

VOL VI. No. 35

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1953

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

PRICE 5 CENTS

The U.N.P. All-Ceylon Youth League Annual Conference Oratorical Contests for Sir John's Prizes



Mr. Dudley Senanayake

THE Hon'y. General Secretary of the United National Party has issued the following circular in connection with the fifth annual conference of the U.N.P. All-Ceylon Youth League to be held on Sunday, the 8th February, at the Zahira College. There will be oratorical contests, both verse and prose, two prizes for each section being offered by Sir John Kotelawala.

The constitution of the All-Ceylon Youth League of the Party makes no provision for a conference of delegates as such. Therefore, as was done in previous years, it is proposed to throw open the Youth Session to all Youth Leaguers who desire to attend the same. Having regard, however, to the accommodation available, it is necessary to limit the number of admissions to 1,000. Badges for admission will, therefore, be issued in the order of priority in which applications are received up to 1,000 only.

No delegates' fee will be charged and any such fees already paid will be refunded. The affiliation fee of Rs. 5 should however be paid immediately by all Youth Leaguers desiring to take part in the conference.

From the annexed programme you will see that the Youth Conference promises to be very useful and interesting. Between 10.20 a.m. and

12 noon, all speeches will be by the Youth Leaguers on subjects to be announced at 9.40 a.m. by the Prime Minister.

Each speaker will be allotted seven minutes so that there would be only 14 speeches—seven in prose and seven in verse. There will be a first prize and second prize for each one of these divisions. All the prizes are donated by the Hon'ble Sir John Kotelawala, who will himself give them away at the close of the session.

Those desiring to take part in the competition are kindly required to write to me stating whether they will speak in prose or verse on or before the 3rd February, 1953. Here, again, "first come first served" will be the rule as the number of speakers has to be limited to 14. In case of any difficulty in the application of this rule, lots will be drawn to decide who the 14 speakers should be. The judges of the competition will be selected and announced on the day of the competition.

Lunch will be provided free to all Youth Leaguers who attend the conference. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Sir John Kotelawala, other Ministers and leading

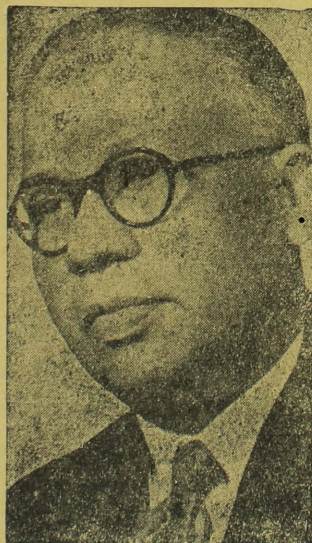
members of the Party will attend the conference and join the Youth Leaguers at lunch.

Programme:—

- 9.30 a.m.: All Youth Leaguers assemble.
- 9.40 a.m.: Prime Minister arrives.
- 9.45 a.m.: National Song.
- 9.50 a.m.: Prime Minister's speech.
- 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon: Speeches on topics of the day in Verse and Prose by the Youth Leaguers.
- 12.10 p.m.: Distribution of prizes to the four best speakers—two for prose and two for verse by the Hon'ble Sir John Kotelawala.
- 12.20 p.m.—Address by the Hon'ble Sir John Kotelawala.
- 12.45 p.m.—Lunch.



Sir John Kotelawala



Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera

U.N.P. Electoral Association, Trincomalee

"AT the beginning we were looked on with suspicion and doubt. Today our position is very much improved. Indeed, the U.N.P. is now come to stay in Trincomalee," remarked Captain A. C. Kanagasingham, M.B.E., from the chair at the third annual general meeting of the United National Party Electoral Association, Trincomalee, held on the 11th instant. He added that the gathering at the meeting would rival with the best that could be seen at the celebrations of similar Associations in South Ceylon.

It was announced that Hon. Sir John Kotelawala, K.B.E., Minister of Transport and Works, Hon. Mr. S. Natesan, Minister of Posts and Information, Hon. Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, Minister of Labour, Senator A. M. A. Azeez and Mudaliar Hadje M. M. Edbrahim, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, have accepted the invitation to be present at the annual rally of the Association that is being arranged to be held on the big maidan on the 25th instant.

(Continued on page 2)

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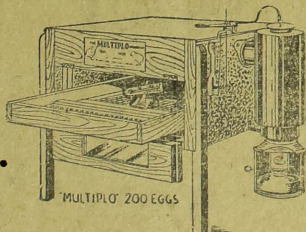
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**THE CHANGING FACE
OF ASIA**

By Stanley Morrison

ASIA this year moves towards vital changes in her relationships with the West. The old order changeth and the terrible dangers of the "cold war" are hastening the process of Asian re-adjustment to the pressures to which the still neutral nations are subjected. How will things turn out in the end or, rather, before this year ends? The answer to this question will decide how soon the "cold war" will blow up into a "hot war", or whether it will blow up at all. After all, the balance of power is the key to the situation. If by any chance India were driven into the Red camp as a sympathiser or, in a more concrete sense, through fears for her own security, then the balance of power would swing definitely in favour of the Communist powers and the West might attempt to counteract this development by an immediate atomic war while they still have a preponderance of atomic weapons and before Russia overtakes them or reaches parity with them.

However, events are moving rapidly to a climax this year. The gravest threat to the balance of forces (economic and political) in the Indian Ocean area is the reported adherence of Pakistan to a Middle East Defence Plan. If this is confirmed, there is no doubt that it would bring the cold war right into the Indian Ocean area, since the attitude of neutralism adopted up to now by both Pakistan and India would go by the board and the whole of the Pakistan-Indian peninsular would get drawn into the vortex of the East-West struggle.

But apart from the fact that South Asia would be compelled to take sides in the global struggle, the gravest danger is lest India, fearful for her own security, should abandon her attitude of benevolent neutrality towards both the East and West and seek guarantees from both sides for her own future safety. Let the student of international relationships analyse the situation. What will be the result of Pakistan being drawn into the Middle East Defence Scheme? Firstly, in view of the continuing differences between herself and India over Kashmir, India must naturally look with anxiety upon any scheme which results in Pakistan receiving greatly augmented military aid from the West, since India may fear that the strengthening of Pakistan as a military power might tempt her to seek a quick military solution to the Kashmir imbroglio. This would mean war between India and Pakistan, Pakistan would by then be equipped with more modern weapons than India and would perhaps, thus, have a military advantage over India. Naturally, India cannot sit by idly and watch the flow of modern arms into Pakistan in view of the dangers that may arise to her own security. What will India do? She would ask the West for similar military aid. But the West is very unlikely to render such aid unless India herself agreed to come into the military defence schemes which the West is framing for South and South-East Asia. It is a practical certainty that India will refuse to be a party to such an arrangement. If the West then went ahead with the arming of Pakistan and the preparation of airfields and military bases in Pakistan and the setting up of modern ordnance factories there, this would at once rouse the antagonism of India for two chief reasons: (1) because the military strengthening of Pakistan would tend to upset the balance of power on the sub-continent and compel India to increase her own armed strength, and (2) because the necessity to do so would unhinge her recently launched Five-Year Plan, since she would have to find vast sums for re-armament which would normally go into the financing of the Five-Year Plan.

But the gravest danger of all is that, seeing the West feed Pakistan with modern arms and falling to

obtain similar supplies for herself from the West, India might be compelled to turn to China and Russia for assistance to set up her own arms factories and, perhaps, even for guarantees that they would assist her if Pakistan attacked Kashmir and drew her into war. This surmise of mine might appear fantastic at the present time. But fantastic things happen when great nations are driven by fears for their own security.

