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COMMUNISTS IN LEAGUE WITH INDIAN CONGRESS Masses Mere Pawns in Game of Power Politics

First Move Aims At Local Govt. Power

THE Government's move to remove the ban (imposed by the existing Local Government Elections Act) on plantation labour being eligible to vote in village committees and other local government elections, has been aptly timed to synchronise with the Ceylonisation of plantation labour.

This strategic counter-move by the Government, in the face of overwhelming evidence of Indian Congress-cum-Communist activities, offsets the aspirations of certain Indian politicians (who have aligned themselves with Communist elements in this country) to put back the clock in the progress that is being made by the national government in power.

Franchise for the plantation labour in local government elections, the Government admits, is in itself, a good thing.

With the gradual transfer of these plantations to Ceylonese hands and the parallel process of labour on these plantations being Ceylonised, the Government is now examining

the desirability of giving the franchise in local government elections to plantation labour.

The Indian Congress would doubtless wish for these voting rights to be conferred on plantation labour immediately, as this would enable the Congress, in connivance with Communist elements, to pack the local councils with representatives who are antagonistic to the orderly government of the country.

The vigilance of the Government in this respect is to be commended. It is a matter on which the Minister of Local Government could not be over-cautious in deciding the stage at which plantation labour should be given this franchise.

Eligibility to vote will be conferred on that portion of existing plantation labour that qualifies as "citizens of Ceylon" under the provisions of the Citizenship Act.

This is also very disconcerting to the Indian Congress and the Communists as it makes the recruitment of voteless non-nationals to their ranks, politically impotent.

Furthermore, the indications are that those estates on which Ceylonese labour is employed, are now shunned by Communists who find it difficult to propagate the gospel of allegiance to Moscow to labour forces whose aspirations are markedly nationalist. This is why Indian labour is tenderly nursed by the Communists, as being more vulnerable to their blandishments and thereby assisting in the Communist campaign to destroy the existing social order of the country.

The Minister of State, Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, who has been entrusted with the Ministry of Ceylonisation, has, therefore, found it necessary to expose the joint tactics of the Indian Congress and the Communists, to Indian labour audiences themselves. This Minister is in fact, operating a process of disillusionment by his constant and vigorous exposure of the tactics adopted by the unholy alliance between the Indian Congress and the Communists.

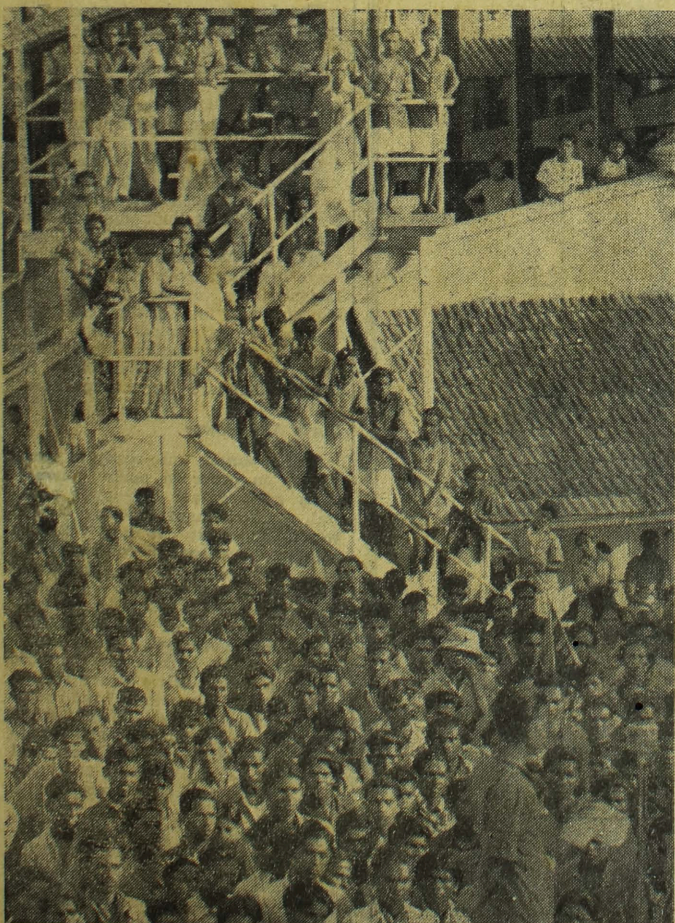
By Vernon Phelps

The Minister of State has at these meetings throughout the country asked Indians eligible to register as "citizens of Ceylon" to do so and in that role, to contribute their share towards the national progress.

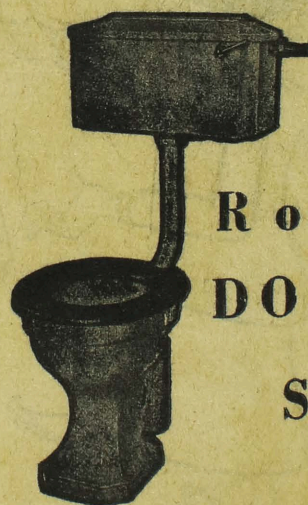
That many of them are willing to do so and that the scales are falling from their eyes is evident from what happened at a recent meeting at Panwila addressed by the Minister of State. Mr. Goonesinha on this occasion made it clear that while eligible Indians to register as citizens of Ceylon would be permitted to do so that any attempt to join the Communists and work against the aspirations of the people will not be tolerated.

