

u.n.p.



VOL VI. No. 42 Organ for the United National Party Rgd. Office: No. 238, Galle Rd., Colombo 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1953

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

PRICE 5 CENTS

Parliamentary Approval of Paddy Lands Bill

PROMOTION OF PADDY PRODUCTION PLANNED

THE Paddy Land Bill, the first draft of which was prepared four years ago, has reached the final stage of Parliamentary approval. It is a Bill which deals with a very contentious subject whose history is redolent with complaints and dissatisfaction in regard to the tenancy of paddy lands in this country. Special difficulties have been created by circumstances such as absentee landlords, ownership by a large number of shareholders and the periodic non-interest in the cultivation of paddy lands. It is a piece of social legislation of a far-reaching nature.

The Act as cited is to "regulate the letting of paddy lands in order to ensure greater security of tenure to the tenants of such lands; to restrict the rent recoverable from such tenants; to empower the proper authority to take possession and cause the cultivation of any such lands which are not cultivated; and to provide for matters incidental to or connected with these matters aforesaid."

It is a matter for congratulation, said Sir Oliver Goonetilleke in the Senate, that the Bill has been introduced after it has been considered by two Committees in a series of lengthy discussions. It had to go before a second Committee because after the first Committee had examined the Bill, heard representations and gone into the matter in great detail, Parliament was dissolved and the whole procedure had to be repeated by the new Parliament. Once again the various suggestions made in debate were carefully examined, certain drafting amendments were introduced and the Bill passed the House of Representatives and now the Senate has also approved the Bill in its present form.

THREE MAIN OBJECTS

The Bill is intended to achieve three main objects. The first relates to what may be regarded as reasonable permanency of tenure to the person who cultivates paddy land for an owner, namely, five years as the minimum period which the law will recognize as a lease. The second is to ensure to the tenant a reasonable share of the crop or a money payment in lieu; or in other words, to ensure that the owner does not collect more than a reasonable share of the crop. In particular areas, specific rates will be prescribed as the maximum that an owner can charge a tenant for the cultivation of his land. The third object is that when either an owner or a tenant or both, jointly fail to satisfactorily cultivate any paddy land, the prescribed authority can take over such land and cultivate it in paddy. Of course there has been anxiety on the one side and criticism expressed on the other as to the area in which this Bill will operate when it becomes law.

The extreme supporters of the Bill wanted it proclaimed imme-

diately but Government realizes that this is essentially a law in regard to which it has got to learn by actual experience. So it is not proposed to make the application of this law islandwide immediately. The Bill therefore is an enabling Bill. The procedure to be followed will be laid down in regulations, that will in the ordinary course be approved by both Houses of Parliament.

RUMOURED ATTEMPTS TO DEFEAT THE LAW

"It is rumoured," said Sir Oliver, "that after the first draft of the law in the amended form was made public, those whom Government intends to prevent from achieving their objectives are already proceeding to take certain action to defeat the purpose of this measure. Fears are being expressed in the Southern Province that the eventual position of the cultivator may even be worse than that it is at present."

There was that danger, owing to the extraordinary demand for land and the extraordinary high prices that paddy fetches today in Ceylon. Paddy land was extremely in short supply and the production of paddy is very remunerative. There is also the danger that the tenant himself, rather than give trouble to the owner, may combine with the owner to defeat the law. It is also well-known that the gambarayo are also trying to do all they can to defeat the purpose of this measure.

MENACE OF THE GAMBARAYO

Pointed reference was made by Senator H. de Z. Siriwardena to the menace of the gambarayo, men who are in charge of lands owned by absentee owners, most of them from Colombo residents. He said that these gambarayo get in league with the boutique keepers and advance money to the poor cultivators. When the season is over and the paddy is reaped, the cultivators get a certain share of the paddy or they are given some money. The gambarayo do not pay the cultivators at Rs. 16 or Rs. 20 per bushel but at the Government rate. The people who are really benefited by this system are the gambarayo and the millowners. There are about a hundred millowners in the country and they buy the paddy from the gambarayo at prices which are higher than the

Government rate. Eventually all that rice finds its way into Colombo! These gambarayo in the Hambantota district, said Mr. Siriwardena, have become members of the Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies and are exploiting them.

GROUNDLESS FEAR DISPELLED

As regards the third object of the Bill, namely empowering the proper authority to take possession and cause the cultivation of any such lands which are not cultivated, certain folks appear to be worried about the right of taking such forcible steps. "This is not aimed against the tenants," answered Sir Oliver, "but mainly against the landlord. It

is the landlord who will put into the land hired labourer or employ of his and prevent Government from taking possession of it. When a Court orders a landlord to give up certain lands which he cultivates to the detriment of neighbouring fields and he does not obey such order but merely pays a fine. It is now contemplated whether even a charge of contempt of Court cannot be brought against such persons. The provision for taking possession of the land is to help the tenant against the landlord, but it is never to be utilized to penalize the tenant. It is most important to note that the man working on the

(Continued on page 2)



FENNER'S BELTING "PYRAMID Z"

RUBBER IMPREGNATED SOLID WOVEN
HAIR BELTING

"PYRAMID Z"

FOR TROUBLE FREE, EFFICIENT POWER
TRANSMISSION.

In places where very dry, dusty air or stifling, humid heat is prevalent, "Pyramid Z," transmits the full load without overstress.

"PYRAMID Z"

FOR GREATER HOLDING ABILITY — NO BELT
SLIP

The anti-slip driving face prevents slippage even when the atmosphere is so damp that the pulleys are actually wet.

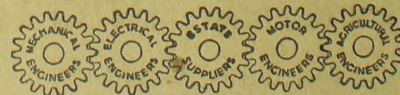
"PYRAMID Z"

The Last Letter in Perfect Belting

Sole Agents:

BROWN & CO. LTD.

Established 1875.

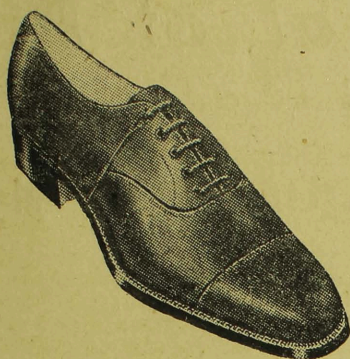


COLOMBO — HATTON — NAWALAPITIYA

The Popular English Shoes for occasional & hard wear

"MILLER" SHOES

(Specially manufactured for Millers Ltd.)



Tan or Black Oxfords, pointed toe, leather sole and heel. All sizes. pair Rs. 32-50 nett.

Tan or Black Oxfords, medium toe, water-proof welt, fitted with Dunlop rubber sole and heel. All sizes. pair Rs. 35-00 nett.

millers Ltd.

Colombo, Dickoya & Bandarawela.

Hardware

Cement

"Pound Mark" Roofing Tiles

Momi & Plywood Chests

Aluminium Lining

Food Grains

Etc., Etc.

Always in stock and at most

Competitive Prices

JAFFERJEE BROTHERS

161, PRINCE STREET,

PETTAH, COLOMBO.

Tele: 3895/4863

Purely Prefactory

FORMS AND FORMALITIES

IN Thackeray's eminently readable book "Roundabout Papers", is related an interesting incident.

"... The King commands the first Lord-in-Waiting to desire the second Lord to intimate to the gentleman usher to request the page of the ante-chamber to entreat the groom of the stairs to implore John to ask the Captain of the buttons to desire the maid of the still-room to beg the house-keeper, to give out a few more lumps of sugar, as His Majesty has none for his coffee—which probably is getting worse during the negotiation".

This is not surprising to us, who have to taste the bitter fruits of red-tape these days.

There is no sphere of human activity today, that is not incorrigibly impregnated with the cast-iron demands of red-tape. Lest I be up-braided with accusations of bigotry and extreme fanaticism, let me concede at the outset that certain amount of formal rules is necessary for the conduct of public affairs. A code of procedure is undeniably a sine qua non for the efficient transaction of official duties. Two of its noteworthy virtues are discipline and system, which are essential prerequisites for the maintenance of efficiency and economy within any organisational set-up.

The gravamen of my charge, however, relates to red-tape—that is to say, the excessive and relentless adherence to official formalities. Departmental red-tapism, as everyone knows, is nauseating. Certain departments have even achieved a notoriety in this particular field. It gets on one's nerves, especially when the problem is of an urgent nature, and one has to battle with time.