Besides, India has every good reason to be consulted before her powerful neighbour, Pakistan, is roped into any Western scheme of defence which is bound to have the effect of upsetting all India's plans for internal development and external security. For one thing, adhesion of Pakistan to a Middle East Scheme of Defence would kill all prospects of India and Pakistan sooner or later coming to an agreement for the joint defence of the Indian sub-continent. Such deep distrust would be bred between the two countries that they would resolve themselves into two hostile armed camps. The disastrous effect of such a denouement could be better imagined than described. And if the West were to permit such a crisis to arise in this part of the world, it would be a blunder far more colossal than the stupid intervention in the Chinese civil war which led to the loss of China.

And apart from what may happen in India if Pakistan were made a party to a Middle East Defence Scheme, there is the confused situation now arising in Japan which the West has to watch. It would appear that the fall of the present Japanese Government cannot long be delayed and that its fall will see the emergence of a coalition government composed of the Socialists and the Hatoyama Liberals, determined to pursue a policy of complete neutrality in the "cold war" and of disarmament. It is also more than likely that such a government will want freer trade relations with Red China, since Japan's desperate economic situation demands the opening of the great China market next-door to her. And China badly needs the industrial products of Japan, particularly the heavy equipment she alone in Asia can supply in quantities adequate to meet the heavy demands of China's industrial and agricultural schemes.

Taking all the factors I have here enumerated into consideration, therefore, the political student will see that this year tremendous changes are impending in Asia, and unless the Western Powers watch their step very carefully and respect the needs, ambitions and difficulties of the Asian nations outside the Communist fold, the West will stand to lose the goodwill of the whole of Asia.

**U. N. P. Electoral
Association,
Trincomalee**

(Continued from page 1)

The following were elected office-bearers for the current year.

Patron: Hon. Mr. Dudley Senanayake, M.P., Prime Minister.

Vice-Patrons: Hon. Sir John Kotelawala, K.B.E., Senator Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Senator Sir Lalitha Rajapakse, Q.C., Hon. Mr. S. Natesan, M.P., Hon. Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, M.P., and Senator Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera, Q.C.

President: Captain A. C. Kanagasingham, M.B.E., Crown Proctor.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. S. Sivapalan, Mr. A. R. A. M. Aboobucker, Mr. George Kotelawala and Mr. M. N. S. Mohamed.

Hony. General Secretary: Mr. T. Ahambaram, J.P., U.M., Chairman, Urban Council.

Hony. Secretary (Administration): Mr. B. C. Johnpillai; Hony. Secretary (Organisation): Mr. S. Mariyanayagam; Hony. Secretary (Propaganda): Mr. A. H. Alwis; Hony. Treasurer: Mr. K. S. Manickam; Hony. Asst. Treasurer: Mr. R. Sivabramaniam.

An Executive Committee was also elected.

Rehabilitating Cripples and the Disabled

THE introduction of a motion in Parliament urging the desirability of providing a home for cripples and disabled persons in Panadura gave the opportunity to air certain grievances with a view to draw the attention of the Minister of Labour and Social Services and obtain redress. It was argued that in England emphasis was laid on rehabilitating the disabled in society and getting them to do a useful occupation. It would surprise many to know that in 1946 there were no less than 907,000 unemployed people who were in the category of disabled people but at the end of 1948 the number had decreased to 68,000. That was a magnificent achievement, so that instead of establishing a home, a rehabilitation centre should be established and most of these people could be taught some useful work in order to fit themselves once again into society.

It was stated that in one training centre started in England in the county of Surrey at Eggham, between 1943 and 1948, there were 4,509 admissions, of whom within two years as many as 1950 people, that is nearly 50 per cent. of the number admitted, were found fit to go back to their old jobs again. At the training centres in England the disabled people were taught a number of trades and gainful occupations, dress-making, boot and shoe-making, watch repairing, radio repairing, basket making, paper making, shorthand-typewriting, etc. In one centre alone 3,250 people had been trained in these various occupations, so that those people are no longer a drain on the State. Money

was no substitute for education. In England there are what are known as designatory employments to which only people who are crippled or deaf are absorbed, so that they do not have to look for an allowance from Government by way of charity, but can do some useful work and earn money which is very useful to them and which they feel they have earned.

GOVT. SCHEME EXPLAINED

The Minister of Labour and Social Services explained in detail the scheme of social service initiated by the Government. "It is our late Prime Minister who first thought of having homes for the aged and the infirm rather than doling out public assistance to such people—cripples and the disabled. So he started first a scheme of establishing homes. We have got already a number of them which are functioning well," said the Minister. The Home at Koggala was working excellently. Provision was made for 250 beds, a medical officer gives personal attention to cripples and other chronic cases passed on from the hospitals. Allocation of money has been given to increase the bed strength to 500. There was a home at Anuradhapura which was full. As for the cripples of Panadura the Friend-in-Need Society was taking a great deal of interest and the Social Service Department has come to that rescue and supplemented their efforts by giving them 50 per cent. of the cost of the building and has also undertaken to equip the institution fully.

ENGLISH EXAMPLE ADOPTED

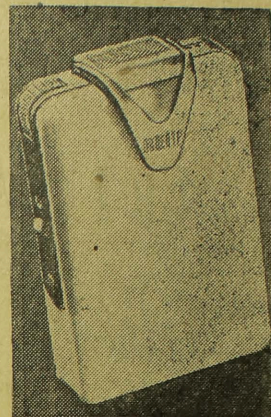
Referring to the rehabilitation work that is being done in England,

the Minister said that it was with that idea Government had got down a specialist from England who had been doing this type of work—orthopaedic work. Excellent work was being done by Dr. Muller the specialist. A number of children who were unable to work were now fully using their limbs. A number of others who had lost their legs have been trained to do useful work. It was very specialised kind of work and only those who are specially trained can undertake it. He remembered a person who was supplied with an artificial leg. Thereafter there was such a great demand for artificial legs that a man who had not specialised in this job made an artificial leg, but it was so heavy that it could not be carried about. It was a specialised job which is carried out in Colombo. Once the work in Colombo progresses it will be possible to extend it to the rest of the Island.

CARE OF THE BLIND

With regard to the difficulties of the blind he said that Government got down a world-famous specialist, Sir Clutha Mackenzie who had himself lost his sight completely in the First World War but who had trained himself in this specialised kind of work so well that he came here and gave a very valuable report after making a full survey of the deaf and the blind in the Island. The Social Service Department will very soon do everything possible to implement the recommendations contained in that report. There was

the School for the Deaf and Blind, the Superintendent of which institution has a variety of types of work suited to these disabled ones. Practically all the suggestions made have been considered. "Of course we have not reached the standard that is found in England, but we have made a very good start, and I am sure that as we progress we will find that all those things will be attended to by the Social Services Department," added the Minister.



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Man With A Voter's Face

"THE cabinet does not want to fall," said Antoine Pinay, "but if you should choose to relieve it of its heavy responsibilities, it will be consoled." In this take-it-or-leave-it fashion the Premier of France last week demanded a vote of confidence from the National Assembly.

When the votes were cast, a precarious margin of nine—300 votes to 291—granted Antoine Pinay's government one more reprieve from the

fate that comes with maddening regularity to all who try to govern modern France. The slimmness of the majority was a portent of crises to come. It was another sign of the malaise of confusion and instability which dogs France's every effort to regain greatness.