(Continued on page 3)

Youth League Camp At Boosa



Youth Leaguers listening to a speaker at the oratorical contest, organized at the Ruhuna Camp.



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Background To a Storm Centre FORMOSA—the land and its people

FORMOSA, an Island about 100 miles off the South China coast, is two-thirds covered with tropical forest—banyans, Japanese cedars, teak, black ebony and most of the world's camphor trees.

The Island's backbone is formed by two north-south mountain ranges which thrust up 16 peaks of 10,000 feet or more. On the East coast, the mountains become sheer rock walls, dropping 1,500 to 7,000 feet into the sea. On the west they fall away in successive terraces down to a wide coastal plain thereby giving the island its Chinese name Taiwan (Terraced Bay).

The climate and fertile soil combine to produce vast quantities of rice, tea, sugar and fruit, including the round, yellow fleshed watermelons which Formosans like to eat chilled in vinegar. In their paddy fields many Formosans grow two

crops of rice each year, follow up with a third crop of turnips or cabbages.

Snakes and Pirates

The Portuguese, who first sighted the Island in 1590, were so entranced by its vistas of purple mountains rising out of lush, green lowlands that they named it Ilha Formosa (Beautiful Isle). But the Beautiful Isle has its shortcomings. In August and September, it is whipped by destructive typhoons. It averages 330 earthquakes a year. Formosa also boasts twelve varieties of poisonous snakes, including the "hundred pace snake". (The legend: the victim walks 100 paces and falls dead).

The Dutch and the Spaniards arrived in Formosa in the 1620s. They fought the head-hunting Formosan aborigines and each other. In 1644, the Dutch captured the Spanish stronghold of La Santissima Trinidad at Keelung, but their victory was short-lived. Formosa was being inundated with South Chinese fleeing before the Manchu invaders of China. In 1661, one refugee, the pirate Koxinga, turned up

at Formosa with a fleet and an army of 25,000 men, overwhelmed Formosa's small Dutch garrison and proclaimed himself king of the island. Though he ruled for only a year before his death, Koxinga is still Formosa's greatest hero.

Wasps and Head-Hunters

Until Koxinga's time, Formosa had been bedeviled by Japanese pirates. Formosans still maintain that the Chinese residents at Kaohsiung beat off one Japanese attack in the 16th century by setting afloat a host of bamboo tubes filled with live wasps. The curious pirates opened the tubes, were so badly stung that the Chinese captured the whole invading force.

In 1683, Formosa became a part of the Chinese Empire. Chinese settlers wrested control of the best land from the aborigines. This land steal aroused in the aborigines a hatred so implacable that even after World War I a traveller reported of the head-hunters: Mongolian (Chinese) heads are preferred, though those of other tribesmen, of domesticated natives or of Japanese are esteemed."

During their 212 years under the Chinese Empire, Formosans of Chinese blood became different from mainland Chinese, much as colonial Americans developed a different type from their British stock. In appearance Formosans still resemble their South Chinese ancestors—short, dark well-muscled people with broad faces and flat noses. Most Formosans still live in the straw-thatched huts which are the homes of South China's peasants or in the two-storey brick houses which are the homes of South China's gentry. Formosans speak a Fukienese dialect, and few can talk to mainland Chinese without an interpreter.

Crows and Bombing Planes

In 1895, after its defeat in the Sino-Japanese war, China was forced to cede Formosa to Japan. Admiral Viscount Kabayama, appointed Japan's first Governor-General, sailed down to Formosa in triumph, released from his flagship as a sign of victory a pair of crows. Their descendants still make Formosan daybreaks raucous.

The Formosan Chinese proclaimed a "Republic of Formosa" which the Japanese defeated in three weeks. The aborigines were harder to handle. To isolate the aborigines up in the mountains, the Japanese built what they called the Savage Guard Line, 360 miles of barbed wire fence, 230 miles of which were electrified in the 1920s. Along the Guard Line the Japanese maintained a force of 5,000 men who, as late as 1930, were besieging the aborigines with field guns, land mines and bombing planes.

Japanese rule in Formosa was a model of colonial exploitation. They developed an irrigation system so that water falling during the rainy season could be stored for use in dry periods, extended it to cover two-thirds of Formosa's arable land. Under Japanese guidance, Formosa's annual rice crop was doubled, and cultivation of sugar cane increased so greatly that in the years before World War II the Japanese Empire stood fourth among the world's sugar-producing nations.

