

# U.N.P.



## Measures to Prevent and Control Soil Erosion Soil Conservation Means Increase of National Wealth

**C**ERTAIN regulations made under the Soil Conservation Act of 1951, which were passed after considerable discussion in Parliament, were described by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture as "a charter of freedom to the agriculturists of this country".

The Act was passed in 1951 when the present Prime Minister was Minister of Agriculture and Lands. It had been repeatedly brought to his notice and to that of the authorities, that great harm was being caused to the national wealth of this country by agriculturists and others in charge of lands who failed to take steps to conserve the soil. The matter was carefully examined and the problem came into prominence when a big landslide occurred in the Kotmale area. As a result of an immediate inquiry an international expert, Dr. Gorrie, was called on to report. In view of the seriousness of the situation it was decided that the Kotmale area should be declared an "erodable area" and the regulations under reference were framed in order that effective steps might be taken for preserving, fertilising and revitalising the lands there, which will be a work of national importance.

### PREVENTIVE MEASURES

For the prevention and control of soil erosion, the Regulations stress that no owner of land cultivated in tea, shall for the purposes of weeding (1) use or permit the use of any mattock or mamoty or any karandi or etti with a working edge exceeding two inches and an overall of 18 inches. (2) Where any land cultivated in tea is likely to suffer by stream-bank erosion or by earth-slip caused by soil erosion, the owner or occupier of such land shall not plant the portion of land cultivated in tea, except with cardamoms, bamboos or any seeds or saplings useful solely or mainly for producing timber, fuel or firewood, or if the land cultivated in tea exceeds three hundred acres shall not cultivate that portion of

land except by afforestation to an extent not exceeding one-tenth of the land cultivated in tea.

### DRAINS AND SPILL DAMS

The Regulations also require that in case where land is not already provided with lateral drains, lock and spill dams should be provided. In case where artificial main drains, otherwise known as nettikanus, such drains should be fully paved throughout their length or be fitted with adequate stone spillways. In case where natural drains on the land are scouring extensively stone check dams should be provided along such drains, to prevent deepening by flood water. For purposes of preventing and controlling soil erosion or the conservation of soil resources the following measures too are required:—prevention of damage by fire by the cutting and maintenance of fire belts, prevention of grazing by means of fences, planting forest trees, bamboo or other approved vegetation, and suitable measures for erection of check dams and contour-watting. Natural channels shall be provided with adequately fitted dry stone check dams and flank retaining walls. Contour watting is defined as the construction of a hedge consisting of plants specified for the purpose, at intervals of not more than six feet across a slope entrenched with twisted grass ropes. Where land is degraded forest or patna land unfit for tea cultivation, which has been cleared for food production, but has not been so used, is subject to soil erosion, the owner of the land shall cause the land to be subject to the same preventive measures as required on cultivated lands.

### PERFECTLY NEW JOB IN CEYLON

Commenting on the regulations, Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon, Appointed Member, supported the measures suggested and expressed the hope that this would be worked in a spirit

of co-operation. By that he meant that the regulations would not be interpreted purely academically by the officers in charge of the various parts of the erodable areas but by co-operating with the various associations and the representatives of small-holders and others who live in that area. He desired an assurance that these Regulations would be treated as sort of experiment on a new job, because it was a perfectly new job in Ceylon—this soil erosion job and soil conservation—and that in the light of experience the Regulations would be corrected if necessary. For example the use of any mattock or mamoty over a certain length would not be allowed or the stipulation of check dams and check terraces. There are various weeds like cootch grass, iluk grass impossible to eradicate without fairly large implements, besides there were some places where no stone was available to have dams and drains.

The Parliamentary Secretary assured the House that the provisions of the Act would be worked in co-operation with planters and others interested in the agricultural wealth of the country, to the maximum possible extent. Every endeavour would be made to obtain the benefit of the valuable experience available from various associations and experienced planters like the members for Kotagala (Mr. Unamboowe) and the Appointed Member (Mr. Singleton-Salmon).

As regards the question of trained personnel provision has been made on the estimates for the training of 18 soil conservation officers with a view to utilizing their services in the working of the Act. These officers will be given further training under the immediate supervision of the Soil Conservation Officer, Dr. Wickremasinghe. In addition the technical knowledge of the Director of Agriculture will also be available to these officers.

