditions and aspirations. Many have emphasised this fact and they include great personalities as Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Romulo and Dr. Palar. The standard of living throughout Asia is appallingly low and she requires more food, modern technology education, health programs and land reforms. These are the problems that need immediate attention.

(Continued on page 4)

The Red Network in the United Kingdom

(Continued from page 2)

France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Western Germany.

We can thus trace several clearly defined links in the chain between the Soviet Government and the British people. They are as follows:—

1. A policy decision by the Soviet Government.
2. Supporting publicity by the Russian propaganda agencies, relating the decision to the interests of world peace, prosperity, etc.
3. The Soviet Government issues a directive (often via the Cominform Journal) to national Communist parties and international organizations.
4. International organizations issue directives (in the form of resolutions, decisions, etc.) to their national affiliated bodies.
5. National Communist parties assist and co-ordinate the work of these national bodies.
6. The Communist Party and these associated agencies organize the operations of factory and local committees.

7. Any results achieved are reported to Moscow and to headquarters of the international organizations. Such reports are sometimes published in the Cominform Journal.

8. Claims of success are then publicised in other countries, and the Soviet Government and Communist parties assert that peace, prosperity, etc., will follow from the wise decision of world opinion to follow the advice of the Soviet Union instead of capitalist governments.

Governments may or may not be influenced; but the hope of the Soviet Government is that individuals may be to some degree and may gradually be brought to accept the Soviet thesis as a whole. The way is then open for them to become active helpers of the Soviet Government and, if suitable, to be recruited into the Communist Party, and thus become available for anything that may be required of them—propaganda, agitation, or even sabotage and espionage.

(To be continued)

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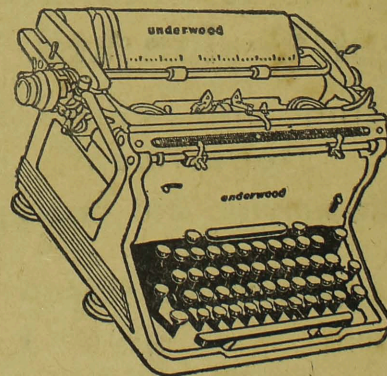
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SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT

By Stanley Morrison

AT last the Cabinet is reliably reported to have decided to cut the food subsidies and charge the people the full cost of imported rice, namely, seventy cents a measure. This is a bold decision; it is an unpopular decision; but it is the right decision—and it is the duty of the people to support the Government in this move. The day of bread and circuses is over. The future prosperity of this country cannot be sacrificed in order that the mistaken policies of the past may be continued and the people bribed into a false state of contentment, a state of contentment which can do no good to them or the country.

After all, let us face facts. What is the alternative to the removal of the food subsidies? The alternative is that all schemes for the development of the country's resources will have to be discarded or postponed to a time when the financial resources of the country will improve. But it is the view of all the best-informed world's economists that the prices the country's staple products are now fetching are really nearer the prices of the pre-Korean war era. Unless there is another war on that scale, therefore, there is no prospect of our commodities fetching better prices than they are obtaining now. This means that there is no likelihood of the Government being able to secure the high revenue yields which obtained in the boom years 1950-1952. Consequently, the Government must cut its coat shorter. The Government, therefore, is faced with the dire alternatives of appeasing the people with food subsidies and neglecting the development of the resources of the island with terrible consequences to the rising generation, a generation rising at the rate of 200,000 a year; or of removing the food subsidies and going on with its schemes for creating new industries and for developing the idle acres to sustain the future growth of the population. The blunt fact is that, if the Government goes slow on its development schemes, the spectre of starvation and unemployment will stalk the land. It would, therefore, be colossal folly for the Government to ignore the needs of the fast-growing population and go on pampering the masses with food subsidies. No doubt, the removal of the food subsidies will involve some hardship for the poorer classes. As I said in a previous article on this subject, I myself (a man with a large family and an ordinary middle-class income) will feel the effect of the removal of subsidies. It means that I shall have cut down somewhere in order to find the extra money. But unfortunately there is no adequate alternative to the removal of the food subsidies. As I said, there is only one alternative and that is agricultural and industrial stagnation with unemployment for the boys and girls who are coming out of the schools every year looking for jobs.

Of course, the criticism has been made that one way out of the Government's present difficulties is more taxation of the wealthy classes. But any impartial student of our taxation system will admit that, for a predominantly agricultural country,

the taxes on the rich are pretty high, and to tax them further would be to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. After all, most of the capital for the future development of this country's resources must come out of the pockets of the small minority who constitute the wealthy class in this country. If the man who cries out for bigger taxes on the rich examines his own inner mind he will find that that cry is really the product of envy and malice. I do not deny that far too many rich men and women conduct themselves in such a way as to rouse the envy and hatred of poorer people. The ostentatious display of their wealth in which the new rich particularly indulge is anti-social, and the poorer man has every right to resent the manner in which these people throw their weight about at a time when the country is going through a bad time and the masses are being asked to do without their food subsidies. But the remedy for the evil behaviour of this anti-social class of rich people is for the Government to make it difficult for these people to behave the way they are doing. For instance, as I suggested before in these columns, the Government could resort to special measures of taxation to make the lives of this selfish class of rich people difficult, such as taxes on uninvested savings, a higher import tax on luxury cars, a higher entertainment tax, and a stricter supervision by the Income Tax Department of all tax-payers in the wealthy groups.