The unfortunate victims of red-tape are innumerable and I am sure that, an invitation to the public to relate their personal experiences would be appallingly revealing. It is not seldom that we read in the papers reports of patients losing their lives, purely because they could not be given immediate medical aid, owing to the stringent pressure of red-tape which entails a long and circuitous process for admission to hospitals. How many lives have been cruelly lost in this way! Is it not a social crime of the first magnitude?

It is really alarming that red-tape should be practised at the expense of human lives. This is red-tape at its height. It is high time we cry halt to this disastrous state of affairs and "there an end" as Macbeth said.

The Law, according to Micawber, the celebrated Dickensian character, is an ass. Quite so. Pertinacious insistence on the rigid conformity to rules is, I venture to say, nothing short of an exhibition of asinine imbecility.

K. RAJENDRAN

Paddy Lands Bill

(Continued from page 1)

land and has made the land what it is, is the tenant.

ADMINISTRATION

There was a great deal of criticism as to how one could find out whether the land is properly managed or not. Sir Oliver's reply is as follows:—

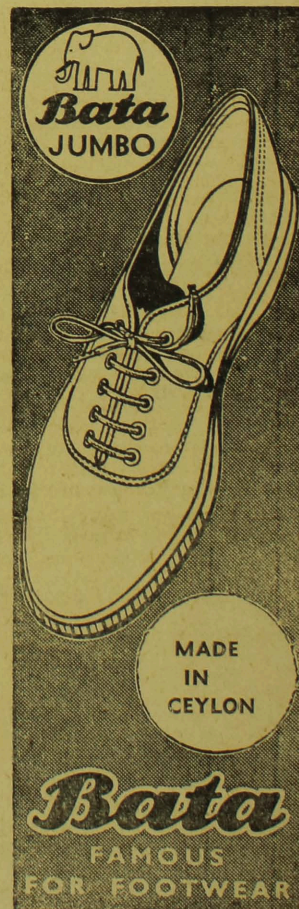
"In this country, we have an advantage that is not available to any other paddy-growing area in Asia. We have a network of administration. There are 40,000 vel vidanes and 6,000 headmen who know what a land can produce. Droughts and other unforeseen circumstances are not located in a particular fraction of an acre of land. They are events that are known to everybody; that are recorded in a hundred places. So, I assure you that this provision of the law which enables us to take up land that is not properly cultivated will in no way be utilized to the detriment of the tenant."

The scheme is for a restricted application of the law. There was a great deal to learn. The last thing he would do in the introduction of the paddy production scheme would be to start an Islandwide revolt of landowners and tenants against the operation of the law. Let the Government try this experiment possibly in the Eastern and Southern Provinces. In course of time it may be possible to apply this law where it is needed. Having studied the results it may be that the Government may agree to make the law applicable to all parts of the Island.

BILL PASSED WITHOUT DISSENT

It is really an achievement that the Bill was passed without a single dissident. The difficulties experienced in other countries that adopted wholesale nationalization in trying to introduce such legislation. Landowners have all banded themselves together and taken every possible step to prevent the passage of laws such as this, which give a fair deal to the tenant as against the landowner. "It augurs well for the future of Ceylon that those who

have to make a sacrifice, when presented with human problems which have to be remedied, do so willingly if approached in the right way. Even those in the Opposition who would like to proceed a great deal faster than Government have continued to make possible the introduction of a piece of legislation of such a far-reaching nature as this," said Sir Oliver in conclusion.



FINANCIAL CRISIS? THE TRUTH

By Sentinel

THE most discussed topic of the moment—the topic on everybody's lips is the financial position in the country today.

More than two lakhs of public servants feel, at the moment, that they have almost a vested interest in this absorbing subject. The reason for this interest is, of course, the fact that the report of the Salaries Commission has been completed and that everybody is awaiting the next and crucial step of the recommendations of the report being implemented.

That is one side of the picture. On the other are many more lakhs of the ordinary citizens of this country in hamlet and township, who are no less interested in the existing financial situation and its repercussions on their conditions of living.

It was very opportune, therefore, that a statement on this subject of countrywide interest and inevitable conjecture and speculation, should have been made in the House of Representatives by no less an authority than the Prime Minister. Mr. Dudley Senanayake.

The Prime Minister's statement presents in its true perspective the financial position as it exists today and can claim to have enlisted the understanding of even those who may have cause for disappointment in the implications of our prevailing financial situation.

I could do no better than emulate the example of the Prime Minister who gave away readily during the course of the debate on this subject, to permit the Opposition to ask many penetrating questions. I will begin with what was, in effect, the crux of these questions. They all boiled down to the reproach: "what did you do to avoid the present financial situation which you, yourself describe as a 'position that is certainly not one for complacency'?"

The Government's answer to that reproach is also the Government's case that gives it the legitimate and deserving right to ask the people to co-operate with the Government to tide over the present difficult situation.

The case itself is straightforward enough. At the beginning of 1951, on the crest of the Korean boom, Ceylon's external assets hit the all-time record of 1,200 million rupees. And, declared the Prime Minister "nobody on the Government Front Bench took any special credit for that!" In other words, the favourable balance of payments stimulated by favourable terms of trade in the then prevalent boom conditions, created the happy increase in our external assets. By the end of 1952 these external assets had dropped to a little more than 800 million rupees. The point to bear in mind was that Ceylon had no control over the fluctuation of our external assets. The fluctuation for the worse was due to adverse balance of payments and the largest contributory factor to the adverse balance of payments, was the decline in our prices of exports and the increase of our imports. There lay the strength of the Government's argument. If nobody praised the Government when our sterling balances were substantial and our balance of payments were favourable and very

correctly (as indeed the Government readily admitted was the position) attributed these favourable financial conditions to trade trends in the international sphere, then surely, the same argument held good when trade receded and conditions worsened and adversely affected our balance of payments and the diminution of our external assets. That was the Government's reply to the Opposition reproach: "What did you do to avoid the present financial situation?"

But the Government notwithstanding the fact that the ebb and flow of these trade and financial trends were not within its absolute control, was not content to be resigned to a situation that had to be resisted with whatever resources we had at our command.

That was why the Government was not slow to adopt remedial measures within its power. Action was taken by the Government to remove as much of the strain of the increasing adverse financial situation, as was possible, by Government fiscal policy. Measures were introduced, not arbitrarily, but by prior submission to Parliament, in accordance with accepted democratic practice, to ease the financial situation by reducing the excessive purchase of imports that helped to widen the gap in the balance of payments. These measures took the form of changes and modifications in the budget, that Parliament had approved earlier. Simultaneously Government also took action to curtail expenditure and increase revenue. These measures included a fresh income tax levy, a betting tax and a clamp down on luxury imports.

Nor is the Government content to stop at that. It is seeking new ways to reduce the volume of imports—a move so essential and indeed imperative to our financial recovery. But in doing so the Government is exercising the utmost caution. It can only curb imports of commodities that are not essential or only semi-essential to the community at large. What then, is the scope for the reduction of imports? The answer to this too was provided by the Government during the debate in the House of Representatives, on the country's existing financial situation. It was disclosed that our imports amount to 1,700 million rupees and that of this more than 1,400 million rupees are imports on absolutely essential goods such as food and clothing. If you pick out items at random from this list of essential imports they will include 300 million rupees on rice, 40 million rupees on milk, nearly 30 million rupees on flour and as much as 20 million rupees on eggs. Of the balance 300 million rupees, nearly 200 million rupees are on imports of semi-essential goods. As regards luxury cars, it is noteworthy that the imports under this head is 36 million rupees. So that even a total ban on the import of luxury cars alone, will not solve our financial difficulties. Other imports too will have to be pruned and in deciding on priorities the Government will seek to ensure that the burden should fall lightly on the poorer sections of the community.

(Continued on page 10)

NEDERLAND LINE
ROYAL DUTCH MAIL
AMSTERDAM

ROYAL
ROTTERDAM
LLOYD
ROTTERDAM

TO ENGLAND & HOLLAND IN 14 DAYS

BY ROYAL DUTCH MAILS

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

AITKEN, SPENCE & CO., LTD.

P. O. Box 5 — COLOMBO

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Ceylon Ltd.