THE UNFAMILIAR

The vote was also a testament to the remarkable staying powers of a mild, methodical leather merchant and provincial politician from mid-France who, last February, was summoned from obscurity to accept the perishable honour of providing

France with her 17th government since the Liberation. Antoine Pinay is a small (5 ft. 7 in., 155 lbs.), trig man who, in unguarded moments, resembles Charlie Butterworth with a moustache. He might be the man the French lexicographers meant when they defined *petit bourgeois* in the dictionary—respectable, thrifty and discreet; at home with account books but uneasy with the great books; shrewd and commonsensical, and sometimes, underneath the humdrum exterior, imaginatively simple. He slipped into the premiership of France like a little-known guest emerging from behind the draperies into the babbling centre of a Parisian literary salon.

No one quite knew why he had been invited. His name was not on the familiar, tattered guest list of acceptable Premiers. There was little in his past to indicate that Monsieur Pinay, the tanner from St. Chamond, could last long or do well.

What Pinay proposed to do was neither world-shaking nor highly original, but in the way he proposed it Frenchmen found adrenalin for their flagging spirits. He brought France its first right-of-centre government since the war, forming it out of a hostile and mistrustful Parliament, without the help of the vacillating Socialists. So quick was Pinay's popularity with the French public that hostile deputies, suddenly reminded that they had constituencies as well as parties to serve, voted against their inclinations time and again because they feared to tumble him from office. "A most disconcerting fellow," explained one deputy. "He has the face of a voter."

"I NEVER ASKED"

Nine months and 14 confidence votes later, Pinay still sat at the head of the table. It is in the nature of French politics, however, that a Premier—even the most stimulating and effective Premier since Liberation—may be an ex-Premier before the ink is dry on tomorrow morning's newspaper. No one was more aware of that than Antoine Pinay himself. "I never asked to be Premier," he remarked recently. "I see the question very simply. I am there to carry out a policy. If there is to be a different policy, I shall not be there."

Pinay has outlasted all but two other post-war Premiers: Socialist Paul Ramadier, who survived 302 days in 1947, and Radical (which means conservative) Henri Queuille, the farmers' friend, who lasted 390 days the first time around in 1948-49, but only two days on a second try, 123 days on a third.

Pinay got "there" because none of the old hands was willing to shoulder the responsibility last February, when the Treasury was empty and the budget unsolved, France, where Crisis is a word rarely out of the headlines, was drifting into the worst one yet. The country might collapse completely without a U.S. dose. The Indo-China war was going from bad to worse. In the precious North African colonies, the corks were beginning to blow. Finances were in a nightmare tangle.

The whole mess was an affront to the small-town businessman who stepped into the middle of it. Back home in St. Chamond, a small town (pop. 14,500) which prides itself on being the shoelace capital of France, Antoine Pinay had made his small

tannery (50 employees) bigger and more profitable than when he inherited it from his father-in-law. There was no reason, he confided to an intimate, why a man could not run France the way he runs a business.

The business of governing France has vast and subtle domestic and global complications which never intruded into Pinay's leather business or crossed the mayor's desk at St. Chamond. But he tucked those toward the rear of his mind, to concentrate on the one problem which his Frenchness told him was closest to the centre of France's illness. Andre Siegfried once remarked of the *petit bourgeois* that "his heart is on the left, but his pocket-book is on the right." Pinay built his policy as Premier around one object—the Frenchman's pocket-book.

"Currency reflects the image of the country," said Pinay. "When the franc has regained its position, France will soon recover its rank."

BREAKING THE LOCKS

Starkly simple as it was, the crisp, one-track sound of Pinay's program had a decisive effect in the Assembly. Opposed by the two biggest blocs in Parliament—the Socialists and the Communists—Pinay nevertheless assembled a majority willing to join him in the battle of the pocket-book.

More surprising was the reaction in the country. From the ornate rostrum of the Chamber, beneath the stone-eyed gaze of Attic beauties the prosaic tanneryman from St. Chamond ticked off the things he proposed to do; fight inflation, which had shrunk the franc to one twenty-fifth of its pre-war value. Bring down prices, not by dirigisme (the Frenchman's word for government controls) but by persuading the big industrialists and the countless Antoine Pinays of France to be content with more reasonable profit margins. Balance the budget, not by his predecessors' resort to higher taxes, but by slicing expenditures and borrowing on a businesslike basis. Seduce out of hiding the estimated 4 billion dollars in gold concealed in the socks of French peasants and *petits bourgeois*.

In almost every proposal was a barb that brought squeals of dissent from some faction of the Assembly. But Antoine Pinay, who understands the common Frenchman, was reaching beyond the Assembly to the public. "The remedies are neither of the right nor the left," he said. "...They are technical measures to be taken in a climate of political truce."

BETTER THAN ORSON

Suddenly Pinay was a hero. Frenchmen began to compare him with Raymond Poincare, who won fame in the 1920s not because he had been both President and Premier of France, but because he had saved the franc. In newsreel theatres, flashes of the dignified little man in plain double-breasted suit and the homburg provoked wild applause—"the first politician since De Gaulle who has received spontaneous applause," reported an impressed minister after an afternoon at the movies. At the autograph exchange in the gardens of the Palais Royal, the signature of Antoine Pinay went to the top of the priority list. "Even before Jean Marais (the actor)?" Pinay asked incredulously when he learned of it. "Even before Orson Welles," he was told. —(Time)

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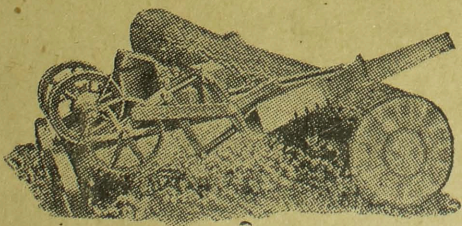
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SOUTH-AFRICAN DRUM-BEATS

IN the teeming Negro and coloured shantytowns of Johannesburg, where newspapers and magazines are a rarity, a truck piled high with magazines rumbled through the unpaved streets last week.

Wherever it stopped, hundreds of people swarmed about it, buying the magazine: **The African Drum**. A 5c, 'Life'-size monthly, **Drum** has in less than three years become the leading spokesman for South Africa's 9,000,000 Negro and coloured population. In South Africa, torn by racial strife, **Drum's** popularity is easily explained. "We air the views and grievances of the blacks," says Publisher James R. Bailey, a white man, "and make them feel that Communism isn't the solution to their problems."

A spotlight on the problems created by poverty, unemployment, disease, crime, and a fanatic white-supremacist government is not all that **Drum** gives the 65,000 readers who buy it every month. Its some 40 illustrated pages serve up a blend of Negro and coloured (i.e., mixed blood) life, sports, society, sex, scandal and politics that South Africa's non-whites can get in no other magazine. It was started by Publisher Bailey, 33, an ex-R.A.F. combat pilot, who settled down to raise sheep and breed horses after the war. As editor, Bailey picked a white South African friend Anthony Sampson, 26, whom he had known at Oxford where they had often discussed South Africa's race problem. **Drum** is staffed largely by non-white writers.

WIRED AND WHIPPED

Both Bailey and Sampson faced opposition from the Malan government, whose nightmare is "whites drowning in a black sea." The government threatened to choke off **Drum's** paper supply for such things as printing pictures of Eleanor Roosevelt shaking hands with a Negro. Police have also taken to shadowing **Drum** staffers, checking on where they go and whom they see. Despite the threats, **Drum** has made its mark with a series of spectacular exposes.

Its first came after it investigated the vast potato and corn farms 100 miles east of Johannesburg, where convicts and contract labourers were

hired by white farmers. The farmers had been accused of fierce brutality, but had been cleared by the Malan government. **Drum** dressed one of its staffers in rags, got him on to the farms, later slipped in a photographer.