However, as I said in a previous article in these columns entitled "Incentives To Capitalist Enterprise" the wealthy man who spends his money wisely and usefully, starting or supporting new industries, deserves every encouragement from the community and the Government. It is the enterprise of these men which is going to create new wealth for a poor country, and in creating new wealth they are providing new avenues of employment. The wealthy entrepreneur, therefore, should be given incentives by means of freedom from tax on new incomes derived from new industries while the idle rich (the playboys and the playgirls) should be heavily taxed because they are squandering their resources and impoverishing the country. In the present plight of the country, therefore, the rich should be encouraged to spend their surplus incomes in developing new industries either through State-aided corporation or on their own initiative. Crushing taxation of the rich (although it may warm the hearts of the poor) is going to hit the poor man's children badly in the long run through unemployment and lower standards of living for everybody. These are stark facts which the poor man must face.

But, on the Government's part, it must repay the trust which the people place in it by, first and foremost, waging stern war on corruption, by cutting out all waste on industrial projects which do not promise success, by assisting private enterprise to start and run new industries, by large-scale development of cottage industries, by the forcible cultivation of every idle acre, by stemming the excessive growth of the bureaucracy, and by other measures calculated to win the confidence of the public and to convince it that the Government is determined to do an honest job of work.

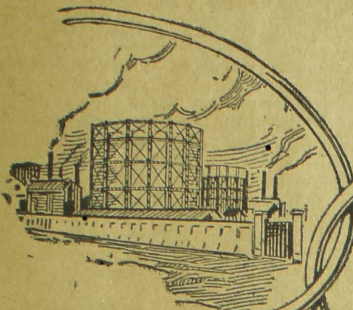
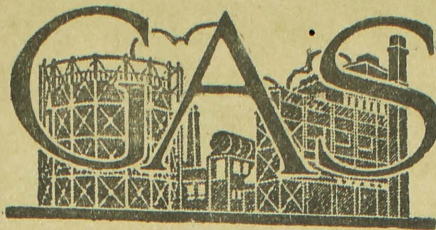
The Americans and Asian Stability

(Continued from page 3)

American policy in Asia must bear in mind that wherever possible she should champion the cause for freedom and encourage it. They must foster unity among Asians though they are composed of heterogeneous people in every sense of the word. The Americans must give private and governmental assistance in economic, social and educational fields. This does not mean that the United States must dominate Asia. Finally in uplifting the living conditions in Asia and helping them to solve the problems they are afflicted by the

United States could do so through the United Nations. By working through the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the many specialised agencies of the United Nations the United States could help in the technical assistance scheme.

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



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LAW AND JUSTICE

By Law Student

DURING recent times we have had several cases of Appeals arising from Jurors' verdicts and in most of these cases the Appeal Court Judges have held against the decisions of the Jury. We also had cases where Judges disagreed with the Jury and called on them to re-consider their decisions. It is very rarely that we come across unanimous jury decisions. Now let us consider for a moment of a case where there is a division in the Jury with regard to a conviction of an accused. Could there be an acquittal if some of the gentlemen of the Jury were substituted by others who might have thought differently? If we come across a decision of a Supreme Court Judge revised in Appeal, it is very rare. Even if this happens, it is done in special cases on an important point of Law for which provision has not been made. If there is a difference of opinion among the learned Judges, we can always be hopeful of a doubtless decision, having put together their understanding power, knowledge of the Law and experience they possess. It is not fair for us to expect the Jurors to have that knowledge and experience. Some of them may have acquired that understanding power to a certain degree but judging from most of the every day cases, we notice that there is a conflict opinion in the gentlemen of the Jury. It cannot be overlooked that it is the good fortune of an accused that helps him to have a body of gentlemen who understand their worthy task to try him. In murder cases this factor place, even a greater part and has become a vital question involving justice. The life of men are placed in the hands of other men, whose capabilities are unknown. Will there be absolutely no miscarriage of justice in passing this grave responsibility to a body of men who may not possess sufficient understanding power to arrive at a wise decision? On what guarantee can we rely on such a decision? True that the right of Appeal is a remedy but it is not all who can afford to make benefit of this right. Even if one gets a chance to appeal he is faced with further difficulty of maintaining the right type of counsel. "An eminent lawyer would have altered a decision against him?" This is of course a question that deserves sympathetic consideration of all concerned in the administration of justice, however much are the difficulties that arise in finding solutions for this problem. Handsome salaries should be paid to Crown Proctors and Crown Advocates to attract the talented men from the Bar.