## Police Stations in Un-policed Areas

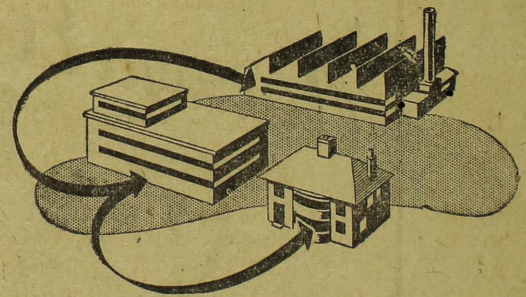
**T**HE Prime Minister replying to a question by the Member for Chilaw asking that immediate steps be taken to open Police Stations in all parts of the present "unpoliced areas" for the more effective control of crime, said that it was quite impracticable to take immediate steps to find suitable sites and buildings and to train the personnel to open the 43 Police Stations that would be necessary to cover the unpoliced areas which are now being administered by the Divisional Revenue Officers. For many years he said it has been the settled policy to open five new Police Stations annually. It has been found difficult in the present financial situation, to continue this policy fully in the immediate future. He believed that Members of the Opposition also have asked for more Police stations.

## Sir John Re-elected President S.S.C.

**A**T the annual general meeting of the Sinhalese Sports Club held last Saturday evening, Sir John Kotelawala was re-elected President.

Sir John in the course of his address referred to the progress made in the collection of funds for the building of a Club pavilion on the new grounds. The foundations of the building had already been laid. A proposal to construct a swimming pool on modern lines was discussed and was welcomed by the members.

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# THE RED NETWORK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

## THE CONSTANT CONFLICT WITH COMMUNISM

(Concluded)

By John Baker White

WHILE Communism is at war with the democratic world it is also at war with itself. This internal conflict is continuous though not always apparent to those outside the Red hierarchy, but the world is reminded from time to time of its existence by the sudden removal from office of Communist leaders, by mass trials, executions and abject confessions. There is now a more or less standard charge made against all who are brought to trial—that of espionage and sabotage “on behalf of Anglo-U.S. imperialism”. The convenience of this omnibus charge is that it has the maximum propaganda value and automatically carries the death sentence with it.

The internal conflict of Communism, always bloody and ruthless, arises partly from differences over the true interpretation and application of Marxist-Leninist doctrine. But only partly. The line to be followed in Soviet foreign policy, and so in what has come to be known as the Cold War is a potent cause of dispute. Nationalist tendencies in the satellite states—a conflict between Kremlin-dictated Communism and patriotic sentiment—is another

source of trouble. Add to this personal dislikes and jealousies, and the lust for personal power, factors common to all political systems and parties, and the existence of the internal conflict can be understood.

Leon Trotsky fell, and his name became the label for one of the worst forms of deviationism because, among other things, he wanted to lead his newly created Red Army in a triumphant march across Europe. This idea frightened his fellow-members of the Politburo to death, and Trotsky went. In more recent years Andrei Zhdanov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and founder of the Cominform, seemed to advocate in 1947 a more aggressive policy in Europe. Vosnessensky, then a member of the Politburo, supported him. Zhdanov died suddenly and mysteriously; Vosnessensky, without explanation, was deprived of all his duties. Several of those who were executed in Prague in December, 1952, were Zhdanovites.

Zhdanov was a great admirer of Tito and the aggressive Yugoslav Communist Party. Andre Marty in France was one of those who agreed with Zhdanov's view that the French

Communist Party had not been sufficiently revolutionary. Stalin and Tito quarrelled, among other things, on the question of Balkan Federation, with the consequent expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Cominform, and now Marty has been cast into outer darkness. As far as can be ascertained, Gomulka in Poland was arrested for showing nationalistic tendencies. Kostov in Bulgaria, Koci Xoxe in Albania and Rajk in Hungary, all of whom had preached Communist nationalism when it was held to be a sound Party line, were even more unfortunate. They were executed.