The Japanese also turned Formosa's fragrant Oolong tea into a big-money crop, but here their customary sense of order and cleanliness deserted them. Of the girls employed in the tea-sorting godowns a Yankee traveller in 1922 complained: "Some of these tea-sorters are as much addicted to maternity as the cigarette-makers of Seville, and not a few carry young bead-eyed Mongolians slung in wide black bands over one hip. These pigtailed little toddlers do not always heighten one's relish for the finished tea, as the big piles of leaves ready for sorting and perfuming are oftentimes their playgrounds, and through and over them they tumble and waddle with infantile disregard for consequences."

Ports And Power

The Japanese were ready to spend money in order to make money. They gave Taipei, Formosa's capital, a government building which would do credit to most British colonies, developed deepwater ports at Keelung and Kaohsiung. Throughout the Island Japanese engineers built 2,463 miles of railway, 11,300 miles of good road. They harnessed Formosa's short, swift-flowing rivers, built a large 300,000 kilowatt hydroelectric power station at Jihyuehu (Sun-Moon Lake.) For other power sources, they worked Formosa's coal deposits, belied to total 400 million metric tons, and exploited her oil, refining it at the rate of 5000 gallons of gasoline a day.

Everywhere the Japanese scattered sugar mills, pineapple canneries and factories to produce textiles, chemicals, paper and industrial alcohol. At Kaohsiung and Haulien they built plants which produced

(Continued on page 8)

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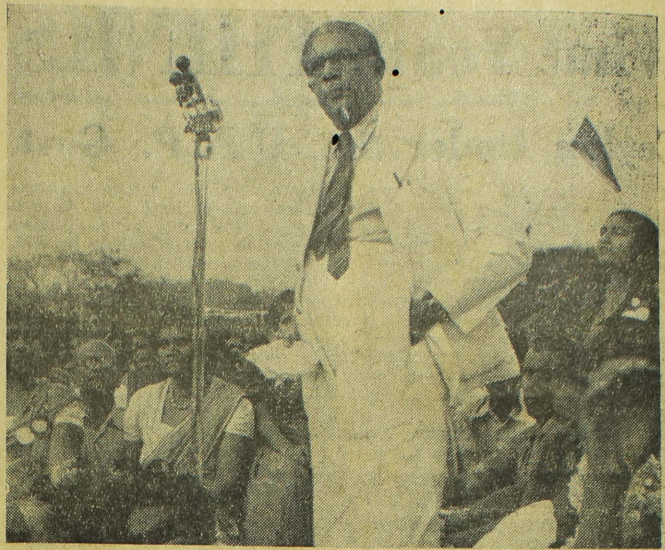
(4) They are made of Pure Tobacco.

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Galle Rally Pictures

These pictures were taken at the Rally at Galle and at the Boosa Youth League Camp. Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyeratne, who made a very stirring speech, is seen on the right addressing the vast gathering. Mr. Wijeyeratne sketched the story of Independence and recalled all those who had contributed to Lanka's freedom. Below is a view of U.N.P. Youth Leaguers coming into Camp on Friday, September 29th. Each Leaguer brought his own bedding, mug and plate.



Mr. Wijeyeratne, Home Minister speaks. Also in the picture are Mrs. Henry Amarasuriya (extreme left) and Mrs. Clodagh Jayasuriya (extreme right)

Background to FORMOSA

(Continued from page 2)

about 90% of the Japanese Empire's alumina and aluminum. By the beginning of World War II, Formosa was exporting more than Turkey or Yugoslavia, returning a yearly net profit of \$100 million to Japanese investors and the Japanese Government, had an export balance in trade with both China and Japan.

Gold Teeth and Electric Lights

Fifty years under Japan's wing has given Formosans attitudes and habits rare on China's mainland. Nearly every Formosan sports one or two gold teeth, the badge of Japanese health-consciousness. About 10% of Formosans are industrial or communications workers. Even the 71% of Formosans who are agricultural workers have electric lights in their huts, a luxury possessed by no other Asian peasants except the Japanese.

World War II shattered Formosan's secure and, by Oriental standards, abundant life. U.S. bombers hit all of the island's 42 sugar mills, put almost all of the rest of its industry out of commission. The bombers won the U.S. great face in Formosa by leaving the Japanese quarter of Taipei in rubble, damaging the Formosan section of town far less.

Wreckage and Reconstruction.

At war's end Formosa was placed under Chinese control with the understanding that China would get final possession of the island when the war with Japan was officially ended. (No peace treaty with Japan has been signed). Formosans, stumbling about in the wreckage of their economy, found themselves in the hands of a despotic and inefficient Chinese Governor, Chen Yi. After he had provoked a brief, bloody rebellion Chen Yi was removed. As the faltering Nationalist Government fled from South China, Formosa became the refuge of near-

ly 2,000,000 mainland Chinese. Formosans complained bitterly that the rapacious Nationalist refugees acted like conquerors who did not expect to stay long.

In the last two years Formosans have grown more contented. Nationalist authorities have done a good job of economic reconstruction. Formosa's overall production this year will be up to 75% of what it was in good prewar years. Formosan tenant farmers, who under the Japanese paid as much 70% of their crops in rent, now pay only 37% to the landlord. Formosans have also been mollified by the improved morale of 500,000 Nationalist troops largely trained by V.M.I. educated General Sun Li-jen.