Some times it may become necessary for an accused to summon expert evidence from foreign countries on any matter in order to substantiate certain statements but because of the lack of funds he may fail to do this even when there is possibility of such evidence altering the entire judgement. We have no doubt that our Government will gradually remedy these defects for example "Gratiaen Report" has played a valuable part in the administration of justice in this country. Then we have the question of bail for the accused. Hereto it is not all of us who can afford to furnish bail and some of us may have to remain in the remand jail for an indefinite period of time until the cases are decided. As a result of this such persons are greatly handicapped in the preparation of their cases and other daily businesses that needs the presence of the individuals concerned. Relief to families whose only the bread earner may be in remand innocently for a bailable offence is a matter that needs immediate consideration. Law's delays. Some times one may have to remain in custody for a long period due to the shortages of judges. In this

(Continued on page 11)

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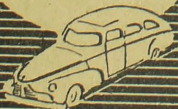
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HOPE IN ELECTRIFICATION

The news of the Rs. 80,000,000 loan from the World Bank to finance Stage Two of the Hydro-Electric Scheme comes as a welcome relief to the somewhat gloomy picture of Ceylon's financial difficulties. This is one of the most productive schemes the Government can push on, and may well provide those avenues of gainful employment that skilled men can find outside Government service. When Sir John ushered in "The Dawn of Lanka's Electric Age," he envisaged the use of cheap power for cottage industry and even for bigger industrial projects. He also calculated a vast saving in the bill for Diesel oils used in the running of our tea and rubber factories. Yet another important factor he foresaw was the annihilation of the darkness which now settles over nine-tenths of the nation as soon as the sun sets each night. All these objectives will take time to reach. We are surprised that it has taken us so long after the completion of Stage One of this scheme to get on with Stage II.

There is another aspect to this problem worth discussing and that is the need to plan ahead to use the New Power productively. We are afraid the present set-up in the Department of Electrical Undertakings cannot be said to have that capacity for grappling with so intellectual a pursuit as that of national planning for industrialization. It is not fair, either, to expect a workaday department run by technical men who are also burdened with administrative work, to plan for an industrial revolution. To expect them to have the background necessary for national planning is as silly as expert doctors to know the law.

Planning, then, is the job of a higher authority and we cannot avoid the conclusion

that it settles fairly and squarely on the Ministry itself to set up its own Planning Board which would have on it a number of specialists outside its own departments. The department can supply the facts with regard to technical matters: when power will be available; the cost of the grid system necessary for linking it with the present Gal Oya and the future Walawe Scheme; the time at which power will reach different areas in the country; the cost to the Government of such power at those points; and the personnel required to be trained for the purposes envisaged. The question of what the power should be used for is a much larger problem which is outside the province of the department.

It is a policy matter which must be settled by Sir John himself in consultation with others closely affected like the Ministers for Industrial Development, Local Government and Finance. There are problems of policy involved of a far-reaching nature. Local authorities find that the revenue from electricity is one of their main sources of money for road and bridge building and other necessary works.

The Industries Department clamours for cheap power. Rural Development authorities dream of many co-operatively run ventures that could increase wealth in rural areas if cheap power could be made available for peasants. There is no reason why Trolley Buses should not run on long distances on the flat and within the larger towns, if only cheap power were available. These and a host of similar matters can be dismissed with a wave of the hand, but such a process of dealing with national problems does not produce enduring policies.

We urge, therefore, the setting up of a Committee with Sir John Kotelawala at the head to plan a new programme of development through electrification. This Planning Committee will get us somewhere because it will have the drive and authority of a man who knows his job better than anyone else in Ceylon. And what we need now in Ceylon is a man who can get things done.

Resistance in South Africa

IN an article published in the *New Statesman and Nation*, Mr. Basil Davidson gives his impression of the South African resistance movement.

"There seems to be complete agreement and understanding between African and Indian leaders..... This solidarity was reflected throughout months of passive resistance by masses of their followers.

"This inter-racial solidarity among non-whites is a new thing; and the non-white leaders have a firm ground for confidence. In spite of every frantic effort by the Government to frustrate it, the non-violent resistance by thousands of non-whites was able to achieve its main objectives—to unify the non-white communities in resistance to racialism to show that this resistance was

possible and to educate many thousands of non-whites and perhaps tens of thousands as it turned out in the ways and means of the resistance.

Referring to the question whether the campaign would remain non-violent, Mr. Davidson points out: "The influence of Satyagraha is paramount among Indians and it is said to be spreading fast among the Africans. But the Nationalist Government has shown that there is nothing it dislikes more than a non-violent resistance for its customary method of repression—violence—is then inhibited."

"The Government has done its best to corrupt or intimidate the present leaders of the non-whites; so far it has failed in this. Influence of these leaders has probably never stood so high as it does today", he added.