These men, quite apart from having held high Communist office, had had important careers as revolutionary leaders. During the war, Slansky, one of the aristocracy of Communism and a graduate of the Lenin school, had enjoyed the complete confidence of the Soviet political and military leaders. Clementis had been one of the architects of the coup d'etat. Geminder, of Austrian birth, had been a high and trusted official of the Comintern and held an important post in Moscow in the war years in the Soviet political warfare machine. Reicin, completely in accord with the Soviet

Army General Staff in Moscow, had been entrusted by them with the re-organization of the Czech military intelligence, while London had been one of the chief Comintern agents in Western Europe. These were the men who treated the Prague Court to abject, grovelling confessions of treachery to the cause they had served so well, who when sentenced refused to appeal, and demanded that their punishment should be carried out immediately. It is true, of course, that the Communist security police can produce almost any result they wish from any man after a few weeks of “examination.”

In studying the records of the men who were tried in Prague, it is significant that almost all of them had been *persona grata* with Moscow, and that eleven of the fourteen were Jews. But *persona grata* with whom? Certainly with Zhdanov, dead; and with Vosnessensky, in dispute if not dead. Probably with Beria, engaged with Malenkov in a continuous struggle for the Stalin line of succession. The October Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and the transformation of the Politburo into the Praesidium certainly strengthened the position of Malenkov and weakened that of Beria. The pattern of a new anti-Jewish campaign to be extended throughout the Western satellites and to Eastern Germany, is quite clear. The pattern of the new phase of the internal conflict in Russia is not so clear, except that the Prague trial may well prove to be the mirror of coming events, the pilot model for similar trials in the other satellites and probably within the Soviet Union itself.

In the long run the internal conflict of Communism is to the advantage of democracy, and supports Karl Marx's theory that every political system contains the seeds of its own destruction. At the same time it illustrates the ruthlessness and cynical brutality of those who direct Communism. It exposes the real nature of Communism and of the methods it is prepared to use.

### CONCLUSION

These facts, read in conjunction with the known theory and practice of Soviet Communism and the policy of the Soviet Government, enable us to summarise the purpose which the pro-Soviet network in the United Kingdom is designed to serve. They are:—

1. Acceptance by the British people of the Soviet point of view in foreign policy.
2. Opposition by the British people to the defence and economic measures of their government, and to British co-operation with the United States.
3. Stimulation of doubts and misgivings about the desirability and advantages of parliamentary democracy.
4. Stimulation of mistrust of the accepted leaders in Parliament, the trade unions, the Church, and the world of the press, literature, and education.
5. The stimulation of interest in the Communist alternative, and the propagation of a false picture of that alternative as alleged to be found in the Soviet Union.
6. The recruitment of new candidates for membership of the Communist Party, committed, if suitable, to the service of the Soviet Union.
7. The infiltration of reliable members into key positions for carrying out the above aims, culminating in any duties of espionage or subversion required of them, designed in the last resort to achieve the overthrow of the State.

The very limited success so far achieved by the pro-Soviet network in the United Kingdom should not mislead anyone into believing it is unimportant. It has to be assessed not for what it is but for what it is designed to become, and for what it could become. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

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# THE GOVERNMENT VINDICATED

By Stanley Morrison

NOW that the greatest authority on economics on the side of the Opposition namely, Dr. N. M. Perera, has spoken on the Budget, the most authoritative criticisms of the Government's measures for meeting the financial crisis have been uttered, and what do they amount to? Frankly, they amount to a circumlocutory admission that the Government could not have done any better than it has done in the circumstances. He even went so far as generously to compliment the Finance Minister on his Budget in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, and I feel flattered to think that I myself in my last article described the Budget as a clever one.

While condemning the removal of the food subsidies, Dr. Perera could provide no practicable alternatives to its removal. In fact, his whole speech was a brilliant rearguard action, replete with skirmishes designed to help him to break off the engagement. Considering the size of the Budget deficit if the food subsidies had not been removed, the learned doctor could only make one suggestion for meeting such a huge financial hiatus and that was that the Government should freeze all foreign dividends to prevent them leaving the country. He estimated that such a step (although it would not help to balance the budget) would prevent the draining away from this country at the present time of a sum which he estimates at about Rs. 161 millions. But such a measure would be more disastrous than useful, since it would lead, sooner or later, to the flight of all foreign capital from Ceylon and would once and for all frighten away any foreign capital which seeks to set up new enterprises here. No doubt, Dr. Perera made this fantastic suggestion with his tongue in his cheek and it was his last desperate device for trying to outwit the Government on the food subsidy issue. Certainly, the Opposition must have come to a desperate pass if it can only think of so spurious a method of meeting our financial difficulties—a method which will increase unemployment and prohibit the influx into this country of much-needed foreign capital to assist in finding employment for the rapidly increasing population of Ceylon. Or is it that the learned doctor believes that this wealthy little country can do without foreign capital and the skill of foreign entrepreneurs and skilled technicians? If he really believes this, then it is clear that his approach to economic problems is a doctrinaire one and not scientific. If his economic notions are so doctrinaire, then it is his duty to cease to be a capitalist. If he is not willing to do this, he is a split personality—a very dangerous thing for a politician to whose views even the Government has been accustomed in the past to listen with respect.