Formosa's 160,000 remaining aborigines are happier, too. They do little work. Some of them sublime their head-hunting desires by taking monkey skulls; others make a play for the tourist trade with performances of native dances. And now that the harsh days of Japanese Guard Line are gone, the Aborigines are free to wander down to Taipei for an occasional glimpse of civilisation.—("Time" and U.N.P. Journal Copyright).

COMMUNISTS IN LEAGUE WITH INDIAN CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1)

The response to this challenge was the confession made by many Indians at the meeting that they had unwittingly allowed themselves to be used as pawns in the political game carried on by the Indian Congress and the Communists. They were also told of another aspect of Communist activity when Mr. Goonesinha, dispelled the racial canker that has been introduced, by pointing out that even in India it was the Communists who worked against the Nehru Government and indeed against all acknowledged Indian leaders who had done so much to gain the freedom of India and were now endeavouring to improve the living conditions of the Indian masses.

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Crossword No. 5

SOLUTION

on Page

6

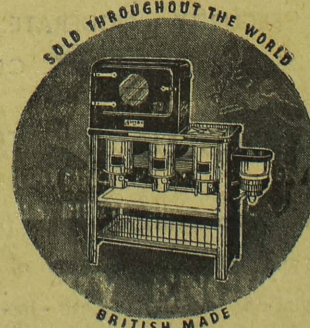
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What Youth THINKS

Ceylon Under the U. N. P. Govt.

CEYLON, after she emerged as a free Dominion was faced with many problems, chief of which was the formation of a Government, and the only Party capable of this was the United National Party.

It is obvious that the U.N.P. Government has achieved much in a short period of time in developing the resources of Lanka. The policy of the Government is to improve home production and make Lanka self-supporting.

Our country being mainly an agricultural one the U.N.P. has done much, to improve the standard of agriculture, by the introduction of modern machinery, and modern methods of cultivation. The Government has started a campaign for intensive and scientific cultivation—

regarding scientific cultivation, agricultural stations have been opened up in the wet-zone, and instructors are sent to each village to instruct the peasants in scientific methods of cultivation. Intensive methods are made possible by means of irrigation. For example, in the dry zone, when the Gal Oya Scheme is completed 65,000 acres of land will be brought under cultivation. The Minneriya and Geritale artificial lakes, now repaired, will provide water to cultivate an area of 36,000 acres. Thus the U.N.P. has realised the importance of agriculture, and has achieved much, in extending our agricultural activities.

Moreover, the U.N.P. has taken much interest, in the development of industries. Industrialisation, will



Youth Leaguers enter Camp for their three-day session in Galle.

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help greatly, in raising the standard of living of the people. A good example, of the great interest taken by the U.N.P. is shown by the development of the cottage industries. The Government has opened up factories—such as the Glass Factory and Cement Factory, which was recently opened at Kankasantural—with the encouragement and development of industries, the Government is minimising the problem of unemployment, as all industries demand abundant labour.

The Hydro-Electric Scheme, which is near completion, is intended to supply the whole Island with electric power. This will help immensely towards the growth of industries, as we can dispense with fuel, for industrial purposes, by producing hydro-electric power. This scheme is a great boon to Lanka.

Socially too Ceylon has progressed under the U.N.P. Government. This Party has taken much trouble in the development of health and education. Much has been done, to maintain the high standards, that have been already achieved in educational development. As regards health, top priority has been given to mass treatment of the population, for such diseases as Malaria and Tuberculosis which have proved a great success. Preventive measures, against various diseases, and cheaper and better housing, are some of the items, which are given close attention by the Government. The clearing up of the slum areas, are a great blessing to the poor—a good example, being the slums at Kochchiawatte, which have been cleared, and sanitary homes built for the peasants.

Thus we see that Ceylon has progressed much under the U.N.P. It is a Party of ordered progress, charged with the responsibility of Government, and the only Party capable of leading the country through the difficulties that lie before her. It is up to them, "to preserve this priceless heritage of freedom, and bequeath it, untarnished, and immaculate, to those that follow them."

YVONNE GUNARATNA,
Student at St. Joseph's Girls'
English School, Gampola.