They found that many workers were imprisoned behind barbed wire, slept at night on concrete slabs and were treated like galley slaves. Mounted "boss boys" rode among them during the day, beating them with bullwhips. Labourers died in filthy "hospitals" where a doctor was seldom seen. Often workers did not see the contracts they supposedly had "signed," had no idea what was in them.

When **Drum** published its illustrated expose it touched off a roar of protest round the world. The British government sent a special investigator, and the respected South African Institute of Race Relations confirmed **Drum's** charges with its own survey. The protests forced the reluctant government to make some reforms. **Drum** dug up other similar stories such as a series on wealthy wine farmers who paid their non-white labourers partly in wine, thus kept them in a state of uncomplaining drunkenness. It followed up with articles on education, child care, home building and hygiene.

WITCH DOCTORS AND SUSPICIONS

Drum had to fight hostility and suspicion not only from the government but also from its readers; they could not believe that any magazine backed by whites was up to any good. **Drum** is still occasionally criticised by readers. Once when it charged that some witch doctors were encouraging tribal ritual murder, the editors had to placate a delegation of seven witch doctors who went to **Drum's** editorial office in full raiment, to protest strongly the "slur on a noble profession."

Drum has never overcome the government's hostility, but it long ago conquered the suspicions of its Negro and coloured readers. It is also regarded with approval by many anti-Malan whites in South Africa. Summed up one white: "**Drum** makes South Africa's segregated, despised non-whites feel like people."—(Time).

"Chronicle" Makes Its Debut

REPLACING the U.S.I.S. news special the well-known daily bulletin which has been distributed for the last three years, the Information Service of the United States in Colombo, a weekly newspaper is being published, the first issue of which was out on the 15th instant. The "Chronicle" as it is named, will continue to carry the message of the United States to the people of Ceylon and each issue will carry news stories, feature stories, pictures and a variety of editorial comment. The first issue gives interesting details of the inauguration of the new President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth in direct succession of the Chief Executive of the United States—the man

who will lead the people of the United States for the next four years and this makes front page news.

A brief account of the American tour of the Editor of the "Ceylon Daily News", Mr. G. J. Padmanabha, who is visiting the United States, under the Exchange of Persons programme of the Department of State also finds a place on the front page. The Ceylon Editor is seen on the editorial office of the "Washington Post" enjoying what Americans call a "busman's holiday."

This latest weekly produced in a handy size and printed by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., should prove a welcome addition to local journalism.

Village Expansion in Nuwara Eliya

THE amount of land available to the villagers in the area near Nuwara Eliya is very small indeed for practically the whole area is covered with tea estates with the result the villagers are confined to very narrow strips of land nestling at the foot of the hills. The population in the villages is increasing very fast, so much so that the Government persuaded some of the villagers in this area to migrate to Minneriya and Gal Oya.

The question of the desirability of acquiring sufficient extents of land from neighbouring tea estates for purposes of village expansion was recently brought up in Parliament.

The Minister of Lands and Land

Development said that he had always recognised the desirability of acquiring sufficient land to relieve the congestion in village areas, not only in the Nuwara Eliya district but also in most of the Kandyan areas. Already he had acquired the following estates for village expansion purposes. They are Deltota Estate, 33 acres; Helbedde Estate, 30 acres; and Madugastenne, 50 acres. Thus to some extent he had implemented the proposals of the Kandyan Peasantry Commission. Not only have these lands been acquired, steps have already been taken to see that the people in these congested villages get a fair share in all the colonization schemes. He gladly accepted the motion.

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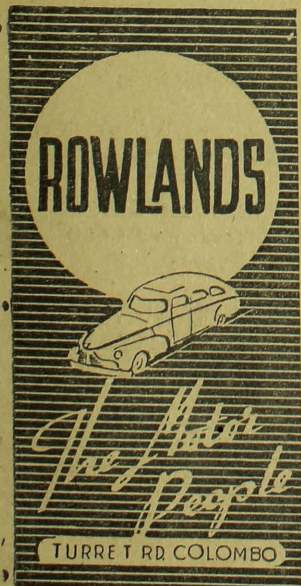
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U. N. P.
SOUVENIR
See Page 3

For
Announcement!



u.n.p.

Friday, January 23, 1953

THIS BUS BUSINESS

Bus operators have held a Press 'Conference' of the representatives of a few papers. They have thought of a new one this time, that staggered hours of work have made the queues longer! After all, it is not for nothing that the Omnibus Companies Association employs an ex-Civil Servant. Such explanations as this are in the highest traditions of that exalted profession which controls our lives and advises those who run our country. Apparently we must now believe that it is easier to carry 10,000 people in one hour than five thousand each hour. Then the only thing to do is to have a staggered day when some offices close in the morning and open after the lunch hour. Or better still, a staggered week when most offices are open for only half the six working days! Then our poor, harassed bus operators can rest from their labours on behalf of the suffering people.

This is adding insult to injury. This is an attempt to insult the intelligence of Citizen Perera. It is time for the public to get really angry with these people who have taken a long, long time to give the citizen in Ceylon a decent system of public transport. After all, they are making a lot of money and the roads over which they have monopoly rights is not the private property of the shareholders of Bus Companies. It is this kind of artificial explanation that leads to serious consequences. There is a limit beyond which no power can stay the will of the people. There are sufficient instances when unimaginative handling of profits has led to movements which have ended in the public taking control of the sources of such profits.

Sir John has stood firmly on the side of the public and has tried to reason with bus operators. We know that he appreciates the problems in the running of bus services. He has publicly explained the value of free enterprise in such services and has given as his main rea-

son the higher efficiency achieved by Company control as against the slow methods of Government. He has had to contend with the very strong demand for nationalization both from other political parties as well as from within his own Party. This demand springs from more who have seen that bus operators are insensitive to public distress. The attitude of bus operators to this cry has been even more provocative: "take it and run it if you can". Some of them think that Government will pay fancy prices for this privilege. They do not seem to realize that by one stroke of the pen they can be forced to hawk their buses for sale in the Pettah. The Commissioner has only to revoke the licence to operate and what are all these buses worth to anyone? And if they are worth nothing why should Government pay?

It is good to hold Press Conferences, it is good to even advertise time-tables in the Press, it is good to issue brochures explaining operation costs and difficulties, but it is also necessary to remember that running buses is a "Trade" and that in "Business", "the customer is always right".

There were a few points made at the Press Conference that need to be appreciated. These concern the traffic congestion problem. It is quite true that the traffic is not properly handled at peak hours. The Police only add to the slowing down at such times. In their well-meant attempt to help they slow the traffic stream down to 10-15 miles per hour.

It is necessary to immediately re-arrange parking rules on main roads at Peak Hours. There should be no parking of any kind of vehicle on the traffic side of a road at peak hours. This suggestion was made long ago but the Police have not implemented it yet. This rule should operate right down the main roads in the city and not merely in the Fort. And, where are the bays at Halting Places? And, where is the compulsion for pedestrians to stick to their crossings? We hope there will be an appreciable change in the movement of traffic and transport service patterns in the next few days. Otherwise we shall have to agitate for extreme measures—for the customer in this case is definitely in the right.