Clearing and Forwarding
Department

LANDING, SHIPPING AND TRANSHIPMENT
OF
BAGGAGE AND CARGO

UNDERTAKEN AT REASONABLE RATES WHICH
MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION

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

ESTIMATES GIVEN WITHOUT CHARGE
INSURANCE ARRANGED IF REQUIRED

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

P. O. Box 94

Telegrams:—Mackinnons.

Telephone:—2381 (4 Lines.)

P & O and B. I.

REGULAR PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICES

FROM COLOMBO

TO

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

CONNECTIONS VIA BOMBAY TO
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

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

AGENTS

- COLOMBO
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Ceylon Ltd.
P.O. Box No. 94, Tel. 2381 (4 lines.)

CHETTINAD CORPORATION LTD.

FOR

All Your Requirements of Hardware etc.

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

Chettinad Corporation Ltd.

116/118, Keyzer Street, Colombo.

"Finance" Telegrams.

Telephone: 4276 & 427/



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

DE SOYSA & CO., LTD.

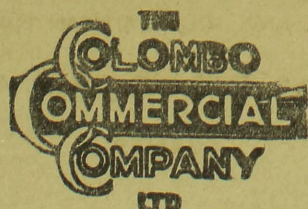
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE
AND ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS

UNION PLACE,
COLOMBO 2

Tei : 2254 &
•2255

**C.C.C.
FERTILISERS**

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



T'grams: COSSACK P.O. Box 33, Colombo T'phone 5351
INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN—LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED.

DICTATORS PASS AWAY, BUT DEMOCRACY LIVES ON

By Quintus Delilkhan

THE world has no doubt been astonished at the quick change in the order of rule and power in Russia. No one could have suspected that Stalin was so very near his end. The iron dictator had dominated the scene for so long that it looked as if he would not leave the theatre of fateful events for a long time to come. All the previous reports about his health spoke of his robust condition. Then suddenly death took a hand in the cataclysmic shaping of events. The Press of the world carried the news that Stalin had been stricken, and there was immediate speculation as to what would be the consequences of his death to the future of the world. Much would depend on the kind of successor to Stalin who would take his place. Today we know that a vigorous and quick succession has taken place, but we are left to speculate still further what would be the line of action taken by those who have now a free hand to direct the future of Russia.

About Stalin himself there is no doubt that there has been very much of a formal and official tone in regard to the condolences which have been communicated from many parts of the world to the Government of Russia. Stalin possessed greatness of a kind in a very limited field. Over against his wonderful power of organisation must be set the deprival of liberty to many nations, the ruthless purges, the immense loss of life. It is legitimate to ask the question whether some economic results such as any capitalistic country can produce, without the same ruthlessness and loss of life, was worth the price that had to be paid.

The Russian people never possessed any degree of liberty. They lived for centuries under the conditions of a heavy Asiatic despotism which did not enable them to develop any concept of Western liberty with which to measure what the conditions would be under genuine liberty. It was therefore possible for the Russian people to endure the loss of liberty which they never enjoyed in anything like the same measure as the people of Europe. The Russian people have come under the control of the most demanding bureaucracy which the world has ever known. The bureaucracy, with Stalin at its head, has been able to exercise a pressure of control to which no other people in the world has been subjected. It is no cause for wonder that the democracies have seen fit to arm themselves in time to resist this system which would, if introduced into any country, mean the destruction of everything that the democratic spirit stands for. The dictator is safe from criticism in his own day and amongst his own people. This gives him a certain immunity for a period of time. Where there is no freedom of speech and freedom of opinion, the government of any country is comparatively easy. Where there is danger to the very lives of those who differ from a dictator, the dictator can carry out the most gigantic schemes which apparently are a monument to his genius for planning. But actually it represents the servitude of a whole nation which has no choice given to it but must readily yoke itself to the will of one man, and unquestioningly carry out his behests. Where a whole nation toils as one man, and dare not deviate from a line laid down by its ruler, the results must no doubt, appear to be astonishing. It is not, however, a condition which can be tolerated in any democracy where the first requisite of good government that all its actions should be carried out only after due consultations and where an opposition is itself possessed of the power to freely criticise measures and have the opportunity of convincing the public of the validity of its own differing point of view. No such consideration is permitted under the Russian system where a few men arrive at decisions, whether it be right or wrong and are in a position to have such opinion enforced. To the democratic countries, there-

fore, its own way of life, with its rich freight of freedom, is most precious. It is well worth to the democracies that any sacrifices should be made in order to preserve the benefits of such freedom.

There is no reason to feel that there is any more need for a policy of appeasement to Russia or any other communist or communist-minded country. The policy of Stalin is the most convincing possible proof that not the least advantage can be gained by endeavouring to arrive at understandings with Soviet Russia. The time wasted in these negotiations, which are so doubtful and uncertain in their issue, should be spent now in creating greater understanding and solidarity of interests among the peoples of the democratic countries. Nothing is gained by hoping to prolong the present period of peace through the goodwill of Russia. Such goodwill is available to no democratic country in the world. It is not even available to countries which have embraced the communist way of life or which, has been subjected by a small and ruthless clique to the way of communist living.

The treatment accorded to Yugoslavia ought to make the democratic countries finally realise that the Russian method of dealing with all countries is the rigid application of new and most dangerous form of imperialism which takes without giving. All that Russia is prepared to give in great abundance is an incessant body of instructions on how to subjugate the people to the way of living which will make her the unquestioned leader of the communist world. Tito represents the revolt of the spirit of a proud and independent nationalism against a system of exploitation which spares neither friend nor foe. The democratic world should give up trying the same kind of experimental negotiation which has produced over and over again the same barren results. The democratic countries would do well to restrain their vain hopes, and apply themselves to the task of making themselves strong against an adversary who has exposed his methods but which, in spite of this, has not quite taught the democracies that they should, as their only safe weapon against communism, and communist aggression, increase and multiply their own strength as effectively as they can. This is not a time to waste on expectations that will not materialise.

The policies of the past adopted by Russia are bound to continue. The divisions of opinion amongst the democracies is a direct inducement to Russia to skilfully continue her present policies unchanged. The more the democracies are divided, the more does Russia gain from the process of making every satellite country help in the building up of her power to take the offensive against the democracies at any time she decides that it is both necessary and safe to do so. Every unprepared weakness, every blundering policy, every failure to take the right line of action either nationally or internationally is an accession of strength to Russia. It is absurd of the democracies to act in a manner which enables Russia to face the contingencies of the future with greater and greater confidence.

The transition in Russia to the new form of government, which is less cumbersome and more designedly mobile than before, indicates that there will be no break with the past unless some new factors arise in course of time to put a different emphasis upon Russia's relations with the democratic world. Malenkov is in a position to act with the same quiet effectiveness as Stalin. He is known to be a bitter enemy of the democratic world, and a strong believer in the theory that capitalism has the seeds of destruction within itself which will mean its collapse totally sooner or later. Such a frame of mind is not conducive to his treating the rights of the democratic world with any degree of consideration. The communist leaders all over the world are cynically unconcerned about the rights of individuals or nations. They are only concerned with the grasping of

(Continued on page 10)

NOW WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

By Stanley Morrison

AT the Washington talks Britain is reported to have promised the United States that she would tighten up sterling controls on the movement of strategic materials to China. It was also reported that concerted efforts would be made by Britain and the United States to secure the co-operation of other maritime and trading countries in the measures designed to exclude the shipment of strategic materials to the Red Chinese mainland. How will these decisions affect Ceylon?

Of course, since Ceylon's rubber does not go in British ships but in Polish ships, the transport of Ceylon's rubber to China will not be directly affected. But the decision to secure the co-operation of maritime and trading countries in measures to exclude the shipment of strategic materials to China is bound to affect shipments of Ceylon rubber. And if Ceylon's rubber cannot reach China, then Chinese rice cannot reach these shores.

However, it is not the reaction in Ceylon to these Washington decisions that is so important for future Commonwealth relations as the effect they will have in India. It is perfectly certain that India will not be a party to any further restrictions on trade with China and at the next meeting of Commonwealth Premiers, scheduled to take place after the Coronation, a serious rift is likely to occur between the Asian and White members of the Commonwealth. It is not clear yet what attitude Pakistan will take. And as for Ceylon, though she is bound to have the sympathy of India in this matter, she is by no means strong enough to be able to take an independent line since economically she is so closely linked with the United Kingdom.