The causes of War

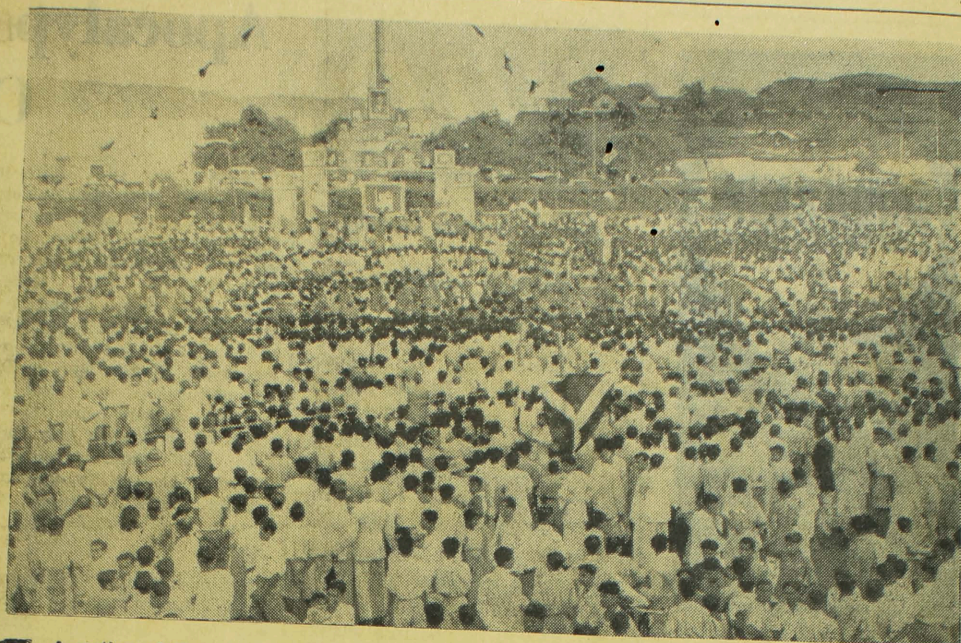
WAR is one of the greatest menaces to civilisation. Its prevention should therefore be the aim of every peace-loving Government. But is war true to nature? The answer is Yes. Nature decides her conflicts on the principle of "the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence. However war is like a disease that can wreck society if it is not prevented in time. For this reason it is useful to diagnose the causes of war.

The prime cause of war is an absence of the sentiment of peace. Though great religions like Christianity and Buddhism preach peace, that sentiment has not yet fully possessed the hearts of men. Men have not still grasped the fact that war should be shunned because it annihilates life. The sentiment of peace has not propagated far enough. The second most acute cause that may result in war is the clash of social doctrines. The Korean war—the result of a clash between Communism and Capitalism may be quoted as a modern example. The possession of enormous quantities of war utensils (like much manpower, huge potentialities of ammunition, raw material) by a single aggressive nation may be a threat to world peace. Similarly the rise of war-loving dictators like Hitler, can cause danger to peace. Almost anything can cause war when the word is in a tension. Economic insecurity, disorder, starvation and unemployment, breeds Communism, and Communism upholds war and revolution. The balance of power theory may check a nation from becoming too powerful, if that theory is supported by several other powerful nations. A recent authority has said that a World Federation may prevent war. The difficulty about this suggestion is the question of sovereignty. Every nation is very unwilling to surrender even the smallest fraction of its external sovereignty and yet no Federation can efficiently exercise authority without full sovereignty. Propaganda has to be employed to spread a love of peace if war is to be prevented.

Wimala Fernando,
H.S.C., Moratuwa Convent.



Mr. Dudley Senanayake addressing the Rally at Galle.



A section of the mammoth crowd at the Galle esplanade for the annual Rally of the Party.



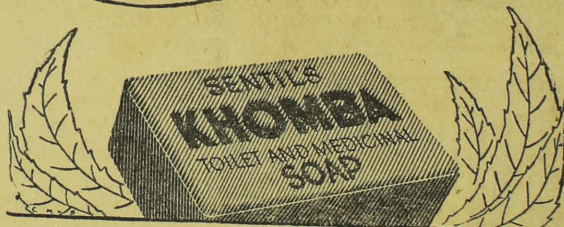
Sir John Kotelawala being carried by Youth Leaguers when he paid a surprise visit to Galle Camp.



Sir John Kotelawala addressing the youths at the Ruhuna Camp.

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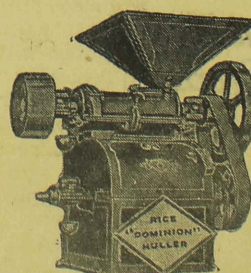
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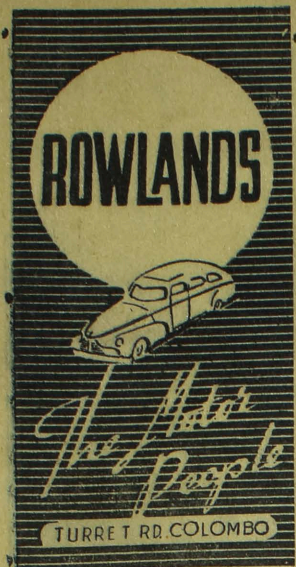
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Friday, October 13, 1950

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WE are happy to welcome Mr. H. E. Jansz to the post of Chairman of the P.S.C. We see in him a man with wide experience of administration, an intimate knowledge of Financial Regulations of both the Colonial and Independent types and a manner which is at once amiable and impressive. It will be possible with a man like Mr. Jansz at the head of the Commission to win for it not only public confidence but the confidence of members of the Public Service who could not up to now have that degree of faith in the impartiality or the infallibility of the P.S.C.