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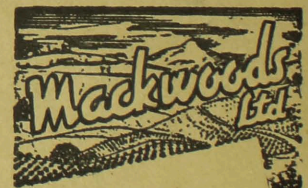
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OF MEN AND THINGS

By *Pertinax*

I HAVE often wondered why the Government does not use the abilities of Mr. Aloy Perera, Ceylon's ablest cine-man. Is it because he does not hang about Government officials soliciting a little notice? Here is a man who has done such a great service to Ceylon as to produce a film on jungle life which can be shown with pride anywhere in the world, but what do we do with him? Nothing. It is time we used the talents in our country. We keep on importing experts from every other country imaginable but when we have them right at home we do nothing about it. Let us hope our genial Minister, Mr. Natesan, will see this para and do something about it.

ON the same subject I wonder why we have not sent Mr. George Wickremasinghe of the Government Film Unit for a look-see course in Britain. Here is a young cine-cameraman-cum-director who has produced "The Pursuit of Learning," and nearly all the 30

odd newsreels for Government, but we don't send him over to work with Crown Film Unit in Britain and come back with a valuable increased competence. Why?

MR. NOEL-PATON is one of Ceylon's leading European business executives who knows Marxist politics in the raw. He lives in the heart of the Moratuwa electorate whose M.P. is the ubiquitous Mr. Somaweera Chandrasiri. Mr. Noel-Paton sometimes chats with Mr. S.-C. and enjoys this occasional conversation of two. People in Moratuwa tell me that this lone European is a popular personality, and his Sinhalese neighbours, quick to recognize a good man, are beginning to think of him as a friend.

MARKETING FRUITSTALL

THE Marketing Department run a fruitstall at the Jetty. It runs at a profit. And yet someone wants to throw a spanner in the work and says it has no "show." Hang this "show" talk, I say. Well done, Marketing. These "show" boys spend lakhs on glass and paint and window dressing and have precious little to show for results. Mr. B. L. W. Fernando is right in being cautious. Let us hope others will follow.

Social Worker Honoured by the Queen

Mrs. Wimala Kannangara the well-known social worker, wife of Dr. D. P. Kannangara, was given a rousing reception at Kegalle by the residents of the whole district on her return from Queen's House after her investiture as a Member of the British Empire.



CANCER IS NO RESPECTER OF PERSONS

"CANCER is no respecter of persons. It can strike anyone", stated Dr. A. H. N. Welikala, Radiologist and Cancer Specialist of the General Hospital at a public lecture given by him entitled "Cancer is a curable disease" at the Town Hall, Moratuwa recently, under the auspices of the Moratuwa Branch of the Ceylon Cancer Society. Mr. Alfred V. Fernando, J.P.U.M. President, presided, and there was present a large and a representative gathering.

Dr. A. H. N. Welikala in the course of his lecture paid a tribute to the Moratuwa Branch for its splendid after-care work at Moratuwa, and congratulated Mr. Denis Fernando, Mrs. Rupert Peiris, the Hon. Secretaries and Miss Evadne Wijesekera, the Treasurer for keeping the activities of the Society in good progress. He also appealed to the gathering to support the All-Island Cancer Drive Fund which is now being in progress.

"Cancer never develops in healthy tissue." "That meant that any condition which resulted in the breakdown or destruction of healthy tissue might be preparing way for the evolution of Cancer. The transformation of normal law abiding cells into lawless criminal cells is called Cancer. Once Cancer started its criminal career of mad growth and destruction, it does not pause. The sooner that dangerous criminal was discovered and identified the greater were their chances to live. Fear of Cancer was the greatest drawback against the early detection of Cancer. The three methods of treating Cancer as accepted by the Medical profession, were Surgery, Deep X-Rays and Radium. It was hopeful that many Cancers once labelled incurable were now yielding to the improved techniques and equipment of Surgery, Deep X-Rays and Radium."

Dr. Welikala warned the public to guard against quacks, most of whom work on the gullibility of people. Quack cures only resulted in postponing efficient and effective treatment and in wasting money. The lecture was illustrated by two coloured sound films entitled "Traitor within" and "The Early Diagnosis of Cancer".

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Mr. MOOSAJEE SPEAKS OF "CORONATION BRITAIN"

MR. and Mrs. S. H. Moosajee returned by the B.O.A.C. plane last week after a month's stay in the U.K. Interviewed by our representative, Mr. Moosajee stated that he had to abruptly terminate his visit which he intended to be longer owing to the tragic occurrence of the fire at his kapok store. Mr. Moosajee also stated that the Coronation was a unique and thrilling experience. One point he wants to lay particular stress on was the fine display by the Ceylon Contingent which appeared to impress the London crowds very much. The Prime Minister's speech was regarded as one of the very best delivered there, and Sir John Kotelawala gave a good account of himself, winning very considerable applause for an outstanding speech at the Commonwealth Luncheon. It made Mr. Moosajee very proud of Ceylon to see the Ceylon Contingent guarding the Buckingham Palace and this was regarded as a special honour. Our men, he said, attracted an unusual amount of attention. Ceylon has become extremely popular and received great publicity owing to its participation in the Coronation. The money spent on this account is well worth and should be considered a very good investment.