At any rate, now that the chief economic authority of the Opposition has spoken, it is obvious that the Opposition has a poor case. It now remains to see what the brilliant and erratic Mr. Suntheralingam has to say. He at least is a sincere and an honest man and it is hoped that he will not succumb to the temptation to make a few debating points, but will give some really practical suggestions for resolving the financial crisis in lieu of

the abolition of the food subsidies. Since no one can anticipate what this mercurial and mathematical gentleman will say, the Government will, no doubt, have to reconcile itself to the fact that no better arguments against the removal of the food subsidies could be advanced than have been put forward by the economist of the Opposition.

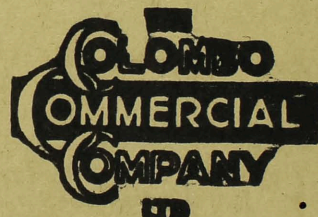
As for the Government's action in removing the food subsidies, there is no doubt that some sections of the poorer classes will feel the pinch very severely. But the remedy is in the hands of the Food Production authorities. Stop this country's dependence on rice imports by encouraging in every way the cultivation of substitute foods like manioc, sweet yams, kurukkan, green gram, gingelly, maize, etc. While every attempt is made to increase the yield of paddy per acre from its present meagre 20 bushels to a much higher rate. But the increase of the paddy yield is long-term process compared with the cultivation of subsidiary food crops I have mentioned. Why is it that the supply of manioc, sweet yams, green gram etc., is practically non-existent in the co-operatives of the cities and towns of this country? Must the people of Ceylon be perpetual slaves to imported rice? Now that the food subsidies are gone, the Government has a splendid opportunity for seeing that the people accustom themselves to other foods which could be freely grown in this country. Besides, such a change in the food habits of the people would effect a colossal saving in the money which is now drained away to buy rice abroad. In that sense it is the patriotic duty of every Ceylonese to accustom his family and himself to eating at least one meal a day of other foods than rice. If the people will accustom themselves to such a regimen, they would be releasing a vast sum for the development of the country's resources. Is it too much to expect from a people who claim to take such a pride in their new-found freedom? If it is too much, then it is obvious that they do not deserve the freedom they now enjoy. Independence means the willingness to endure hardships for the good of the whole community. It means a willingness to rise above selfish interests. It means a willingness to endure all sorts of austerities in order that the country might be free from dependence on foreign sources for food. It means a willingness to eat any home-grown foods, since this will mean more employment for Ceylonese and the pride of self-sufficiency.



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# u.n.p.

Friday, August 7, 1953

### G.C.S.U.

The resignation of the G.C.S.U. Committee is the best thing that ever happened to the average Government clerk. It is no secret that many clerks found themselves dragooned into toeing the line of these pundits. Things were done in their name, things were written in their name and they were helpless most of the time. Those who talked loudest about the rights of clerks and pretended to be above their fellows in intellectual level and kultur were those who did the least work. We know of men who were very prominent as leading theoreticians but were also caught out bringing the clerical service into disrepute in various ways. We know that these kultur boys did not really represent the rank and file of the honest - to - goodness clerical servants and that they had really foisted themselves on their fellow clerks by intellectual intimidation. There was a time when any attempt to reason was promptly snuffed out with the scornful phrase, "pandankaraya".

If a clerk tried loyally to do his work he was a "pandankaraya". If he wore anything but a red tie, he was a "pandankaraya". But if he looked up with his mouth wide open at Dr. Colvin using a lot of unnecessarily long words to say something very simple, then he was a "progressive" "intellectual"! And the less they understood the platform gibberish of that discredited Marxist theory faker, the more "intellectual" the G.C.S.U. leaders in Colombo became!