The public will remember that this journal made a criticism some months ago on the peculiar manifestation of confused thinking which emanated from the Chairman, P.S.C. in the form of his first Administration Report. We were then moved to question the necessity for the P.S.C. as at that time constituted. It is the good fortune of this country that we have at last been able to find a Chairman who could hold the responsibilities of this post lightly and yet assert himself at such times and in those quarters where it may sometimes be forgotten that the framers of the Soulbury Constitution required the P.S.C. to be independent not merely in description but also in fact. Mr. Jansz brings to his post qualities essential in an officer who occupies the post of Chairman, P.S.C., viz. an intimate knowledge of the temperament of the Ceylon public servant and of the traditions which have been associated with the post of Chief Secretary and Colonial Secretary under the old regime. In our view, the P.S.C. must have a Chairman who will do more than sign on the dotted line. Unhappily, and perhaps wrongly, the impression had gained ground that Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Departments were de facto the last authorities on any matter upon which a public servant decided to protest. And when Heads of Departments and Permanent Secretaries agreed to stand together against an officer asking for justice, the Chairman, P.S.C. must be to him what the Prime Minister is to all: fearlessly just and completely fair. Up to now the P.S.C. had not earned such confidence.

Apocalypse of Ceylonese Culture

Culture is the antithesis of 'civilisation'. But what is civilisation? For a demarcation of what those two words connote one can say that civilisation is materialistic progress. In this sense we may say that "America is a civilised country". Culture on the other hand is widely different in meaning though both civilisation and culture do at most times coalesce. Culture being the antithesis of civilisation may then denote the progress made by the psyche or mental life and most important, man's expression of that mental life in the variegated art forms.

Ceylonese culture as interpreted in the promiscuous art forms is supremely Buddhististic. But this does not exclude the influences and additions made by other cultures like Christianity and Hinduism. These other cultures have their place but the Buddhist culture predominates owing to its early advent and other controversial reasons.

If culture is the recording of man's psychic experiences in solid form Ceylon has achieved that too. Though it is no good sign our harping on the past it is very necessary to state that our rich cultural expressions in the Ancient Cities reveal very convincingly the import of the Dhamma. The remains of the ancient cities like Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, are today living monuments indicating the wealth of the Buddhist culture.

The future of this culture is hinged on doubtful forces. It seems ironical—but seemingly true that

this valuable culture is being assailed by a purely materialistic one. The purely materialistic one is no other than that of Communism. Some people are so enamoured by Communism that they would do anything which would aid a Communist victory in Ceylon. They speak falsehoods, behave lawlessly and undermine the strength of the nation by sabotage activity. Apart from the deceitful means they adopt the purposes of those acts are very dangerous and anti-national. The chief purpose is to achieve Communist domination in Ceylon. The poor people are tricked and beguiled: they seek and hope to find in Communism the panacea for all the evils of their lives—not for a moment realising that "Soviet Communism" is a bubble of Prosperity which will burst very soon. For the poor we need have a sympathy; but to many disillusioned youths we need have greater sympathy. It is a natural tendency that the youth always like to have adventure and thrill: they have great vigour. Unfortunately instead of diverting that and energy in the search for truth and the acquisition of knowledge they expend all their strength in preparation for a "Socialist Revolution".

The future of our culture too depends on our youth. Indications today however point out that there is still a minority who seek for the "Soviet Bubble"—the deceptive mirage!

CARLYLE PIETERSZ.

College of St. John,
Nugegoda.

Wanted: An Inquiry

WE are rather concerned by a recent revelation that the Government Stores Department placed an indent for water piping with a foreign firm under circumstances which cause eye-brow raising. We have been accustomed in this country to an apathetic attitude which is characteristic of some of the top level officers of the Public Service. But when there is any evidence of sudden enterprise and initiative in certain directions there is cause for alarm. This raises many doubts in our minds and we call upon the Government to probe this matter vigorously and thoroughly and if there is more in this than meets the eye, we urge a publication of

the relevant facts with regard to it. The practical way in which this could be achieved is for the Prime Minister to appoint a commission of inquiry which will not only deal with this particular incident but will also make a thorough investigation of the manner in which the Government Stores Department has been run. Such a commission would be able to investigate with special reference to the correspondence files of this Department, the methods adopted by the Government Stores Department in the past for indenting goods from abroad. We would like to know—

(1) In how many instances, orders were placed in Great Britain with the same expeditious manner with which the water pipe order appears to have been placed.

(2) Whether the same anxiety and initiative had been evidenced in the placing of orders outside Great Britain.

(3) The source from which the initiative was manifested.

This inquiry should also cover the activities of the Crown Agents with a view to discovering whether or not we have had the best terms.

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Down: 1. Pivot; 2. Alb; 3. Cell; 4. Sad; 5. Meal; 6. Elude; 9. Ley; 11. Dog; 13. Gold; 15. Bath; 16. Ivan; 18. Neat; 20. Pa; 21. Em; 24. Ganb; 28. Ta; 29. Colt; 31. Alter; 33. Peals; 35. Else; 36. Mag; 37. Apt; 38. Moo.