One of the most pleasant sights was to see Her Majesty the Queen moving quite freely and with great cordiality amongst the numerous guests at the Buckingham Palace Garden Party, which was a very picturesque event. Some people were not quite at ease in their sherwanis at this party, and the sherwanis were even worn with the sarong.

Coming to matters of business Mr. Moosajee said that he found Ceylon Fibre had absolutely no rival in the U. K. market. Ceylon Coconut Fibre was considered to be the cheapest for making fibre pads for bedding and upholstery, and U. K. is the largest consumer of Ceylon Fibre, Green Vegetal, which is always used as a threat against our product, not only costs much higher but due to some insect in this fibre the U. K. Government has prohibited its use unless it is imported after a steaming and colouring process, and there is also a 10% import duty on this fibre, whereas Ceylon Fibre is free of duty. Green Vegetal is also not suitable for making pads. Some time ago a Jamaican fibre was imported into the U.K. market, but large stocks are still lying unsold as this product is not as good as the Ceylon



quality and the price too is higher. The large consumers of Ceylon Fibre are wishing that prices in Ceylon will be stabilised as they dislike the violent fluctuations in prices which originate in Ceylon and have their unfavourable reactions in England.

Mr. Moosajee also added that Ceylon Kapok is now a potential source of supply to the U.K. and Continental markets and it is worth while for Ceylon to extend its cultivation of Kapok which promises to be a source of great revenue, and Kapok can easily be grown in the dry zone of Ceylon on a very extensive scale. Mr. Moosajee mentions that the news of the fire in his kapok stores sent up the price in London by two pence per lb.

Mr. Moosajee also stated that he spent a full and interesting day at Rothamstead Institute, where the very latest experiments in plant life are being carried out. Mr. Moosajee said that he was particularly interested in the experiment being successfully carried out to feed the fertiliser through foliage instead of the roots. In this connection he thinks Urea is going to be the future source of Nitrogen supply to the world. It contains 46% Nitrogen. At the present time the supply of Urea is limited and practically all the available stock is being bought up by the U.S.A.

There is also in Europe a demand for fertiliser in granular form which has the merit of eliminating dust and also capable of being preserved for a longer period. He said that his Firm is considering the project of importing a Granular Plant for Ceylon.

Mr. Moosajee also visited the Derby and Ascot Races and also the Royal Highland Show at Alloa in Scotland as the guest of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Olympic Sports Club Trinco

THE 6th Annual General Meeting of the Olympics Sports Club was held in June, 1953, at the St. Joseph's Tamil School. The following Office-bearers were elected:—

Patron: N. R. Rajawarothiam Esqr., M.P., Trincomalee; Vice-Patron: K. P. W. Fernando Esqr.; President: P. Ratnasingham Esqr. (re-elected for the 6th time); Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Logitharajah, Mutturajah and Karthigesu; Hony. Secretary: J. C. A. Albert Esqr. (re-elected for 5th time); Hony. Assistant Secretary-cum-Treasurer: P. Pathmanathan Esqr. (re-elected for the 5th time); Hony. Audit: R. de Kauwe Esqr.; The Executive Committee: Messrs. M. Joseph, B. Ignatious, R. Xavier, R. de Kauwe, L. Perumal and S. Emmanuel; Captain Soccer: T. Shanmugarajah Esqr. "A"

Division; Vice-Captain: S. Jainudeen Esqr., "A" Division; Captain Soccer: "B" Division, R. Xaviour; Vice-Captain: "B" Division, B. Ignatius; Captain Soccer: "C" Division, S. Emmanuel; Vice-Captain: "C" Division, Bernard Speck; Captain Volley Ball: S. Balasundaram; Vice-Captain Volley Ball: N. Perumal.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

V. C. Chairman for Seventh Time

At the first meeting of the newly-elected Village Committee of Alawwa presided over by the Asst. Commissioner of Local Government, Mr. U. B. Alawwa was elected Chairman. He has been Chairman of this V.C. for 20 years consecutively.

Rural Development in Thampalakamam North

THE Director of Rural Development, D. G. Dayaratne, Esqr., C.C.S., addressed the members of the Rural Development Societies and the Women Society at Thampalakamam North.

The newly-built R.D. Hall was declared open by the Director of Rural Development, D. G. Dayaratne, Esqr., C.C.S. He presided over the proceedings held at the Sri Saranda Vidiyalaya Girls' School which was built by the R.D.S. The annual report of the Society was read by the Secretary, Mr. S. Cumarasamy. The Society has built two schools, five wells and three latrines, and a Hall for the R.D.S. The activities were well planned and executed. The needs of the village were also stressed. Then the Secretary of the Women Society, Mrs. M. Ledchumipillai, read their Society's report. The Women Society was working very hard for the success of local option. Though it has failed once they were trying their very level best to remove it completely this time, and one of the activities of the Men Society was the feeding of the poor and the Kataram pilgrims.