Hambantota Salt Pans

THE collection of salt in the lewayas of Hambantota is done by labourers during the season, the rates paid being 40 cents per bag of 1½ cwt. As many as 212 labourers were employed when collection started in the marginal area in 1952, but as the work advanced in the central parts of the area the number dropped to 35 though the workers are paid higher wages. The best salt is found on the perimeter of the lewayas and conditions are not severe but as the workers have to advance towards the centre conditions become arduous and the labourers are not forthcoming. Even an increased wage does not appear to induce them to continue. Nevertheless the salt harvest is ultimately

gathered. The salt in the further parts cannot be collected in pure form as those parts of the lewayas are covered with the silt. The Salt Department is trying to make conditions favourable and attractive for the labourers by mechanizing and laying down attractive rates of wages. To make collection easier and quieter it is proposed to devide the lewaya, the maha lewaya in Hambantota in particular, into smaller areas by bunds and having a crystallizing area from which salt can be transported by rail. The above statement was made by the Minister of Industries in reply to questions raised about shortage of labour and consequent reduction in the quantity of salt collected.

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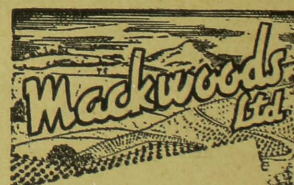
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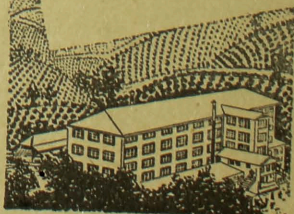


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WOMAN IS MAN'S EQUAL IN BURMA

"No, No!" protested Daw Khin Kyi, when, a fulsome compatriot described her as the Little Mother of the Country. She added "Just call me Little Sister."

Little Sister of her country is the widow of Aung San, the statesman who negotiated the treaty with Britain which gave Burma its independence. He was later assassinated by political rivals in the government buildings where Daw Khin Kyi now works.

As the widow of a national hero she would have been honoured in Burma but she has won a place of her own as well. She does not call herself Mrs. Aung San, but in this country of emancipated women, retains her maiden name (pronounced Dawkinchee) and works for her living as the Director of the Mother and Child Welfare Department.

It was no use pleading that she had been out since before dawn, labouring in the sweltering heat, without respite or a meal. Even the fact that it had been all in the interests of Daw Khin Kyi's mothers and children was no excuse. She just smiled...

NURSES' GRADUATION DAY

It was graduation day for student nurses. They had qualified for their arduous assignment of going out into the country, to the villages of the Irrawaddy delta and up into the hill states. And she was going to see that they enjoyed themselves. She had been a nurse herself once. (It was while nursing Aung San, then leader of the Burmese resistance army, that their romance started). So she was staging a party for them, and they were staging a party for her. The twelve girls whom she had selected were Daw Khin Kyi's pride and joy and from the countryside who had been brought to Rangoon to train (because city girls would not take very well to the country life for which the nurses were needed). And they had qualified with honours. Their idea of a celebration was to put on a play or a series of sketches with songs and dancing, illustrating a student nurse's life and why they were going to be nurses (with a lot of slap-stick to enliven the argument). The Permanent Secretary of the Ministries of Health and Education, was laughing uproariously and applauding vigorously. "This," he said, "was part of the answer to our problem of recruiting nurses. Let's send this show round the countryside and the people will love it and the girls will rush to join."

TRAINING NEVER WASTED

Daw Khin Kyi has other methods as well. She gets the wives of Cabinet Ministers to appear at women's meetings. Most of them have been nurses, doctors or professional women. And the idea is that if a girl takes up nursing, she may get a good match.

"But," I warned her, "if you bring girls to the nursing profession just as a picture to getting married, isn't your training going to be wasted?" She smiled pityingly at this male logic.

"No training of women is ever wasted in our country," she said.

"When a woman sets up a home she does not cast away her experience. Even if she makes a modest match, the girl-nurse is always the 'good neighbour.' Her skill is a permanent part of the community. And when a woman marries she does not give up her career. There are more women than men doctors in Burma. Our leading lawyer is a woman..... Women were responsible for organizing and running most of the social institutions in the country."

EXCEPTIONAL COUNTRY IN ASIA

"That is what makes Burma exceptional in South-East Asia. Women from time immemorial have had equality with men. At one time there was probably polyandry (the form of polygamy in which the women has several husbands). Marriage is an equal contract, civil and not religious. Divorce is by consent. All property is shared equally between husbands and wives. Most of the trading is done by women."

education. Aung Min, Secretary of the Mass Education Council, told me how in spite of insurrection in the countryside, Government trained mass education organizers spread through the villages.

"Our activities," he said, "are entirely confined to rural areas. We choose a village as the centre of a district—even in the Hill States—and there are now 105 of these village centres."

"We select men who can provide leadership, and give them six months' training. Main emphasis is on health, then agriculture, home crafts and rural industries, co-operation, techniques and adult education. They come from the villages and go back to the villages."

HELP FROM UNESCO

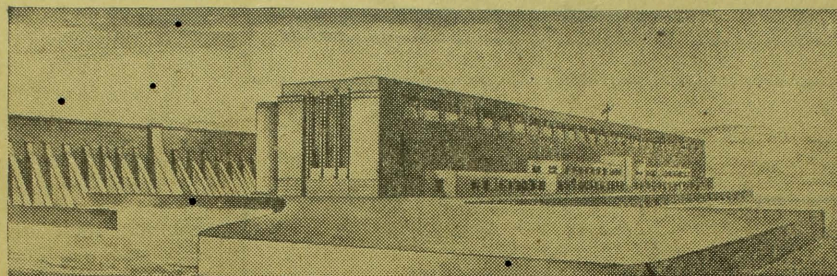
"Priests play a big part in this movement. They urge the people in their areas to start the community centres and to get a mass education organized and many of the centres are in the monasteries just as the schools are."

UNESCO sent Dr. Tisinger and

Professor Hermantez at the request of the Government to help with the educational problems of Burma. One of the biggest problems is training. There are 13,000 teachers available in the country but 45,000 are needed—a deficiency of 32,000. Apart from filling that gap, the output of existing teachers' training colleges amount to only a fifth of the replacements required. Plans for new educational improvements in line with the UNESCO recommendations are now in process for both normal and fundamental education.

The task of equipping a new country with staff for Government administration, education and health services, new industries, improved agriculture, financial and economic services is enormous. The Burmese Government has recognized that in its very extensive and extraordinary varied requests for the mutual assistance from the United Nations. One of the advantages Burma has is the full participation of the women. When women are on the side of change everything is possible.

(Ritchie Calder in, Unesco Courier)



HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME FOR EGYPT—Plans for a new £28,000,000 (Rs. 37 crores) hydro-electric scheme on the west bank of the Nile are being considered by the Egyptian Government. The scheme will begin supplying electricity by 1957, and will be in full production by 1960. Power will be generated to supply areas as far north as Cairo, and in particular for a new fertiliser plant—important to Egypt's big agricultural expansion schemes—on the east bank. This picture shows Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's impression of the scheme, plans for which have been drawn up by a reputed London firm of consulting engineers.

and in the case of market traders, the house-keeping is often done by the husband.

Burma also claims to be exceptional in its high proportion of literacy. Boys and girls, in the Buddhist tradition, have attended the temple schools. Now these schools are run by lay teachers (another secular function which the priests have lost) but visiting educationalists and quite a number of Burmese expressed some misgivings about what "literacy" amounts to. The content of education leaves a lot to be desired.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

One of the most significant developments in independent Burma is the Burmese Translation Society, which is setting out to put worthwhile literature from every language into Burmese. The Government supports the Society and has helped it to send missions to other parts of the world to get help for this enlightened enterprise.

Another new development is mass

Functions of Rubber Control Dept.