Caliph Continues The Patriots Gallery

Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam

Author of the "Political Bible"

SAID Sir James Peiris at one time: "Although there were several agitations for political reform in Ceylon from time to time, the people woke to the necessity of persistent and organised agitation only after Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam delivered his address on 'Our Political Needs'. . . . I would ask specifically those young people who are studying politics to read that lecture and cognate publications of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam and treat them as a sort of political Bible."

This tribute was paid to a man who, after a brilliant public career, was not content to rest on his laurels, but strived for the welfare of his countrymen till death called him. Sensing the disabilities of his countrymen, he organised public opinion, and started the Ceylon Reform League, and later founded the Ceylon National Congress and was elected its first President.

He was instrumental in rousing the political consciousness of the people and taught them how to agitate constitutionally for their rights. With Mr. F. R. Senanayake he founded many Sabhas and associations which were to mould the future politicians.

Social Service

Social service also occupied his time after his brilliant career in the public service. Those who claim to "fight for workers' rights" in the present day should know that Sir Ponnambalam, many decades earlier, established the Ceylon Workers' Federation. His was a sincere interest.

He removed a blot in the Statute Book by having certain penal clauses in the obnoxious Labour Ordinance abolished. It was real, honest service to the workers! His love for the poor was even more sincere. He once said:

"We must study the needs of the masses and bring to their doors knowledge, recreation, and brighter and beautify their lives and establish a bond of sweet human relationship between the educated and wealthy and their less favoured

brethren. The work is almost appalling, and include education of the masses, medical relief, economic improvements and the improvement of their housing, and teaching them to lead cleaner and better lives by coming into personal contact with them in their homes and giving medical relief as well as securing the benefits of compulsory insurance and minimum wages."

He was addressing a band of young men in whom he was instilling a spirit of social service. With these workers, and in conjunction with Sir James Peiris, he inaugurated the Social Service League. He was no believer in lip-service. He worked 8 to 10 hours a day at the League headquarters and besides other things personally conducted a social study class for the training of members, started night schools, instructed workers to visit the smallest lanes and the poorest shacks. Here was service in its most blessed state (Leftists, take note!).

He organised lantern lectures on sanitation, hygiene, etc., organised athletic and sports clubs for the children in the slums, provided industrial education for poor children, so that they could earn a living, revived the cotton industries of the villages, and first thought of co-operative credit societies to help people develop industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Sir Anton Bertram said: "Sir Ponnambalam was a man of wide and varied culture. There never had been a man of more distinguished culture in this Colony. He did not live wrapped in his own studies and books. He felt the sorrows of the common people. He did not start the social service movement because it was a fashionable movement. He realised the sorrows of the poor and heard what Wordsworth called 'the still sad voice of humanity'. He felt for the dwellers of the slums and every one of them should cherish as one of their most precious ideals their duty to follow the example of Sir Ponnambalam."

Brilliant Career

All this record of public service was achieved by the scion of an aristocratic family who was not content to live on the reflected glory of his uncle, Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy (the friend of Disraeli who immortalised him as Kusinara in his unfinished novel), or of his grand-

father, Coomaraswamy Mudaliyar, the first Tamil Member of the Legislative Council.

He was exceptionally brilliant at school. At the Colombo Academy (the present Royal College) he won the Queen's Scholarship, and later the University Scholarship in 1870, when he was only 17 years old. At Christ's College, Cambridge (Sir Walter Sendall, in sending him there wrote: "I am sending to your care an Eastern youth of exceptional merit and promise") he won the foundation scholarship.

In 1875, he became the first Ceylonese to enter the Civil Service. After a career in the judicial service, he was made Registrar-General and Fiscal of the Western Province. It was in this capacity that he "cleaned the Augean stables", by transforming an inefficient department to a highly organised institution. His system of registration of Vital Statistics aroused the admiration of statisticians in Europe and America—"there is not published in the entire United States a report equally valuable and comprehensive." He also compiled the Census of 1901.

In 1906, he was nominated to the Legislative Council, and in 1912, he was appointed to the Executive Council, being the first Ceylonese to occupy such a position without virtue of office. In the Executive Council he was bold enough to vote against Government, with the Un-officials.

Sir Anton Bertram paid him a grand tribute for his work in the Executive Council: . . . "When he had to deal with the interests of the humblest cultivator in a Gansabawa appeal, he showed the same earnestness, concentration and conscientiousness as in large questions. No ordinance was too long or tedious for him to analyse. No question whether relative as I have said to the humble cultivator or the humble employee of the Railway failed to engage his earnest attention. He seemed to me to bring to his work all the highest qualities that the Executive Councillor should have."

Here was the exemplar of administrative efficiency, political integrity and scholarly brilliance, and above all service to his countrymen.