But there is no doubt that India will fall out of step with the new measures, if her past policy is any guide. Especially in the light of Shri Nehru's recent pronouncement regarding the need to create a "Third Area," it is very unlikely that India would be a consenting party to any measures designed to isolate Red China from trade relations with the rest of the world. Besides, what will be the reactions in Britain? And will not the proposed trade restrictions create great difficulties and dangers for Britain's great trading

station in Hong Kong? But, of course, against all these dangers and handicaps, Britain has to weigh the overwhelming financial advantages both for herself and the Commonwealth of a widespread settlement with the United States of all the economic problems which at present have created an artificial trade depression in the whole of the non-Communist world. There is no doubt that if the United States undertakes to underwrite the trade of the Commonwealth, then a great new era of prosperity would ensue, provided, of course, that the new American policy is carefully thought out and then placed on a permanent basis and is no longer at the mercy of the "protectionist" tantrums of the U.S. Congress.

While, however, the financial benefits of such an agreement between the Commonwealth and the U.S.A. are of tremendous value, it would be dangerous to ignore the political implications of an economic understanding which imperils the unity of the Commonwealth. If India takes umbrage at an agreement which cuts clean across her line of complete neutrality in the "Cold War" and tries to compel her to discriminate against Red China, then she is likely to prefer to leave the Commonwealth rather than follow a policy which would jeopardise her friendly relations with Red China. And, intent on her own vast plans of development under the Five Year Plan, India does not want to see her already enormous armaments bill swollen still further as a result of a necessity to fortify and garrison her enormous common frontier with Tibet, now under direct Chinese control. Such an eventuality will ruin her economic plans and spread a spirit of hopelessness and misery throughout the teeming population of India. Thus, even if India were willing to embrace the economic advantages of the Washington proposals, the political dangers that would then encompass her as a result of her having to cold-shoulder Red China are likely to far outweigh the economic benefits of a close link-up with the United States.

From every point of view, therefore, the next meeting of Commonwealth Premiers is more than likely to be a very lively one. It may be faced with the dire alternatives of signing on the dotted line indicated by the Americans and seeing India

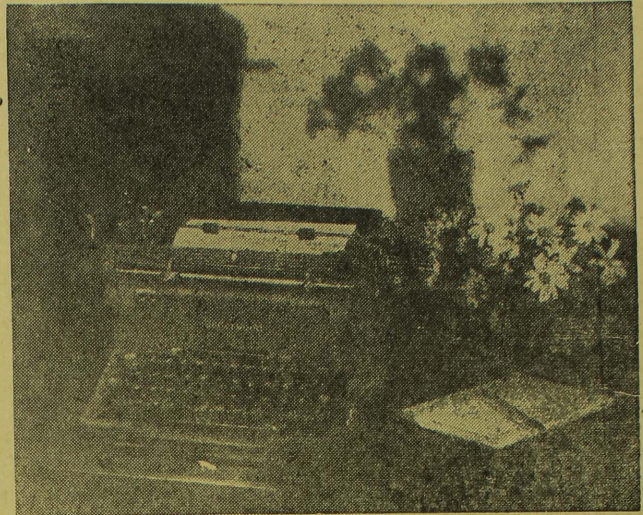
(Continued from page 9)

UNDERWOOD

— THE TYPEWRITER LEADER OF THE WORLD —

STANDARD & PORTABLE

NEW RHYTHM TOUCH MODEL



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

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND, LIABILITY IS LIMITED)

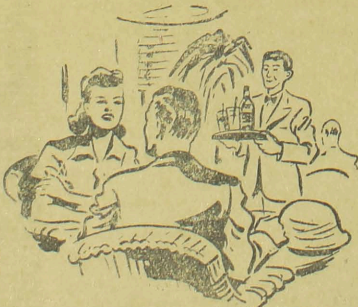
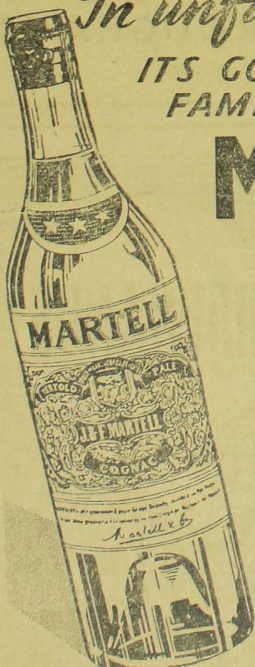
OFFICE EQUIPMENT DEPT.

18/20 QUEEN STREET, FORT
TEL. 2301

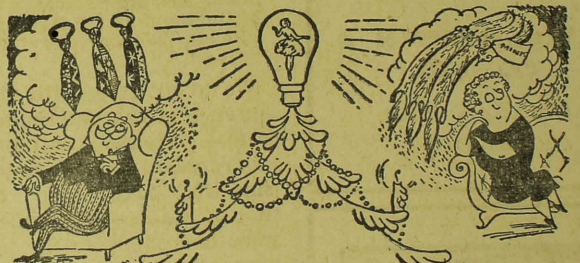
In unfamiliar places..

ITS GOOD TO SEE THE FAMILIAR FACE OF

MARTELL
Cognac
BRANDY



"LONG" OR "SHORT" THE PERFECT COMPANION



'Present' hopes
are growing
stronger...

But Mazda
lamps stay
brighter longer



Mazda

It Pays to Specify MAZDA

Sole Agents:

WALKER SONS & CO., LTD.

THE CEYLON WHARFAGE COMPANY, LIMITED COLOMBO

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED.

Clearing, Forwarding, Bonding,
Shipping and Motor Transport
Department.

Goods cleared through Customs, and

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

Telephone 2291

Post Box 169
COLOMBO

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

NEW HUDSON BICYCLES

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

SUNBEAM BICYCLES

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

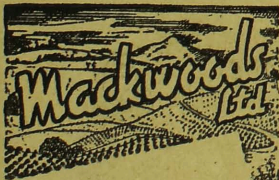
SEE THEM

AT

SOLE AGENTS—

LEWIS BROWN & CO., LTD.

McCallum Road,
COLOMBO.

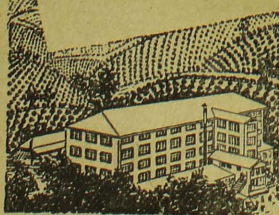


BLITOX

the rainfast wettable
powder for the protection
of tea against

BLISTER BLIGHT

A product of
PEST CONTROL LTD.
CAMBRIDGE



u.n.p.

Friday, March 13, 1953

STALIN

There is no doubt that Stalin was an example of a man of massive achievements and one who will rank among the chosen few for the tremendous influence he brought to bear on the course of history in the last twenty years.

The finest summing up of Stalin's significance in political history was published on March 5th on the editorial page of the "Daily News" under the name "A Staff Writer." We do not think any other political commentary could so clearly and precisely lay down the essence of his significance as did this staff writer in his article on the leader page. To quote the relevant paragraph:

"In his hands it has been demonstrated that a Communist revolution leads only to the creation of a new tyranny and a new imperialism. Lenin and Trotsky wanted to rule in the name of the people without giving the people the freedom to decide their destinies for themselves. Stalin has proved that this leads only to the sacrifice of the interests of the people for those of the rulers. Lenin and Trotsky wanted to preserve freedom inside the party while destroying freedom outside it. Stalin has proved that this cannot be done without destroying the freedom even within the party itself. Lenin and Trotsky believed that the triumph of Communism in one country would be the beginning of a brave new world. Stalin has proved that it is the beginning of an imperialism more ruthless than any the world has yet seen."

We do not agree with the last sentence in that summing up, because greater ruthlessness was revealed by the imperialisms that have gone before that of Stalin—only, time has smoothed out from the face of humanity the horrible lines of suffering they caused. The terrible infliction of cruelty that came strangely enough, from Russia, under the leadership of Genghis Khan who was much more ruthless though much less publicised; the conquest of North America and the violence perpetrated by the White races on the Red Indians a few centuries ago, were both imperialisms though in different garb. The Older British Empire has many chapters of torture and cruelty no less terrible than Stalin's. Japan's co-prosperity sphere was accompanied a decade ago by the exercise of a peculiarly devastating sweep of murder in many countries of Asia, and, in Europe, Nazi imperialism, directed by Hitler, wrote a new chapter of human tears. Thus it would seem that sweeping generalisations are dangerous to make without weighing the evidence of history. There is the natural difficulty that such evidence becomes lighter with the years, for time, to use a hackneyed phrase, is the Great Healer of injury.