And now they have been found out. The Vaikunthavans have had their joy rides to Peking and Moscow and a gay time with the delights of Marxist comradeship, but the healthy, balanced backbone of the public administration is obviously unwilling to let any more obscure Reds climb to power on their backs.

### THAT MAN AGAIN

Mr. Bandaranaike never seems to tire of being an exhibitionist. Now he offers his two eyes to the nation. During the elections he offered two heads. And, as now, he had the effrontery to compare himself with Sri Sanghabo, that great saintly king who was a Bodhisatva practising the precepts of dhana and sacrifice. Here is a man who is eating his heart out because he is not Prime Minister of Ceylon; here is a man whose vanity is deeply wounded because he is not honoured at least next to the Prime Minister, and he ties himself up with Siri Sanghabo! Not only that: he carries an old piece of a tear gas bomb and tries to show himself up as a hero who had tear gas flung at him. The tear gas was three hundred yards away when this fire-eater addressed his meeting. He was nowhere near the gas! And when the hooligans broke loose he had the presence of mind to hurry away from the scene. This is the same Mr. Bandaranaike, who was hard to find when the famous B.T.S. meeting stormed round him. People still wonder which exit he chose on that never-to-be-forgotten retreat. If he goes on like this we know where he will end and it certainly will not be at Temple Trees.

At any rate he would be well advised to keep his head and eyes to himself and in full use if he is to avoid the fate of all political adventurers.

## The Rule of the Mob

THE behaviour of the crowd at the Opposition protest meeting gives a fair picture of the conditions that would obtain in Mr. Bandaranaike's people's Government. Is Mr. Bandaranaike going to act as referee between the rival Marxist mobs as ably as he did on Galle Face that day? Besides how is Mr. Bandaranaike going to form a Government of the Opposition when strong elements in it are bitterly opposed to him. For instance Robert Gunawardene of the N.L.S.S.P. maintained that his party may have to fight the S.L.F.P. regarding the very issues on which the Opposition wants the Government to resign. This pledge of the Oppo-

sition Leader thus seems as impractical and unrealistic as his fantastic promise to switch over to the Swabhasa in 24 minutes. It also indicates as one political observer has so correctly maintained that Mr. Bandaranaike probably wishes to form a Government on the Mao line when he speaks of a people's Government. So this doughty champion of Democracy and Religion has shed his mask at last. The secret alliance with the Communists has now been altered to open profession of willingness to form a Government on the Communist model.

Even if Mr. Bandaranaike does form a Government—and this is happily a dim hope—it appears that the Rule of the Mob will be substituted for the Rule of Law.

(Continued on page 5)

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# SIR JOHN'S APPEAL TO SAVE DEMOCRACY

IN winding up the debate on a question raised on an adjournment motion in Parliament on the 29th July, with reference to the incident at Galle Face green on the day the Appropriation Bill was introduced by the Minister of Finance, the Leader of the House, Sir John Kotelawala made an appeal to save democracy, adding that "if democracy is lost and thuggery is allowed to prevail, it is not we who will suffer but generations to come."

He said:

If we are to save democracy, if we are to continue to have democracy in this country, we, the citizens of this country, too, have a part to play. Greater than the responsibility of the police and the Armed Services, is the responsibility of every one of us to help safeguard our own properties and to preserve our self-respect and not "funk" the thugs.

In England, democracy has survived because there the Englishman's home is his castle. He himself will sacrifice his very life in defence of his home. In our country, sometimes we find people running out of the backdoor, after sending for the police from the front door, when someone comes to attack them.

Snoop-owners are being intimidated today into closing their shops. It is said that a country gets the Government it deserves. If the people of this country have not the spirit to defend themselves, democracy will not be worth that much—(Snaps his fingers).

We must discharge our responsibility, and we must take the torch of democracy to every one in the villages, to every household, and tell the people that every citizen has a responsibility to see that he is not bullied or intimidated. No citizen

should be frightened of death in his attempt to save democracy — "And how can man die better than facing fearful odds—". The bigger the crowd, the more the glorious the death if you die in facing up to that crowd.