Then the Director addressed the audience. He said in his speech that he was glad to see the men and the women working together for the upliftment of the village. The works undertaken and completed by the two Societies were really commendable. It is a pleasure to see a big school built, and managed by the Rural Development Society. Though the Government has not enough of money it will never overlook the real needs of the villages.

Then the girls of the Sarada Vidiyalaya contributed several items of which Radha Krishna dance by Miss Inderani and Miss Thuralamma was worthy of praise. The Presi-

dent of the Women's Society, Mrs. S. Thillamma, proposed a vote of thanks to one and all present.

R.D. SOCIETIES PRAISED

The Director of Rural Development, D. G. Dayaratne, Esqr., C.C.S., accompanied by the Assistant Government Agent, Anton R. McHeyzer, Esqr., S. R. D. Mr. K. Balasundram inspected the Rural Development Societies in Kaddukulam Pattu East. After inspecting the Goat Farming Society organised by the R.D. Society, Nilaveli, he declared open the Coir Centre building constructed by the Kumpurupiddy R.D. Society on Self-Help basis to the value of Rs. 1,400. The Director in his presidential address to the gathering at the Kumpurupiddy general meeting praised the Society for the good work done towards the upliftment of their village and requested them to continue the work on the interest of the village and the Government, he also appealed to them to co-operate with the Government and assist them in Food Production and thereby ease the financial situation of the Island. He also expressed the urgency of the Health Habit and the part that R.D. Societies should play in the Rural Sanitation Drive, such as the use of the boiled cooled water, well ventilated houses, compost pits and kitchen gardens.

He also attended an informal meeting of the Kaddukulam Pattu East, R.D. Societies (Group) at the Kuchcheveli Rest House and later declared open the Meeting Hall cum Reading Room constructed by the Pulmoddai Rural Development Society on a Self-Help basis to the value of Rs. 1,200. While discussing various problems with the members of the R.D. Societies he told them that there has been no severe cut in the vote allowed to the Department of Rural Development as the work done has been found very useful and essential. He appealed to them to make the best use of the financial assistance given them and also pay more attention to Public Utility Works such as Construction of Roads, Bridges, Wells, etc.

Trinco United Sports Club

THE 8th Annual General Meeting of the above Club was held on 21st June, 1953, at the St. Xavier's School with Mr. K. Sivapalan B.A. (Lond.) in the chair, and the following Office bearers were elected for

the ensuing year:—

Patron: Mr. S. Mathavarajah, Proctor, S.C., Trinco.

Vice-Patrons: Messrs. J. X. R. Anthonipillai, L.D.O., and S. H. Cullen.

President: K. Sivapalan Esqr., B.A. (Lond.) (re-elected).

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. V. Poo-palapillai, R. Chandrapalan, M. K. Sangaradas, S. M. A. Jamaldeen, V. Sivanantham, S. P. Mylvaganam, V. P. Rajaretnam, Proctor, S.C., T. Ganeshapillai, G. Ramchandren, M. Kumarakulasingam, A. H. Abdul Rahuman, V. K. S. Balasubramaniam, M. Rajagopalapillai and L. H. Nicholas.

Hon. Gen. Secretary: Mr. S. Nadarajah; **Hony. Asst. Gen. Sec.:** Mr. S. Rajanathan; **Hony. Treasurer:** Mr. N. Nallavelu; **Hony. Sports Sec.:** Mr. C. Thangarajah; **Ground Secretary:** Mr. C. Mahendren (re-elected); **Organising Secretary:** Mr. R. Subramaniam; **Auditors:** Messrs. M. K. Sellarajah and S. V. Rajaselvakumaran; **Football Capt. "A" Div.:** Mr. S. Rajalingam; **Vice-Capt.:** Mr. Vincent Joshua; **Football Capt. "B" Div.:** Mr. N. Xavier; **Vice-Capt.:** Mr. N. Singaravelu; **Volleyball Captain:** Mr. S. Kulasegaram; **Vice-Capt.:** Mr. S. Thuraijah; **Committee Members:** Messrs. P. Sathasivam, M. K. Sangaradas, G. Narayanasamy, S. Kuttythamby, S. P. Mylvaganam, M. D. Fernando and S. Sathasivam.



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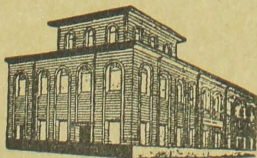
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National Effort to Curb Expenditure

By T. M. G. Samat

WOULD the financial year 1953-54 see the recovery of economic ground? To curb expenditure is a vital need.

In other words would Government's fight to avoid waste in re-current expenditure and measures to substantially reduce capital expenditure overcome the balance of payment difficulties and rising prices which result in pressure for wages during the next twelve months after September?