Stalin was never a magnificent leader but he was a ruthless one. He did not believe that men are moved by heroic ideals alone, and he set out to move them quickly and efficiently with the fear of consequences as the main incentive. And, like Hitler, he had supreme command of the artifices of Propaganda. He built a legend round himself. If dirty work had to be done he astutely got others to do it and absorb public venom. He then stepped in and removed the unpopular from authority and closed their mouths the sure way so that they could never tell the people at whose instance the crimes were committed. He used the powers of the One Party State to control a One Party Press. That Press never directed any criticism at him. Whenever things went wrong the campaigns were directed against others until the time was ripe for the "Great Stalin" to intervene and put things right. And there was always a steady supply of people willing to do what he wished. He always got the kudos. The Press built up round him a protecting cloak, and there was a continuous stream of scapegoats to be publicly sacrificed.

Stalin thus had genuine public affection. There is no doubt that millions of people in Russia did come hundreds of miles to file past his body. They did come because they were genuinely heartbroken. They will never know the truth about Stalin. And their emotions will be whipped up to a stage of Mass Hysteria by long articles, pictures, tributes from the four corners of the world, all of which will be banner-headlined in the faithful Press. The masses move together, and when a mass of people surge in a particular direction, a controlled Press can whip up their enthusiasm to the stage of near hysteria.

Stalin destroyed Leninism, and long ago the Soviet State ceased to be a Workers' State. It was not a Government of the workers that he set up but a Government of the Russian Communist Party. It is no accident that all the generals, the Commissars of Ministerial rank and Ambassadors all came from Caucasian and Slav White Races. The millions of coloured and Mongol races in Russia never held positions of equality in the higher councils of the U.S.S.R. The world never saw the Tadjiks, the Uzbeks, the Mongols and the scores of other minority races in positions of authority. Over the whole of what was euphemistically called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Stalin established the iron dictatorship of the White Slav people. At the apex of this power group was the Generalissimo Marshal Josef Stalin. And he never lacked for stooges. They came looking for his help to set themselves up in similar power in their countries. For that they saluted

(Continued on page 7)

FERTILISERS

*of Best Quality
for all Crops*

A. BAUR & CO. LTD.
COLOMBO

FOUND

THE STORE WHICH
CARRIES A WEALTH
OF GOODS FOR YOU
AND YOUR HOME

FURNITURE FURNISHINGS
CARPETS CROCKERY
LINOLEUM LINENS
RADIOS RECORDS
TAILORING

BROUGHAMS

YORK ARCADE

COLOMBO I

ROWLANDS



*The Motor
People*

TURRET RD COLOMBO

Behind the Headlines

By *Pertinax*

DROP IN SAVINGS

A PART from other financial problems of the Government one reads of a drop in National Savings of the small man. This was to be expected after the long spell of cutting down on Publicity. One wonders who advised it, but there has been a steady drop in Publicity Campaigns to boost savings ideas. Hardly a Press advertisement appears, hardly a hoarding board carries a message, and I have not met anyone during the last week who had seen a Savings Poster. One cannot collect Savings by issuing Press communiques. In commercial practice 15 to 20 per cent. of the capital outlay on the production of a commodity is budgeted for Publicity, and if there is strong competition, this percentage is increased over the years. Thereafter, even when the product is selling steadily there is what is called Prestige Advertising. Even Lake House advertised! "The Silumina," which is Ceylon's oldest and most widely read paper, is advertised over Commercial Radio. One cannot expect the Commissioner, National Savings, to produce the money if his message is restricted into circulars printed at the Government Press. More on this subject later.

Emaciated Bellies!

THERE is some very naive writing in the L.S.S.P. papers. It makes amusing reading. There was recently an indignant little piece in which the writer spoke angrily about the Prime Minister's "capitalist" Party not tightening its belt but "we have to tighten our already emaciated bellies." For crying out loud! This indeed is rich! Poor Dr. N. M. Perera. He sold his Oakfield Estate at a very small profit of only three or four lakhs when he found the starving masses in difficulties. The good man felt it was "criminal" to enjoy himself when the "suffering masses" were undergoing such difficult times. Why, they even struck work on his estate over a footling matter of some wage differences. They would not have done that, the poor dears, if they had not really been suffering. Then, there is the other great-hearted soul, our Dr. Colvin R. de Silva. I hear he has raised his fees by a thousand rupees per case because he has too much work and

the only way to reduce work is to increase one's fees. With the spare time thus obtained he is going to share the burdens of the suffering masses. He will have chicken for dinner only twice a week after this and he has ordered his soup to be watered down so that a little may go a longer way. (Hear, Hear).

What of Leslie? He is the "Coconut King" of Ceylon. If only this D..... U.N.P. will make a trade pact with the U.S.S.R. and sell coconut oil to that country he could solve the problem of the suffering masses. So they say in the L.S.S.P. Press. Why, when coconut oil prices went booming and a coconut was selling at 30 cents in the local market did Leslie not take a holiday from Ceylon because he could not bear to see the poor suffering masses having to pay 30 cents per day for a nut when thousands and thousands were being picked from the trees on his estates. Now that prices have dropped a lot dear Leslie is also tightening his "emaciated belly."

Good old rotund Reggie Perera. His belly is a gift of God. That cannot give anyone the impression of being emaciated. And his estates in Dehiwita which were guarded by armed watchers from the suffering masses, has nothing to do with it.

As for young Subasingha. What of him. Heavens, but with all his broad acres in Sandalankawa, and thereabouts this "mass leader" was always slightly built. You see, each time he signed a cheque to pay income tax his blood pressure would get upset, not because he did not wish to pay, but because his heart ached for the suffering masses, his dear comrades who stooge and ghost write for the Party but can never hope to operate on a bank account. He is seriously considering making deposits in the name of each of them. Share and Share alike, you know!

"Sir Richard? Who Cares?"

THIS is in effect what a dear traffic cop said to me at 5.15 p.m. in the Pettah opposite the Consistory Buildings. I had parked opposite Acme Radio and turned the car towards the clock tower to get to Fort. A cop stopped me. In perfect Swabasha English he said: "This side one way. Must go that side." Just then a car which had pulled up from the top of the same row a second earlier swung clear and drove in the prohibited direction without let or hindrance.

(Continued on page 8)

STALIN

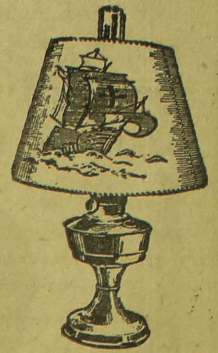
(Continued from page 6)

him, almost worshipped him, applauded his every lie and condoned his every murder. He had such self-seeking pilgrims coming to him from all countries, including China, India and Ceylon.

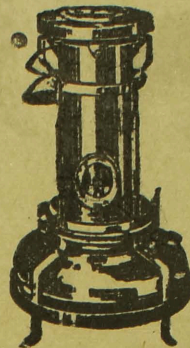
Stalin's work must be judged, therefore, from a different standpoint. All the slush about his being a people's man is nonsense. His achievement was that he brought unity of administration to a huge land mass which is one-sixth of the world's surface. He dragooned 200 million people into submission to the authority of the Central Communist Committee in the Kremlin. He forged this vast material into the mightiest war machine in the world. The industrial resources that the Russian Tsars had misused for self-indulgence he directed into productive use. The wealth of Russia that once pampered the puerile Russian nobles and their friends was utilised to build industry, farmsteads, food production estates. For the first time in

the history of the world, economic planning was made a reality. Targets were set for various industries, the potential of Russia was assessed; work, not ostentation, was rewarded by public recognition, by the adoption of the Stakhanovite method. The principle of a country's production being governed by the needs of the consumers and what the consumers ought to need became translated from a pious and platitudinous hope in a textbook, into a practical, workable and working scheme of national planning. A Government that knew what it wanted to do and then set out to do it, was what Marshal Stalin set up in Russia. That was a massive achievement all the more tremendous because of the vast regions that had to be cared for and irritating distraction of a hostile and frightened world outside its boundaries. For these achievements he will rank with the handful of great names in history. With his death, however, also dies what little of Marxism survived his personal greed for power.