The bigger the thug, the bigger the coward! I have known these Opposition Members for the last 25 years. Those who support the thugs are bigger cowards than those who lead the thugs. An hon. Member of the Opposition on one occasion jumped a 12-foot wall running away! That was a record jump indeed!

We do not ask for the help from the police or the army on every possible occasion. If any hon. Member is intimidated into voting against the Appropriation Bill, I would say to him, "For God's sake give up politics." He must express his own view. He must show that he cannot be intimidated. We have not come here for a life job. Politics is not the be-all and end-all of existence. We have been given a task. For four years more we must govern this country. If we do not govern it correctly, it is not we and those who are with us, who will suffer. It is people of the future who will suffer. If democracy is lost and thuggery is allowed to prevail, it is not we who will suffer but generations of come.

## DISCONTINUANCE OF WORKERS

IN reply to a question by a Member of the Opposition in Parliament about the discontinuance of workers by European firms in the rubber export trade consequent on the Government's decision to Ceylonize the export trade in rubber and the desirability of adequate gratuity for their services, the Minister of Labour replied that there had been retrenchment. The payment of a gratuity he said, was a matter within the discretion of the employer. Some employers, however, have been known to have paid gratuities to workers retrenched by them. Retrenched workers were registered at the Central Employment Exchange and they are sent for consideration for employment when orders for workers are placed by Ceylonese shippers, who are required to recruit additional labour and staff by them through the Employment Exchange. Every effort was made, he added, to find employment for these workers.

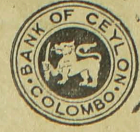
## The Rule of the Mob

(Continued from page 4)

The incidents of July 23rd while illustrating the utter chaos that would prevail if the Opposition gained power also indicates the thoroughly democratic nature of the U.N.P. Government. In spite of the callous behaviour of the hooligans who participated in the meeting no arbitrary arrests of the conveners was made—in fact they were not even questioned. The Opposition was permitted to hold the meeting when and where trouble should have been anticipated because the Government did not desire to interfere with their democratic rights even under such circumstances.

The precautionary action taken by the Government to prevent the repetition of the rowdiness displayed at this meeting is to be commended. The peace-loving people of Ceylon must be heartened by the Prime Minister's assurance that they will be protected from hooligans in future. At the same time they should also help by tightening their belts and working harder than ever before in this period of austerity. Then the attempts of a few rowdy stooges of the subversive elements in the Opposition to create unrest and chaos will be utterly frustrated.

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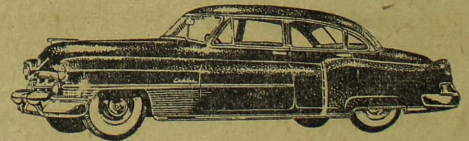


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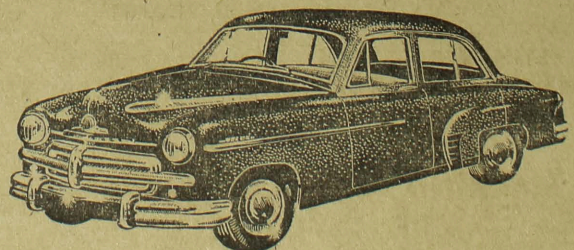
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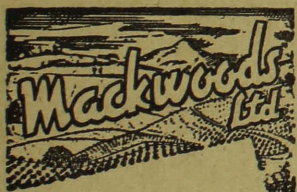
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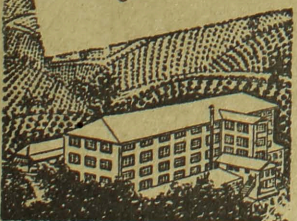
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## Cosmopolitan Sports Club Floodlit Badminton

COSMOPOLITAN Sports Club, Wellawatte, will be staging their third Annual Open Floodlit Badminton Championships from Sunday, 16th August to Sunday, 30th August, 1953. This Championship has become an added social event to the August activities, since it was first inaugurated in 1951. Last year's entries resulted in play going on till very late in the night, as the Championship was scheduled for only eight days. From last year's experience the organisers have decided to conduct the Championships for two weeks in order to avoid a recurrence of this nature.