Government's fight will certainly lend strength to the country's economic welfare. But the question to be asked is whether any nation recovered economic ground by economy in Government expenditure and no restrain in spending by the people. Objective of all Government's efforts is to establish a national effort to restrain expenditure in Government matters as well as public activities for the war against inflation is both a matter for the Government and the public.

Let us take the balance of payment problem. The key to recovery here is to restrain in expenditure on consumer goods and capital expenditure. In this direction a most portent factor for restricting imports and reducing the demand for consumer goods is the hire-purchase system of trading. Reluctance to accommodate these trade facilities by banks and Insurance Companies would of course restrict hire-purchase activities, but if this measure is to make a real contribution towards bringing the balance of payment position under control it can only be achieved by a strong voluntary restraint on expenditure on goods in this line by the nation.

If less money is spent by the nation in building houses for sale

and aiding inflation and more money is spent in raising food and cutting the food bill this would be yet another way of achieving an appreciable curb on the expansion of the trade gap.

It follows that half the fight towards economic recovery is the nation's affair. The Government would of course be in the forefront but it is the nation as a whole which will play a vital part in avoiding inflationary trends, tying up wages, restraining consumption and capital investment where they should be restrained and paying up taxes in due time.

Wide interest is lacking in a nation campaign by all whether they are professional bodies or just citizens to produce enough to pay our way in the world. Whatever our political opinions the vital thing is Lanka's social, agricultural, industrial and economic welfare. Who can dispute that all these are as closely associated with the nation as they are with Government?

Inflationary pressure, personal consumption, exports and Government expenditure on resources are the problems which face the nation. It must be conceded that extension of economy from Government affairs to the private affairs of every citizen is not enough. Exports must be maintained and if possible increased and claims against resources should be reduced to a minimum.

The problems are difficult ones. The prospects are grim but they are certainly not more grim than what other nations have faced and overcome. The solutions cannot be all in Acts of Government passed by the legislatures but also in the willingness of every individual to curb inflation and increase productivity. The more the efforts are used to contain these objects the faster would Lanka's recovery of economic ground be secured.

THE SINGER'S WIFE

By Ayesha Weerakoon

IN a deep valley below the peak stood an ancient house where lived Amber, a petite woman in her mid-thirties, modest, timid, her broad face partly covered with the flowing locks of soft fair hair. She was a wellknown soprano singer like her husband Paul Brandon a professional singer who predeceased her. She had abandoned singing after the death of her husband. The neighbours pitied her and often comforted her in her bereavement. She shuddered when she heard music as it reminded her of her husband and his death bringing memories sad and painful.

It was a peaceful morning and happened to be a memorial day when Paul Brandon's recorded music was on exhibition at the "Pavilion Music Hall". An Indian who had come to live in the same valley and his wife were friendly towards Amber. They invited her to accompany them to visit the Exhibition and listen to her husband's music. They could not have made a more bitter request. She was shocked but she accepted the invitation without in the least betraying her inner feeling.

At the Exhibition the audience was treated to a repertoire of excellent music from various artistes. The Indian was watching Amber from a distance. When the announcement that special record of Paul Brandon would be next heard,

a piece dedicated to his wife which was entitled "For Ever Amber" poor Amber turned blushed and turned pale and as the record concluded she fell down in a faint. Many in the audience rushed to her, among them the Indian's wife who helped Amber to a waiting car. Everybody there thought that Amber had fainted on hearing that particular piece. But there was one the Indian who knew otherwise. He had been a frequent visitor to Amber's house where a sacred altar was a familiar sight. He also learnt that Paul Brandon's silhouetted figure appears at the altar and that the ghost appears only over the altar. That night the Indian who was a detective communicated with the Police and with their help removed the altar and examined the slab that lay under. On the slab were faint finger-prints which later proved to be those of Amber who had touched the cement slab before it dried. As the slab was removed and they dug into the soil a rusty old badge was discovered. It was a badge of merit presented to Paul Brandon from the "Pavilion Music Hall" and down below were the remains of the man who had been poisoned four years ago. The Indian revealed himself. He was no Indian but an African detective in disguise who had travelled all the way from Africa to vindicate the name of Paul Brandon and to prove that he had not died in Africa as rumoured by his wife. Amber had time only to gather recollections of the past years. Paul was loved and admired by the chorus-girls at the Pavilion Music Hall. The Coroner announced the verdict "death due to arsenic poisoning". It was too late for Amber to realize that jealousy carries only the germ of destruction.

Korean Truce: Radha-Krishnan Criticises Rhee

VICE-President Dr. Radhakrishnan criticised the recent actions of the South Korean President, Dr. Syngman Rhee, in a speech at the National Convention of the United World Federalists in Chicago on June 20

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that to accomplish peace, individual nations must defer to judgment of the United Nations. "But Dr. Rhee in his recent actions put the interests of his own higher than the United Nations."