'ALADDIN' LIGHTING AND HEATING UNITS



ALADDIN INCANDESCENT MANTLE LAMP



ALADDIN BLUE FLAME HEATER

Reliable and durable, Aladdin oil burning products, in ever increasing demand fulfil at minimum cost the lighting and heating requirements of town and country alike. English Made — instant lighting — Silent — No trouble — No smell — Draught controlled — Perfectly safe

We can supply both units from stock, also spares

Send us details of your requirements.



THE IRONMONGERS AND ESTATE SUPPLIERS OF CEYLON

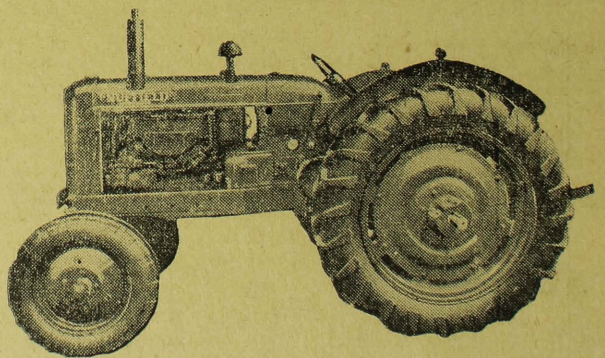
WRITE NOW—TELEPHONE NOW—ORDER NOW! OUR PROMPT AND COURTEOUS ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

HUNTERS
HUNTER AND COMPANY LTD., COLOMBO.
P.O. BOX 214 TEL: COLOMBO 5177-3-9.

Write, Phone or Call!

U. N. P. JOURNAL
Annual Subscription
Rs. 4-00
Including Postage

"PLOUGH MORE—PRODUCE MORE"
THE NUFFIELD Universal TRACTOR
WILL GIVE YOU
More Power—Greater Economy



• Nuffield Tractor 39 H.P. Kerosene or Perkins Diesel engine with an entire range of Hydraulic Control Equipment.

Produced after years of study and research, the Nuffield technicians produced this tractor, easily the finest of its kind; It is easy to handle and reliable. In power, weight and equipment, it is designed to perform All farming jobs All the year round with the utmost economy and efficiency. This has been rigorously tested under varying working conditions, and can guarantee that this with its versatility will work profitably for you—whatever the season.

Sole Agents:

UNITED TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT LTD.

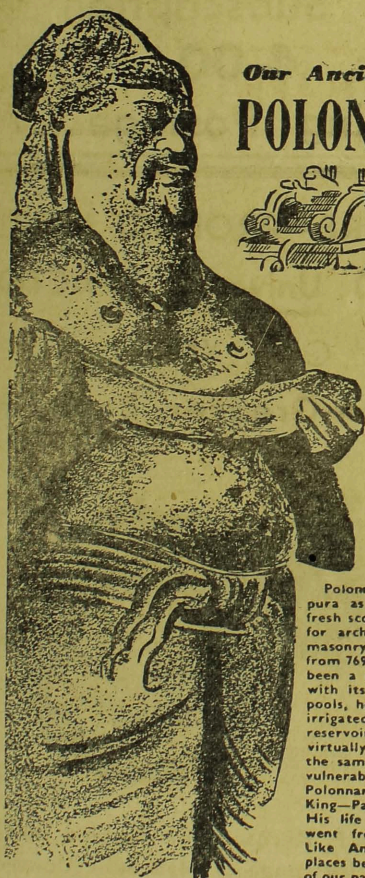
457, UNION PLACE, COLOMBO 2.

The one and only—
Baby Soap



THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIAL WORKS LTD COLOMBO

NATIONAL HERITAGE SERIES NO. 4

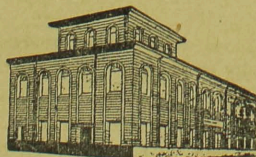


Our Ancient Cities
POLONNARUWA



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

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



CEYLON INSURANCE CO., LTD., 49, QUEEN STREET, COLOMBO

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

RURAL LIFE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

LIVING in Ceylon is broadly divided into rural and urban life. Rural areas consist of a greater amount of land and a larger number of people, whereas in urban or town areas the extent of their boundaries are limited and though the population is less people live together crowded. Rural life plays an integral part in the advancement of the country and it is with the rural peasant and worker that the economy of Ceylon is largely based and could be improved.

In Ceylon the rural areas are undeveloped. There is plenty of virgin land to be cultivated. The development of these areas will be the best way of solving the unemployment problem, and could be considered the stepping-stone to self-sufficiency. The greatest hindrance to the peasant is lack of an adequate amount of water in the planting seasons. In the time of the great Sinhalese kings water was diverted to tanks and properly directed to cultivated lands by way of channels. But today water is being wasted, and liberally flow to the sea without being used properly. The peasants' progress is retarded as his means of livelihood is low. His ways of cultivation are crude. There is a lack of scientific methods of cultivation, and trained technical staff to give instructions in modern methods of cultivation. Another setback is the lack of proper well selected grains, seeds, and young plants for growing purposes. To the real rural peasant, life has been a burden of work from morn till eve. He has no other pleasures, cultural and artistic, but has dedicated a life-time to agriculture. At the same time the slugs while away their precious time by gossiping about controversial matters. The rural peasant is uneducated and his social status is

low due to such an ignorance of the valuable things in life such as the cinema, books and a broad-based education. He is ignorant of the politics of the country. During a general election it is clearly evident that in some of the remotest and unprogressive rural areas the people vote for the individual and not for the party. Thus the rural voter has become a mere chattel and is greatly influenced by religions, class, and narrow nationalism.

Something noble and useful should be done to alleviate these rural people from their inherent backwardness, and lead them on the path of real progress and prosperity. Rural welfare has become a household word in the present day, and it is gratifying to note the Government spending a lot for the uplift of these rural people. Much is being done by the Government but yet there is a tendency of the people not to co-operate in such activities. Some start well, but degenerate as time goes on, and the organization dies a natural death. This should be stopped, and something noble and voluntary should come from the people.

As a Scotsman who in a wave of temporary happiness and prosperity wrote to his wife saying "Rings on my fingers and bells on my toes, elephants to ride upon, my little Primrose", we too cannot depend much on the economic situation of the country. This is indeed a gloomy picture of what rural welfare is. Rural development and its welfare are inherent in the people. It should be voluntary and a way of life and not a system worked out for the benefit of a few. The aim of the whole system should be to promote harmony, unity, tolerance, helping the helpless, educating the poor, raising the economic and social standards of the rural people, and breaking the monotony of dull rural life by some means of leisure in the way of recreation, games, books, and valuable discussions.

T. B. HERAT.

OVER-POPULATION?

THE fact of the rapid increase of population and the instability of the food supplies, has originated another controversy. Fears have arisen that after a few years the food supplies will fall short of the corresponding needs of an excessive population—if the present rate of increase of population is maintained. Among the solutions that have been suggested is that of "scientific birth control", which has been euphemistically referred to as "planned parenthood".

The possibility of overpopulation at a future date has been based on the "Malthusian Theory". Personally, I do not think that the fears of overpopulation will be realized even though they are not unjustifiable. However, we cannot take chances when working such odds, and of course, "Prevention is always better than cure". Then if we are to avoid this seemingly inevitable happening we must find methods of checking the increase of population by reduction of the rate of birth. Statistics have shown that the rate of increase of population is due, not to an increase in the birth rate, but to a decrease in the death-rate, resulting from the latest advancement in science, medicine etc. This does set a problem.

The evils of Birth Control have been repeated over and over again. Religious, including the Catholic Church and the Muslims have defined it as being contrary to right moral practice. The faculty of reproduction has been placed in not for the sole and primary function of reproduction. This is a fundamental fact. Thus if we were to use it for an end which is otherwise we are going against a natural law.

Behind the Headlines

(Continued from page 7)

So I asked him, "How come?"

"That never mind, and—this time in Sinhalese—"case ekak thaanaawa." ("I shall charge you"—he meant) I turned round to face the legalised direction, and called the P.C. (Public Controller).

I said: "Why must you be so rude? Sir Richard keeps on telling you to be polite and telling us to help you and you talk like this?"

Here's a literal rendering of the Public Controller's reply:

"Sir Richard ona ekak kiyapu-wawe. Than charge karanawa."

Translated, this means: "Let Sir Richard say anything. Now I am going to charge you."