This decision no doubt will entail extra expenditure and more work on the part of the organisers, but encouraged by the very gratifying response received both from the competitors and the sporting public last year, the club is endeavouring to cater to the requirements of the participants, although the staging of this Championship does not bring any monetary profit to the Club.

The majority of Ceylon's top class players should make their appearance in the Championship. Ceylon's Triple National Crown winner P. Sivalingam should be seen in action for the first time at this Championship. A second battle ought to be witnessed between him and the Women's title holder Miss Nanda Nagasinghe of Dehiwela for the coveted title of the Triple Crown. To Miss Nagasinghe this honour will be of special significance, for should she play at her best, she has every chance of annexing the Triple Crown for the third year in succession at this Championship. Sivalingam will have a problem in filling the gap created by the departure of his mixed doubles partner Miss Rosemary Cooray to

India, further he will have to be hundred per cent confident about his play to stave off the strong challenge from the following players, if they enter—A. R. L. Wijesekera, Sam Schoorman, C. R. Schoorman, K. Rajalingam, R. Jansz, R. Sunderalingam and C. Rajaratnam.

**Open Events:** The following events will be competed for (1) Men's Singles; (2) Men's Doubles (3) Mixed Doubles; (4) Women's Singles (5) Women's Doubles; (6) Veterans' Singles; (7) Junior Singles; (8) Junior Doubles.

**Novices Events:** (9) Men's Singles; (10) Men's Doubles; (11) Women's Singles; (12) Women's Doubles; (13) Mixed Doubles. A minimum of eight entries is required for the staging of an event.

The following conditions will have to be fulfilled to participate in these events:—

**Veterans' Singles:** Competitors will have to be over 35 years of age on 31st July 1953 and those who have not played in the Inter-Club Tournament ("A" and "B" Divisions) during the last two years, and not reached the Quarter Finals in any recognised Open Badminton Tournament will only be eligible to participate.

**Junior Events:** Junior Events is open to players who will be under 17 years of age on 31st July 1953.

**Novices Events:** Novices Events is open to those players who are not participating in the A and B Divisions of this year's Inter-Club Tournament, and have not reached the Quarter Finals in last year's Novices Events, besides the Quarter Finals in any recognised Open Badminton Tournaments including the Junior Events.

**Entries for the Championships close on Monday, 10th August, 1953** with the Honorary Secretary of the Club, Mr. Basil P. de Silva, Fernando Road, Wellawatte.

## Swabhasa in 24 Minutes

Dr. M. P. Drahman President of the All-Ceylon Malaya Congress writes:—

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike in his address to the British Council on the "Language Problem" paid a tribute to the Dutch policy of using the language of the people for all administrative purposes in the former East Indies, presently Indonesia. He does not tell us whether they adopted the same policy in Ceylon during their period of occupation of this island for 140 years, which they obviously did not; but blames the British for not doing so. Nor has he stopped to inquire for this change of heart in the case of Ceylon and Indonesia.

Mr. Bandaranaike is not aware that the language adopted by the Dutch, which was Malay, Bahasa Indonesia or language of Indonesia to-day, is one of the many languages spoken by the peoples of the East Indies. Just as English was used for

all administrative purposes in the British Empire, Malay, which had obtained extensive currency in that vast continent of islands between Asia and Australia, had to be similarly used, no matter which European power came to rule over them. The simple reason was that Malay was the lingua franca of the East Indies where there are a multiplicity of small races with their own languages. But, the common language of intercourse between the races among themselves and between these and the foreigners was Malay. It is, what French is in Western Europe, Italian in Eastern, Arabic in Western Asia and Hindi in Hindustan. All small races in the East Indies, who hold intercourses of business with strangers must understand it, and all strangers must acquire it. This is now the case, and seems for ages to have been so. The Dutch, nolens volens, had to follow it. They, certainly, did not make it the official language of their administration in the same sense it is to-day in the Indonesian Republic. It was only the second language in the erstwhile Dutch colonial empire.

## Indian and Pakistan Residents in Ceylon

THE number of temporary residence permits to Indians and Pakistanis issued by the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs was as follows:

1950	1951	1952
36,795	26,644	22,283

The number of applications received for permanent residence permits in each of the years are as follows:

1950	1951	1952
290	178	97

Permits have been granted to 213 applicants. The number of applications rejected is 196, while the number under consideration is 156.