"To prevent the third World War, principles of political freedom, economic progress and racial equality must be affirmed", added Dr. Radhakrishnan.

"The U.N. is already available as an organisation that has been launched for the purpose of inaugurating a new world. It is, however, not representative. Problems are not discussed there fairly and we have converted it into an international forum for abuse. That is what the international organisation has reduced itself to."

"If that organisation transforms itself into a real world authority with executive, legislative, judicial and police character, it is only then it will be possible for us to mitigate the evils of which we are so completely afraid today."

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS

Commenting on Dr. Syngman Rhee's action in releasing the North Korean prisoners of war, the *Hindustan Times* says: "From being a minor nuisance, Syngman Rhee has become a formidable threat not merely to the future of the truce negotiations but to the future of peace itself in Korea and the Far East."

The *Delhi Express* observed: "Syngman Rhee should be removed at once to a place far from the scene of mischief if he still remains ob-

durate and the U.N. must preserve Korea for the people of Korea."

The *Hindu* of Madras, commenting on the same subject on June 19, said:

"President Syngman Rhee's action in releasing 25,000 North Korean prisoners of war and arranging for their asylum and protection, is deliberate sabotage of the armistice agreement in Korea....."

It is an act of defiance of the U.N. and particularly of the United States on whom the South Korean Government is so largely dependent. It is bound to intensify the suspicion on the Chinese side that real peace in Korea was never intended or at any rate, the influences that are for a continuance of the war are still powerful....."

"The task of dealing with defiant South Koreans is going to be doubly unpleasant for the American army command, but unless drastic steps are taken and Syngman Rhee and his clique are removed from power or effectively kept under control, chances of a Korean truce and with it, a Far Eastern settlement, will recede."

"ASIA, A TRIBUTE"

"The emergence of India as a world power under the impressive leadership of Nehru is a rosy light in the East", said the *Daily Mirror* of London in an editorial captioned "Asia, A Tribute" on June 16.

The editorial said: "His forecast that Red China would fight if the United Nations invaded North Korea went unheeded by 'experts'. But he was right. He was right again when India produced the only acceptable plan for ending the Korean stalemate.

"Today, he figures as a statesman who, more than any other, has shown a shrewd understanding of New Asia. And India looms as the only power trusted by both the sides in Korea.

"India remains in the Commonwealth as a world force in her own right. Within the Commonwealth, as with the United Nations, she speaks authoritatively for the New Asia. Let us remember that significant fact and be proud of our associations with her."

Mr. Herbert Morrison in a special article published in the *Daily Sketch* said that India was "destined to play a valuable part in Far Eastern affairs". He attributed to Prime Minister Nehru the "sympathetic understanding" of Asian world. In Mr. Morrison's view India's plan for bringing about the Korean armistice was a "most useful contribution."

Mr. Morrison concluded that India would be rendering a great service to humanity by becoming an interpreter of Asia to the West.

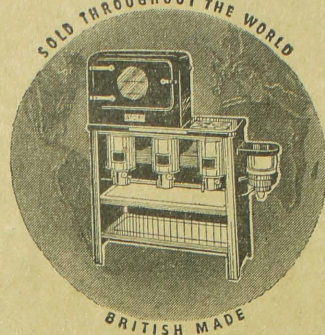
Law and Justice

(Continued from page 5)

connection we are obliged to mention the fact that judges salaries must be increased. It is very rarely we find an eminent lawyer who sacrifices his earnings for this social distinction. In the interest of justice it is not fair to have this matter left entirely to the good sense of the talented men at the Bar. Handsome salaries should be offered not only to attract the best men but also to enable them to maintain the highest standard of life, possibly could, in order to free them from embarrassments, so that they can perform their sacred duties magnificently. We will be failing in our duty if we would not pass a word of appreciation of the high honour and dignity which have been always maintained by our judges whom we had the good fortune to have.

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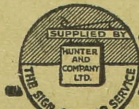
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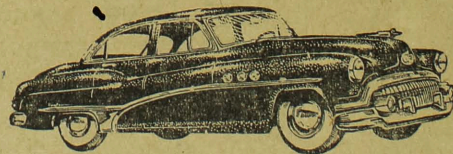
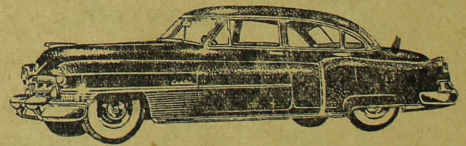
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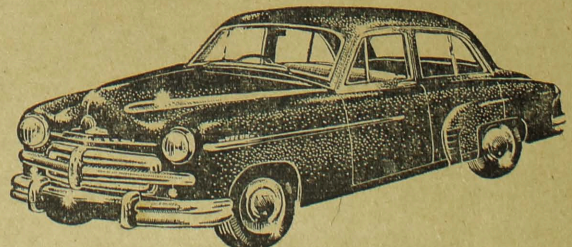
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