Well, well. If your columnist is put in chains for this there will be no column next week! At any rate this is one citizen who's not going to take Sir Richard seriously when he next asks for co-operation.

Indian Sneak Immigrants

JUST for the record, let it be known that the L.S.S.P. news-sheet has taken up the campaign against the Government's Immigration and Emigration Amendment Bill. This is to be expected from a Party which has shamelessly campaigned against the best interests of the country and the nationals of this country so long as there are large numbers of some Indians in this country with votes to give these men and subscriptions for their Trade Union and newspapers. Those who, on the one hand, talk themselves hoarse in buses and trains about their patriotism and yet support these left parties must indeed suffer from a serious neurotic condition.

THE PRESS CAN HELP A DEMOCRACY

By Eardley Gunasekera

IN a troubled world with a variety of forces in constant conflict, a Democracy to many is an accepted solution. Does Democracy exist as a by-word, a passport, a totem pole? Is it merely a vacuous word? Can it be distorted for the sake of convenience? How best can we guard it? These are the questions that are frequently asked. In answering such innumerable questions one thing must be remembered—that it feeds man in his entire completeness and not man reduced to the condition of the herd, that it nourishes man as a single human unit and not as an insignificant cog in a giant social mechanism. In this context, therefore, it becomes obvious to draw the inference that man is the means and is also simultaneously the end to the achievement of the perfect democratic ideal.

When talking of a democracy it becomes natural then to think and balance man in terms of democracy, democracy in terms of man and so on. Both appear to be synonymous. However, there is no doubt that the one is interdependent of the other but this interdependence in turn is dependant on another strengthening factor—intelligence of man. The greater the degree of the intelligence, therefore the easier it is for a democracy to survive the trials of idiotic people! There is also at the same time another consideration we must bear in mind and that is that no man is a fool since everyone has been endowed with intelligence, with variations in its development. It is education and education alone which can assist in this development but unfortunately the great majority of people have not the opportunity of the benefits of education and the common notion that the success of a democracy depends largely on the common man must not be taken too seriously. There is a tendency at present to speak in diffuse and ambiguous terms when referring to this age as the age of the common man and hackneyed expressions of a similar type.

There are many more factors that contribute to the successful working of a democracy. The important voice of the Press has had an overwhelming effect on the thought and actions of a people. By virtue of the wide and extensive circulation a particular newspaper may have it is in a position to disseminate what it believes to be the truth and at other times an impartial judgment from a detached point of view. But more often many of the views given by a newspaper is in keeping with the policy and ideals that particular paper advocates. Generally in a country where there are several

newspapers, each advocating a definite policy and each enjoying a circulation of its own the reading public is prone to be disintegrated into categories with different views. But this does not mean that the greater the number of views the better it is for a democracy because a great many divisions, sub-divisions and still further divisions would tend to retard rather than accelerate the working of a democratic form of government. It is then left to the reader not to accept complacently everything and anything a newspaper may set down in black and white because when reading a newspaper it is a generally acknowledged belief that it is advisable to be critical and exacting.

To the mass of men in a country where education is considered a luxury or to the mass of men, who have received only 'a slight smacking' of it the newspaper is a tolerable source of information. They merely read and accept all that it has to say because their minds are so undeveloped, their outlook so restricted that a newspaper to them is a fountain of knowledge and a perfect source of information. Thus many are apt to forget that the Press occupies a conspicuous place in the democratic world. If the Press too realises it becomes easier for the working of a democracy. The fact that a particular Press exercises a dominating influence on the minds of the people does not mean that it must impose and force down the throats of the reading public its views and beliefs. The importance of the Press in the democratic world has now been fully realised because on many occasions it assumes the dual role of leader and guide. Leader because it is capable of guiding and directing the masses either correctly or incorrectly—guide because it conveys to the people a message and brings to their notice all that is happening around.

If then the Press resorts to distortion, insincerity and unreasonableness merely for the sake of enlarging their circulation and 'propagating their faith we can be rest assured that the stability of a democratic order is to a degree threatened. In Ceylon, in particular, where there are only two leading newspapers the public are given the opportunity of viewing situations from only two points of view. For this, of course, the papers concerned cannot be blamed though it would have been better if the public had at their disposal more reading matter. The lack of enterprise and initiative so far has prevented the Ceylon from embarking on such a large undertaking. It is hoped, however, that with the improvement of economic conditions and the growth of the initiative spirit in Ceylon we can hope to witness a further assistance in the working of a democracy.

NOW WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

(Continued from page 5)

leave the Commonwealth or retaining India in the Commonwealth and losing American co-operation in the economic sphere. But whatever the alternatives, it is practically certain that Shri Nehru will not be deflected from his avowed policy of neutrality in the "Cold War." If the West is to continue to enjoy the friendship of India and is not to strengthen xenophobic forces in India, it will, therefore, be necessary to respect India's point of view as regards the Far East. In the past the colossal blunder of American intervention in the Chinese Civil War lost China to the West. It is to be hoped that another colossal blunder is not going to be made in regard to India. To antagonise India at this stage of the "Cold War" would be to throw the whole of Asia into the arms of China and Russia. Will the United States

resile from the position taken up by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message delivered in February, namely, that the United States "would assist other nations in proportion to the contribution they make themselves to the task of building mutual security for the Free World?" The accord reported to have been reached in Washington between Britain and the United States in economic matters appears to be in line with this presidential dictum. But however determined the United States may be to link trade with mutual security, Shri Nehru has displayed an equal determination not to align India with the political decisions of the United States. And Nehru represents the most unbreakable spirit in Asia. No power on earth, either on the Left or the Right, would ever succeed in bending him to their will. It would be fatal for the West to forget this.

Catering by ELEPHANT HOUSE is Catering at its very Best

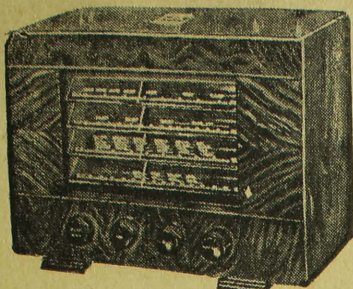


CEYLON COLD STORES LTD.



The finest beer
for a noble
Thirst . . .

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"



Model 5112 for A.C. Mains

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

A powerful 6 valve Receiver utilising multipurpose all glass valves.

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

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

OR ON EASY PAYMENT TERMS,
PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

Compare this Receiver with any other make.

THEN

Be Wise Buy H. M. V.

SPECIAL NOTE

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



The Hallmark of Quality

Sole Agents :

CARGILLS

(CEYLON) LIMITED.

Colombo, Kandy & Nuwara Eliya

D. M. SOLUTION

Will prevent "scale" forming or remove old "scale" from your Car, Lorry or Omnibus Radiator.

And is added to radiator water in initial doses of between 1/4 pint & 1 pint and afterwards in minute quantities according to type of vehicle.

Full details from

Sole Agents:

HOARES

(Ceylon) Ltd.

P. O. Box 22
Colombo

Tel. Nos.
4354-57

Grams:

"Hoaretco", Colombo.

The Relation of Whooping Cough to Tuberculosis

IN Ceylon the ratio of deaths from pulmonary (lung) tuberculosis to non-pulmonary (non-lung or other forms of tuberculosis) is about 93 to 7. In England the ratio is about 80 to 20. In other words, in Ceylon, the ratio of lung cases to other forms of tuberculosis is about 3—3½ times greater than in England. The neglect of whooping cough, in Ceylon is responsible for this sad state of affairs. Unhappily we still have in our country many old women, most of whom are illiterate, who consider themselves as experts on health matters and who are accepted by a generation of women well versed in modern arts and sciences but with no knowledge of child-bearing or rearing. False ideas, like false news, spread very fast and most of the people among the poorer classes have come to regard that any form of treatment is bad in the case of whooping cough, and that English medicine is too "heavy". As a result, cases of whooping cough are neglected and the disease is allowed to run its full course with the child's system fighting it unaided and single handed. The child ultimately may be victorious. The victory, however, would have been won at a big cost to his future health. Further, the convalescence of the child is also utterly neglected.

Whooping cough is a very infectious disease which is very often dangerous to children, especially when it closely follows upon other diseases such as measles. At the start the child will have a slight cold with feverish symptoms. There will be some running at the nose and eyes and a cough. The eyes may be slightly congested. As this disease is communicable isolation is necessary. As soon as you suspect that the disease is one likely to be a case of whooping cough call in a doctor and isolate the child. Other children in the home or in the neighbourhood should not be allowed to mix or play with the patient and the child should not be sent to school.