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# Revolution or Evolution?

Asks Eardley Gunasekera

THE unsatisfactory nature of the present social order has been a topic of frequent discussion. A social order is created because man is a complex human unit and it warrants the right regulation of the relations between different classes of men in the domestic, economic and political life. Three levels of activity are therefore set up giving rise to practical questions regarding these relationships in a social order. These problems arise because the growth and development of human relations and the progress of society continuously create difficulties. It is important therefore that ill-will between these different classes of individuals is removed. The most striking social problem of the present day is the economic problem which in fact amounts to the distribution of wealth among men. It intimately ends up in class warfare and hatred because the rapid expansion of industry and new economic methods necessitate the division of humanity into two classes having opposition in thought and interests.

The expansion of industry, introduction of new economic methods and the progress of society in general have all been the result of slow accretion. It is this slowness of growth that has rendered to the present social order the nature of making it indestructible by drastic overnight solutions. The division of all humanity into two camps is possible by the numerical smallness of one privileged class which partook in the advantages that accrued from modern invention and the other comprising of vast multitudes of workers who were subjugated by the chains of poverty and squalor. The workers realise and are conscious of the very pitiable position they are placed in, in spite of the valuable services they render

to society and its welfare. This the Marxists exploit, for under the resplendent garb of democracy—the very peculiar creed they advocate, they seek to mislead the starving masses by the guile and craft peculiar to Marxism alone.

A number of schemes have been propounded with the idea of offering a remedy for the social and labour problems. They have all failed in the attempt because they are extremist and radical. Economic liberalism for instance permits complete liberty for all in the economic field.

To the unwary observer this might seem quite sensible but the flaw is that these two classes would never be able to arrive at some reasonable solution if they are allowed to take the normal course. This is attributed to the fact that they live in such tension which inevitably results in the oppression of the weak by the strong. We on the other hand cannot acquiesce in communism as a panacea to our social evils. It permits the complete abolition of private property and would even resort to bloodshed and violence to achieve this end.

The more intense the desire to bring about revolution the more hostile will society turn. It is a natural tendency for mankind to recoil from all that involves difficulty, ruthlessness and irrationalism. The only prescription that will have effect on our present unhealthy social order is that which believes devotedly in the tried and tested method of evolution. Human nature is not something malleable and ductile but is flesh and blood endowed with consciousness that responds only to persuasion and evolution which takes time. We cannot resort to mechanical means of violence where human nature is concerned. Human nature responds only to reason and therefore could only be influenced by reasonable methods. With the passage of time could it be hoped to mould and bend gradually the social order?

## Indians and Ceylon Citizenship

THE latest census of population has disclosed the fact that there are about nine and a half lakhs of Indians or people of India and Pakistan in Ceylon. The question was raised in Parliament as regards the basis on which it was estimated that 400,000 Indian and Pakistan residents would qualify for registration as citizens of Ceylon under the existing laws.

"The basis of the estimate was the rate at which applications are being registered as Ceylon citizens at present" said the Prime Minister recently during the debate on the Address of Thanks: "The figure 400,000 was arrived at in this way. There are 200,000 odd applications covered at the rate of 3.5 per application. And, therefore, a figure of over 800,000 is reached covered by the applications that have been made. Between 20,000 and 30,000 have been dealt with. So on that estimate it may be in the region of 400,000 may be more or less. That is as regards citizenship. Still there is the problem of the balance which is 550,000 people who may not be citizens, but still they are there.

"So it is the problem of the balance and endeavours were made to arrive at some settlement, and we are still hoping that we may be able to come to a satisfactory solution about that matter. Unfortunately we were unable to come to any particular agreement about the problem of the balance 500,000. The exchange of views and discussions. I was able to have with the Prime Minister of India was very helpful indeed. I was able to appreciate his point of view and his difficulties and I was in a position to show the Prime Minister of India our difficulties."

In conclusion the Prime Minister said:—"I do realize the growing importance of countries particularly like Ceylon, India, Pakistan and Burma working together in absolute harmony and co-operation. Therefore, it is not in our interest, to do anything to alienate particularly India and we do not intend to do so. But of course we want India also to realize and appreciate the particular problems we are confronted with."



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