THE functions of the Rubber Control Department were defined by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Food, when questions were raised in Parliament on his motion for the approval of the estimates of expenditure and income of the department for 1953. The main functions, he said, were firstly administration of small holdings and all licensed dealers; secondly, the issuing of permits for replanting rubber and for the export of planting material; and thirdly, the establishment of nurseries and the export of rubber samples. The department also does the functions of the determination and notification of authorized stocks to licensed rubber dealers. The most important function it performs is the collection of monthly statistics of production for purposes of verification. It also performs another

important function under the Ordinance where power is given to the Rubber Controller to provide loans to rubber estate holders for rehabilitation of their rubber estates:

	Rs. c.
The estimates of income for 1953 total	240,418.00
The estimated expenditure total	210,687.00
Excess of income over expenditure	29,731.00

In reply to a question whether there was anything like international control of rubber production and whether the old agreements still continued, Mr. Kumaraswamy said that the agreement was still in force and that Ceylon was contributing a substantial amount of money for the maintenance of the international agreements.

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“KULU”—THE HAPPY VALLEY

INDIA is so generally considered a land broiling beneath a tropic sun that snows and ice and such like things seem a far cry from the plains of burning dust. But one who knows India—there are still not a few Indians who do not know it—thinks of the Blue Mountains, the Nilgris of the South or of the heights of the Himalayas all along the north; and, perhaps, with this thought, he may even forget the hot blasts that the burning western desert engenders. If he is fortunate the plain dweller leaves the plains of the Ganga and her mighty tributaries and betakes him to the slopes of the mighty Himalayas, Srinagar, Gulmarg, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Darjeeling and Shillong are the more well-known summer resorts of the northerner but it is only the more sophisticated and urbane that are indeed at home there. To have a more peaceful holiday, really to be happy with nature, the lesser known valleys are a better refuge.

The mountain valleys of Kulu and Kangra are comparatively untouched by what is known to the materialistic as “Progress.” The River Beas, one of the rivers of the great river system of North-West Peninsular India, strikes back eastwards into the Himalayas and its upper course along with those of its tributaries forms the valleys of Kulu and Kangra, famous for their apple orchards, their temples and, crowning all, the snow-covered sides and tops of the first ranges of the Himalayas. Under various regimes Kulu has kept its individuality and the seclusion of Kangra still preserves its distinctive school of painting.

6,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

The valley of Kulu, south-east of Kashmir, north and west of Simla and north of Amritsar, is 5,000—6,000 feet above sea level. The higher

valleys are over 9,000 feet above sea level. Towering over the habitations of the people, chiefly peasants and herdsmen, are mountain sentinels over 20,000 feet in height. The lower slopes are covered with pines, the Himalayan Deodar, the trees of the Gods, even, as there are strewn in the valleys, shrines of deities worshipped by simple folk with joyousness and pageantry. But Kulu was once not so secluded. Through the Rohtang (13,326) and the Bara Lacha passes came and went streams of pilgrims, Buddhist monks and merchants, travellers from Central Asia, China and Tibet to the plains of India, to Sarnath sacred to Buddhism. Innumerable little hill states in which are some of the oldest clans of India looked upon the cavalcade of centuries unmoved, unchanging but happy.

UNCOMMERCIALISED LAND

The natural forms and colourings of Kulu are rough and rich unlike those of Kashmir where the curves are more docile and shades are pastel. The Beas river frets through the mountains westwards, towards Pakistan. The very shepherds and their dogs are shaggy and form part of the landscape. The hill forests abound not only in birds and deer but also in bears and panthers. From season to season the valley unfolds its infinite variety. In spring comes the cool and crisp air from the snow-capped hills; in harvest time the fields glisten with golden corn and the double crop renders two-fold the loveliness; in winter the valley draws over itself its quilt of snow and the icy peaks shine in the cold sun and the dark pines are flecked with brilliant snow. Truly we have not to go far in search of playing fields of snow and glacier slopes when, in our own land, the world's largest mountain range offers itself, uncommercialised, for our enjoyment.—(I.I.S.).

REASONS FOR AMERICA'S STAND IN KOREA

THE “Baltimore Sun” in a recent editorial lists seven reasons for America's stand in Korea. The editorial, titled “Why We Went Into Korea,” follows in full:

“On landing at New York, Mr. Churchill made a point of commenting on the Korean war in terms which are rarely heard in his country these days. He said: ‘You must not look at Korea only for what is happening there—but at the fact that Soviet aggression has been resolutely and fully confronted. This has done more to improve the chances of world peace than anything else.’

“The fighting in Korea is heartily loathed by most Americans. As time drags on and the chances of bringing the fighting to a neat conclusion keep receding, patience is stretched to the limit. It is easy to forget the reasons why this country, with the backing of the United Nations, responded to the Communist aggression in that far-off country.

“The reasons were several. As it happens, President Truman summarized them just two years ago this week, when the outlook was dark indeed, in a message to General MacArthur. The message is too long to quote here in full. Sufficient to say that the President

offered seven purposes, which were as follows:—

“1. To demonstrate that aggression will not be accepted by the United States or by the United Nations and to provide a rallying point for the mobilization of the free world.

“2. To carry out our commitments to the South Koreans and thus show doubters that we do not let our friends down.

“3. To reassure the nations of Asia, Europe and the Middle East who, had the Korean aggression been successful, might have been tempted to submit to Russian imperialism on whatever terms they could get.

“4. To stiffen the resolution of such nations should they be faced suddenly with aggressive Soviet action.

“5. To lend point and urgency to the rapid buildup of the defence of the Western world.

“6. To support the United Nations in its first real effort in collective security.

“7. To notify the people behind the Iron Curtain that aggression is the key to Soviet policy and that it will be resisted.”

(U.S.I.S. Chronicle)

Premier Lays Foundation Stone for New Vihare

PITIGALA, Monday

THE Prime Minister, accompanied by Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Local Government, who arrived at Malewana on Sunday last lay the foundation stone for the new Vihare to be built at Malewana, were conducted in procession to the Malewana Sri Pragnanandaramaya Temple and were received by Rev. Malewana Gnanissara Thero.

Mr. Senanayake laid the foundation stone for the Vihare while Dr. Kannangara who deputised for Sir John Kotelawala, planted a Bo-sapling of the sacred Bo-tree in the absence of Sir John.

Rev. Gnanissara Thero, while thanking those present, recalled a similar occasion when at the very same premises a little over a year ago the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake visited that place to lay the foundation stone for a school to be known as Malewana Vidyalaya. It was therefore fitting that his worthy son, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, has consented to perform an equally important task as to lay the foundation stone for the Vihare. Rev. Gnanissara said that the idea of building a temple was initiated by his teacher, the late Rev. Pragnananda who purchased that block of land in 1928 to build a temple and school. He appealed to people to help by contributing whatever they can towards the building fund.

At this stage the Premier handed over a cheque for Rs. 100 and was followed by others including Dr. Kannangara and within a short time a tidy sum was collected.

Dr. Kannangara, who spoke next, said that there was hardly any person in Ceylon who did not know Rev. Gnanissara Thero and more especially by the medical men among whom he is widely known as one of

the best Ayurvedic physicians in Ceylon and the Chairman of the Ceylon Indigenous Board of Ayurvedic Physicians. He congratulated Rev. Gnanissara Thero on his wisdom in starting a school and a temple.

Speaking in support of the appeal for funds to the new Vihare, Muhandiram D. J. Ponnampuruma preferred the popular way of house to house collection of funds to a direct appeal to a few individuals, the former system being more non-discriminative.