It is essential that cases of whooping cough should be notified to the M.O.H. During the influenza epidemic of 1920, thousands of people recovered in about 3—6 days, with coriander and rice conje as the medicine and diet. A number of persons belonging to the richer classes and who had the advantage of the best available treatment at the hands of skilled physicians including Colombo Consultants died. Is it, therefore, to be inferred that the treatment for Influenza is coriander and rice conje and that English medicine is bad? The explanation is this. In some cases of influenza there is nothing more than a cold and slight cough and a temperature. Coriander and rice conje may be sufficient for this type. In another type of case there is a slight bronchitis in addition to the above. In yet another type of case the bronchitis may be extensive and in some other cases the lung may be in a condition of pneumonia—a very serious condition. Similarly in the case of whooping cough there may be nothing more than a cough and whoop or a bronchitis in addition. Like in the case of influenza the lungs may be in a condition of pneu-

monia, as serious as in influenza. They should, therefore, consult medical opinion. Now, there are injections that will control the paroxysms of cough quickly and cut short the length of the disease. Whooping cough can not only be cured easily but also prevented equally easily.

Whooping cough leaves the bronchial glands—glands at the root of the lung—in a very unhealthy condition and unless the child is given a change of air and a course of tonics—Cod or Shark Liver Oil, Malt, etc., the bronchial glands are sure to remain in an unhealthy state and later on provide the tubercle bacillus with a suitable nidus to start its nefarious work. X-ray photographs of suspected cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have shown the bronchial glands to be the seat of tuberculosis infection, i.e., the starting point of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Cases that give no lung signs at all, but with a positive skin test (Mantoux Test) have invariably shown in the X-ray photograph evidence of tuberculosis in the bronchial glands. It will be evident from this, how essential it is to treat whooping cough, and especially, to see that the children during convalescence are properly cared for.

Tuberculosis in the adult is very often not a new disease but a re-activation of the disease acquired during childhood. If we are to prevent or at least minimise the incidence of the disease in adult life, we must prevent the disease occurring in childhood. The principal way to do this is to treat whooping cough in the same way that all diseases, to which the human flesh is heir to, is treated. We appeal to all parents, principals, head teachers and all teachers and last but not least to students, as well, to see that they are not only treated but that they are also given at least some Cod Liver or Shark Liver Oil during their convalescence.

With limited funds at our disposal we are unable to provide Cod Liver Oil or Shark Liver Oil free to all students. An effort is being made to provide either of these to students of Colleges and Schools who are co-operating with us in the propagation of knowledge re the Means of Communication and the Mode of Prevention of the Spread of the Disease. We have decided to create a special fund for this purpose. Cod Liver Oil or Shark Liver Oil will be sent to the students through the care of the Principal or Head Teacher as the case may be, and never direct to the students. To be entitled to receive this the child must be a pupil of a college or school that presents students for our examination in anti-T.B. knowledge. Whether the particular student has sat for such an examination or not makes no difference so long as the college or school presents its pupils for the examination and co-operates with us in an endeavour to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Two other conditions are that the students' parents are not in a position to buy Cod or Shark Liver Oil and that the M.O.H. of the area certifies that the child has had whooping cough and that he needs some Cod Liver Oil or Shark Liver Oil.

(By the Anti-T.B. Association, Moratuwa).

Dictators Pass Away, But Democracy Lives On

(Continued from page 4)

power and its extension, and Malenkov will claim the same allegiance from all such leaders as was claimed by Stalin. Nothing should in the circumstances abate the vigilance of the democracies in dealing with the future fate of the world. In raising their own strength to the highest level possible will alone lie the security of the democratic nations. This is the one task to which under Eisenhower, Churchill and other leaders all the democratic countries should address themselves. Dictators pass away but democracy lives on, because, in the last analysis, mankind realises that there is no room for justice under tyrannical forms of government.

Financial Crisis? The Truth

(Continued from page 3)

All this, of course, bring back the realisation more irresistibly that increased internal production is the best reply to mounting imports particularly in respect of our food supplies. That is why the Government has not relaxed, despite the financial stringency, the development projects that are now in hand.

That is the "true picture" of the existing financial situation presented to Parliament and the country, by the Government. It is a situation that calls for intelligent understanding and co-operation by all sections of the community. It is only by such understanding and co-operation that we can tide over our present period of financial stress and usher in a new era of prosperity.

THE BUDGET OF 1952-53

THE year slips apace for Citizen Perera just like many others in his time—one in which it took all the running he could do to keep in the same place for he had hardly time to appraise one budget and find out what it has meant to Citizen Pereras like him than budgeting for another year has begun.

Appraising the budget for Citizen Perera is a question as to whether the budget has meant higher food prices at the Co-ops not whether those carrying the financial responsibilities nowadays are carrying their burdens walking the tight rope to keep up food subsidies and meet the education bill.

The subsidies running into millions are not sops to the dissatisfied and opiates to the disgruntled but real benefits to the people ensuring that the question of food does not interfere the nation's participation of cultural and social events like the traditional peraheras, Muslim almsgivings, Catholic festivals, and Hindu anniversaries. A cut here and a corresponding rise there on non-necessities occur and then short battles in the black-market now and then did take place when demand met a weakened supply. Throughout however for Citizen Perera it has been a swings and roundabout budget with the consumer keeping the initiative. Prices in the market places were most of the time stabilised. Instances occurred when oranges were unobtainable for 50 cents but there were also times when grapes sold at the unprecedented post War price of Rs. 1.50 a lb. Cabbages sold at 30 and 40 cents a lb. and beans at 30 cents and in many other ways the Co-op. market made its presence felt.

Increase in cost of transport for Citizen Perera was not allowed to raise its ugly head while trade conditions in Main Street kept the textile market prices low. Whatever the living index lost it gained on other grounds for Citizen Perera.

Without subsidies, Co-Op. Markets and the unceasing fight to keep the living Index down what might have happened? Increases in wages would have to be considered and from all sides would come the clamour for more pay. Prices would have been chaotic controlled by a blackmarket as in some countries.

Whatever may be said against the 1952-53 budget it has been the most sensitive to any suggestion that are increasing the cost of living.

Like the racing experts trying to find next year's Governor General Cup favourite, some observers wanted to spot a winner in the budget of 1952-53 long before it could stand. Rarely a budget makes a reputation and that is something that must not be forgotten. What is there to admire in the most brilliantly balanced budget anyway if it contributes to the hardships of the people?

In one respect the last budget must grow in prestige wherever Citizen Pereras gather together. And that is not that it did anything much about clearing slums or relieving the housing shortage as that Food this year did not cost more or rather it cost less than in many post war years.

There may have been no concessions on the pleasures of the Ceylonese in things like arrack in the budget of 1952-53 or cigarettes but it was a long time in post war years before milk food and medicines were so easily available at prices within the reach of Citizen Perera.

T. M. G. SAMAT.




Ministers to Comfort

The Necessary Link

TO

WELL-COOKED FOOD AND

PLENTY OF CHEAP HOT WATER

P. O. BOX 64

COLOMBO

GAS & WATER CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND—MEMBERS' LIABILITY LIMITED. (4)

THE BEST BEER AT THE BEST PRICE

Nuwara Eliya

beer



It's grand

BREWED BY: THE CEYLON BREWERY LTD., N'ELIYA

*Beer is the Drink of
Moderation*

HEATH & Co.

P. O. Box 71
Colombo.

TEA EXPORTERS

The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Limited

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

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

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

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

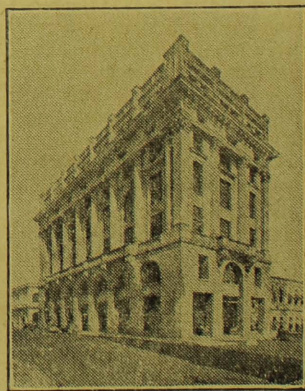
One well-known British Journal writes of the Association as follows: "The contracts of the Association are liberal to the Assured. Its premiums are low and its financial resources second to none. In a word the National Mutual of Australasia is an Office which can with confidence be recommended to intending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

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

F. R. CONNOLLY,

Manager for South-Eastern Asia.

P.O. Box 242, Colombo.



COLOMBO BUILDING