In his presidential speech, Mr. Dudley Senanayake paid his tribute to Rev. Gnanissara Thero and complimented him for starting a temple and school at Malewana. Though Ceylon was under the foreigners for many centuries, yet the Sinhalese were religious-minded that they protected their religion, Buddhism, even at great pains. Now that they were a free nation again, it was their bounden duty not only to improve the religion, but to live as true Buddhists. Referring to the series of troubles he had to face ever since he became Prime Minister, Mr. Senanayake said that the economic crisis was his latest headache and appealed to the people to face it with courage and confidence. Attributing the cause of crime to the indifference of the people to their religions, Mr. Senanayake said that it was alarming to find that Ceylon, a Buddhist country, was one of the crime ridden countries. It was a healthy sign that priests like the Rev. Gnanissara have taken the initiative in opening up more temples and thus direct the attention of the people to religion.

Dr. R. B. Lenora, Principal, College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo, and Mr. S. Matugama, Proctor, also spoke.

SERICULTURE AS A COTTAGE INDUSTRY

THE nature of work done by the officers of the Department of Cottage Industries who have specialized in sericulture one of the branches of cottage industries was explained by the Minister of Local Government on behalf of the Minister of Home Affairs within the ambit of whose Ministry is included this industry.

There are eight officers—one sericulture assistant, 3 farm officers and 4 supervisors. The first named officer has passed the B.Sc. (Ceylon) with honours in botany and has undergone training in Mysore on Government scholarship. Two of the farm officers have undergone training in sericulture in Mysore at their

own expense and obtained B.Sc. degree in Sericulture at the International University, U.S.A. The other has had nine months' training at Kollegat in India on Government Scholarship.

The Sericulture Assistant is the technical assistant on matters relating to sericulture to the Commissioner of Cottage Industries. He is in general charge of all sericulture activities. The Farm Officers are in charge of sericulture farms at Lunugala, Atchuvally and Chunnakam. The supervisors are in charge of the work in the field, do propaganda for sericulture and assist and advise sericulturists in the planting of mulberry and rearing of silk worms.



ROYAL NAVY HELICOPTER SQUADRON FOR MALAYA—The Royal Navy's first operational helicopter squadron, No. 848, recently left Portsmouth on board the aircraft carrier depot ship H.M.S. "Perseus" for Malaya, where they will be used in jungle operations against the Communist terrorists. These helicopters carry a crew of two, and are able to carry eight armed men or three stretcher cases and three sitting cases. Before leaving for Malaya the Squadron gave a display and fly-past at the Royal Naval Air Station at Gosport. Three of the helicopters in flight during the demonstration.

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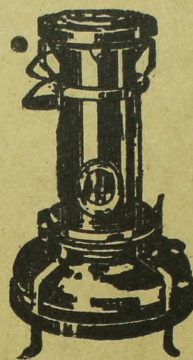
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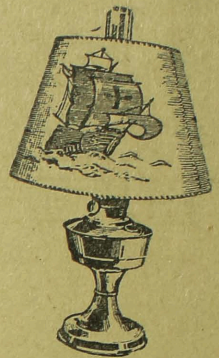
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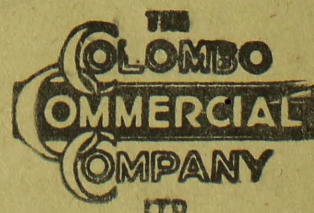
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THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

THE life of man has been one constant struggle not merely for existence but also for the improvement of his lot. This struggle has been against poverty, disease and oppression, and according to the environments. This struggle has been taking various directions and intensities. The Co-operative Movement is one remedy that people have discovered against economic ills; and it was first tried out in England. Years ago when England was going through the industrial revolution, the economic conditions of the factory workers were very depressing and there seemed no way out of their difficulties. It was at this time that the Rochdale Pioneers hit upon the Co-operative Movement, as a sovereign remedy.

In Ceylon too, this movement (was) though started over three de-

By D. D. Rubaroe

acades ago, assumed importance in the middle of 1942, when we began to feel the pinch of shortages especially in consumer goods. The distribution of foodstuffs began to assume the nature of a big problem when the fertile brain of Sir Oliver hit upon the formation of Consumer Co-operative Societies.

From 1942 onwards the Consumer Co-operative Societies began to spring up in the country and in a short period there appeared over four thousand such Societies handling over half the quantity of food imported into the island.

This solution of the distribution of food was a mighty success and Ceylon faced the difficult days with ease.

If for a moment we turn our attention to our neighbouring countries, we find that they had gone through death and starvation in

various degrees, mainly due to inequitable distribution of the available food. We must thank our Co-operative Movement for saving us from the trouble that other countries had to undergo, due to the faulty methods of food distribution.

The very exacting days of food shortages have vanished, but the great movement that had come to our rescue is still marching forward and what we wish to stress is that this movement can help us still further to improve the lot of man. If all the people become truly Co-operative-minded, the whole country will become a single family unit, and there is bound to be better understanding among all of us.

Finally, at a time when politicians are proposing various remedies for the improvement for the lot of man, we would urge one and all that the Co-operative method is one of the best any country could adopt with advantage for the steady improvement of the lot of man and therefore support the movement wholeheartedly.

EGYPT ASKS FOR UNESCO ASSISTANCE

THE Egyptian Government has asked for Unesco's assistance in expanding technical education and scientific research for the development of Egypt's industries and agriculture. The request, presented by Professor Ismail Mahmoud el Kabani, Egyptian Minister of Education and head of his country's delegation to the recent Unesco General Conference, asks for technical assistance in five fields.

A three-man team of experts in agricultural, industrial and commercial education to "make a survey of technical education in Egypt in relation to economic conditions."

An industrial chemist to help organize Egypt's new National Chemical Laboratory, expected to be established within one year, and to put the Laboratory to work for Egyptian industry.

The establishment of a scientific and technical documentation centre at Cairo to serve industrial and scientific research both in Egypt and in other Arab countries.

A mission of scientists to work with the Fouad I desert Institute at Heliopolis to assist in drawing up an extensive scientific research programme on arid zone conditions.

Specialists in optical instruments, precision mechanics, electrical and electronic instruments and glass apparatus for chemical experiments to help maintain equipment now in use and to establish a centre where students will be trained in the production of scientific instruments.

The Egyptian delegation to Unesco's Conference explained that "these five projects, taken together, form a combined plan for the scientific and technical development of Egypt, which is the key to all modern advance."

(Unesco News)

PRODUCING FILMS FOR CHILDREN

By the Arthur Rank Organisation

FILMS specially made for children which have been enjoying great popularity among British boys and girls will, before long, be made available to larger audiences all over the world, including Ceylon.

The films are produced by the Children's Film Foundation, formed in 1951 as the result of a co-operative effort by the British Film Industry to provide films suitable in every way for children and which they would appreciate as entertainment.

By an agreement just concluded, Foundation Films are to be given world-wide distribution by the Arthur Rank Organisation which is sending its own children's films to many parts of the world.

The Children's Film Foundation, under directors nominated by four film trade associations in Britain, does not produce itself but offers a subject to a company selected as competent to deal with it. Many companies are thus enabled to take part in the production programme. The Foundation collaborates on the script and approves technicians, the cast, set designs, costumes and properties and generally supervises the making of the film. It hopes to develop children's films as a new and special type of production and to establish Great Britain as the centre of the children's film movement.

Early in 1953 the organisation will have completed six feature films, each running for about an hour, six two-reel twenty-minute short stories, six ten-minute "Interest" films and one colour novelty film.

Among the features already produced is "The Stolen Plans"—a story of how a resourceful boy and girl foil the efforts of international crooks to steal secret plans—which was awarded the Silver Gondola

(Continued on page 11)

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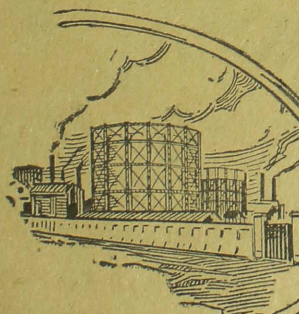
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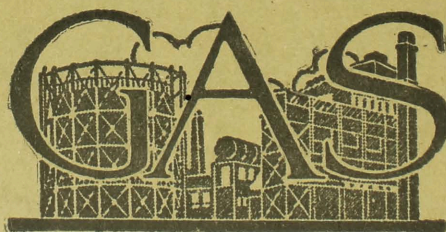
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(4)

QUEUES AND QUEUES

By Hamilton Abeywickrama

MUCH has been talked of in recent times regarding the queues. A few days ago, the "Daily News" gave an Editorial on this topic. No one denies the existence of queues, at certain times of the day referred to as 'peak times'.

Having admitted this, one cannot be blind to the fact that in Democracy, the principle is 'first come first served'. Are we to deny this principle and allow hooliganism to prevail? It is far better to have a queue system rather than allow the local 'Chandiyas' to exhort 'Kappan' from the travelling public, as it has happened before the queue system. If there is no queue system, perhaps certain passengers will have to wait not a few minutes but for hours. I am an admirer of the principles underlying the system but I am happy if the system could be got rid of, for something better.

Today, is an age of queues in every country. From birth to tomb it is a question of queues. This can be readily explained by the Karmic Doctrine. Every action has a reaction. Coming first, last and so on, reaction is felt in the order of the queue. Therefore to depict a situation as if queues exist for travelling only is a travesty of justice.

On the other hand, a constructive policy has not been laid down, except claim for more buses. Due to high operational costs, this step is rather prohibitive. It can only take place gradually. If there are ample buses to cope up with the work, will not a greater proportion of them lie idle for a greater period of the day? What is the solution to this problem? Apart from this, procuring of new buses is somewhat uneconomic at the prevailing rates. I certainly admit that a few buses be added. These are some of the considerations to be taken account of. The prosecution should take note of the defence, otherwise the indictment is one-sided.

ment is one-sided.

Again it has been stated that the change of Office Hours has not altered the position any better. This argument is rather fallacious. Certain time must elapse to experiment the results. Hasty conclusions are unnecessary. It is as much to expect an infant to walk or count the age of a person from the date of conception and not from the date of birth, as some astrologists believe. By this a brief is not held as an advocacy that many months or years are necessary to achieve the intended results. Even if it is a failure, it can be considered a bold attempt. The very existence of life is an attempt to live, so why not give the benefit of it to this graphic experiment? If not for experiments, modern training facilities would not have come. History repeats itself.

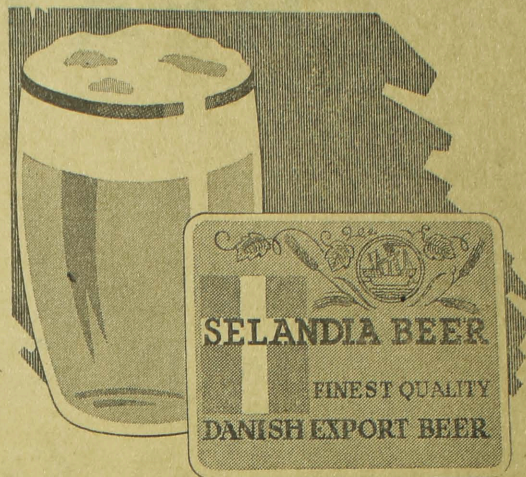
A better method would be for the travelling public to form into an association or associations and submit concrete suggestions for improvement to the Ministry Department and Bus Companies concerned. It is not quite correct for the Head of another Department to criticize any defects, but rather submit the criticism for consideration and action to the Ministry and Department concerned. Haphazard criticism, although it serves its purpose, does not serve its purpose well. The managers and principals of schools could help the public in their endeavour by bringing about a change in the school time-table. The Touring Services may be allowed to ply buses during the rush hours to ease congestion in the queues by amending the relevant section of the New Motor Traffic Act No. 14 of 1951. Similarly this concession may be granted to the hiring car services and further allow private car services to run for fee or reward during the rush hours only. The avoidance of traffic jams during the rush hours by diversion of traffic in a convenient manner would to some extent, help decrease the problem to an appreciable degree. As has been pointed out by passengers, the system of collecting fares from the public in the queues, when the bus comes only, can be prohibited and such fares may be collected, when they have already taken their seats or standing accommodation. A certain amount of tickets can be sold to the members in the queue before the bus arrives and this amount entered in a schedule paper for the convenience of the Bus Companies. This would enable more trips to be done by the present number of buses. An efficient shuttle system will be a distinct advantage. This is only an illustration of some of the innumerable suggestions.

Producing Films for Children

(Continued from page 10)

jointly with an Italian film for the Children's Film of the Year at the 1952 Venice Children's Film Festival, and which, together with one formed the programme which won of the Foundation's interest films, the award at the same Festival as the prize-winning programme for the eleven to fourteen age group.

British children's films are proving very popular, not only in Europe, but in the Near and Far East. Miss Mary Field, the executive officer, points out that ever since the Children's Film Foundation started to produce these films it has been receiving requests for them from all over the world.—(U.K.I.S.).

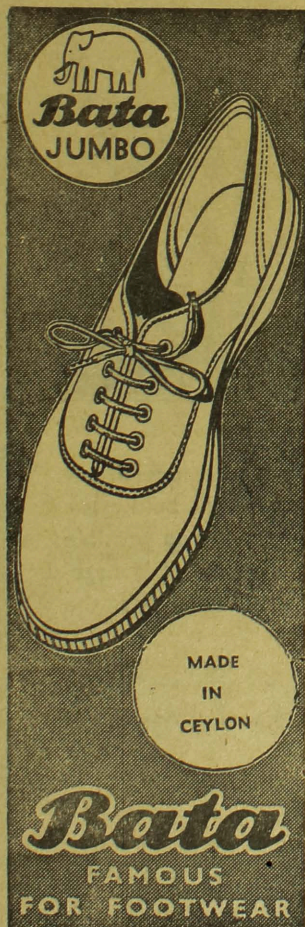


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THIS well-known Office commenced operations in Ceylon in the year 1906 and it can truly be said that the Association has pioneered Life Assurance in the Island. The very large volume of business that is now written by it is ample testimony of the goodwill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

The operations of this Association are spread throughout the Commonwealth and, besides having Branch Offices in all the capital cities of Australia and New Zealand, it has District Offices in practically every town of note in Great Britain and in South Africa, and in the East is represented at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hongkong. Ceylon Branch is the central office for the control of the four establishments last mentioned.

The Association has been responsible for the introduction of some of the most important features of modern Life Assurance, and for many years has offered sound Life Assurance Contracts to the public for premiums well below the average, with full bonus rights, the figures of which have proved well above the average. This has been rendered possible by the careful selection of lives which has resulted in a favourable mortality experience, the marked economy of Management expenses and the cautious investment of funds. A Perusal of Financial Statements, will show that the security of the Association's policy contracts is above question.

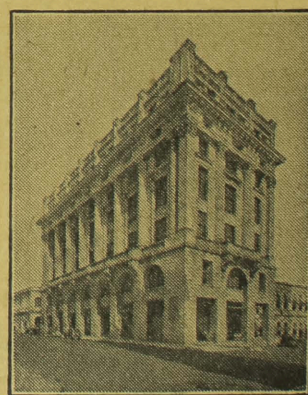
One well-known British Journal writes of the Association as follows: "The contracts of the Association are liberal to the Assured. Its premiums are low and its financial resources second to none. In a word the National Mutual of Australasia is an Office which can with confidence be recommended to intending assurers."

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