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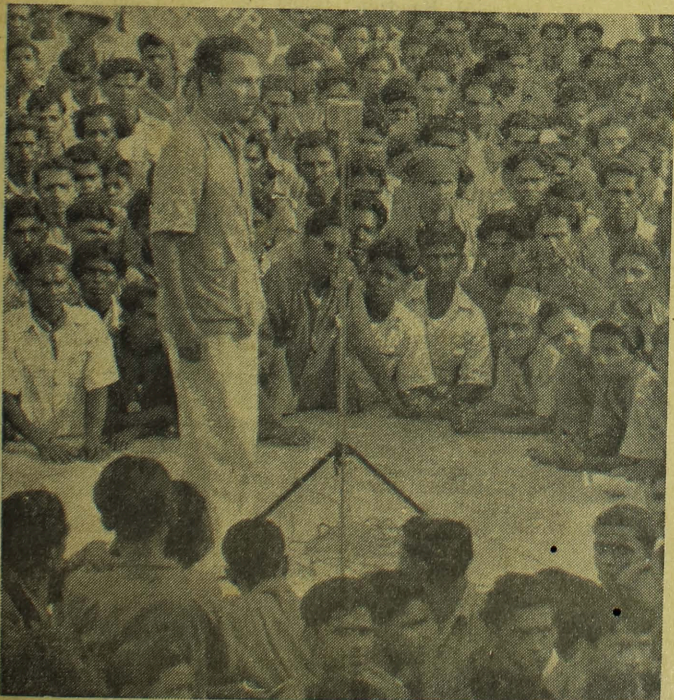
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Colombo's First Grasp At The Suburbs

Kirillapone - First Arm of New Growth

By Jurgen

A NEW frontier south-east of Colombo opens out with the inclusion of Kirillapone within the City limits, adding another Ward to the thirty Wards which comprise the Municipal area. The new Ward is carved out of the rural hinterland which lies between Wellawatte and Nugegoda, and was previously a division of the Kotte Urban Council. This newest annexation to the City is another step forward in the development of Greater Colombo and the further extension of municipal amenities such as better lighting, water service, drainage, planned buildings, parks, promenades and so forth.

Kirillapone has a voting strength of over four thousand. When the question of its inclusion came up for discussion in the City Council opinion was sharply divided. While some City Fathers considered that the area may be tacked on to the Wellawatte Ward, others were against inclusion. Eventually the voice of the residents of Kirillapone, who after all have to pay the taxes asserted itself and the Minister of Health and Local Administration very wisely ruled that Kirillapone should be a distinct Ward in conformity with the accepted principle

of "no taxation without representation."

It is interesting to recall the earliest trace of Municipal Government in Ceylon, which goes back to 1820 when a local assessment on houses and shops and a tax on vehicles were imposed in Colombo, for the repair and lighting of streets. The sum collected in this way between 1820 and 1829, amounted to £6,540 of which £2,140, being in excess of the needs were lent out on interest to form a fund. This fund in 1830 amounted to £3,166.

The Genesis of Councils

In his "History of Ceylon", Father S. G. Perera states:—"The Governor appointed a Committee to hold this amount in trust and invest it. The assessment tax continued, and four-fifths of the amount collected was spent on the repairing of roads &c. and the remaining one-fifth was added to the fund. But Commissioner Colebrooke disapproved of this and recommended the repeal of the regulation and the abolition of the fund. Assessment, he declared, should not exceed the sum required for the repair of roads and the town police." Accordingly in 1834, the fund was paid to the Treasury and the tax was reduced and levied quarterly and entrusted to a Committee of five. This Committee which may be considered the precursor of the Municipal Councils, was to assess property, but

the Government Agent of the Western Province was to collect the tax and use it for the repair and lighting of roads and the policing of the town. In 1843, when the Police Department was organised the City of Colombo was relieved of the tax for policing. In 1850, the Government offered to give self-Government to the principal towns, but that measure was rejected at the time!

Fifteen years later, during the regime of Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor, in the midst of political agitation, the Municipal Council's Ordinance No. 17 of 1865, was passed during the Legislative Session, by which corporations (partly elective and nominated to the remaining extent) were provided for the towns of Colombo, Kandy and Galle. The following year the offer made by Government previously and rejected, was accepted with much eagerness. Municipal Councils were established in Colombo and Kandy and two years later in Galle. In the words of Sir Richard Morgan who has left a diary in which a description of the first Municipal Election in Colombo is given, "there was not wanting energetic reformers who saw in this Ordinance the stepping-stone to privileges in regard to a Council of greater importance than a Municipal Assembly."

The First Municipal Council

The first Municipal Council was held in Colombo on 16th January, 1866, consisting of nine elected members and five nominated by the Governor. Among other interesting facts of the early days and the work done by the first Municipal Council mentioned in Sir Richard Morgan's diary is the following entry:—

"I am busy preparing the Ordinances for the next Session—

amongst others, a Municipality Ordinance by which I hope to have Colombo made a pretty town, lighted with gas supplied with springs and fountains and gardens and squares and parks."

But Sir Richard's dreams for the City were not destined to be fulfilled so quickly. It was only in August, 1872, that Colombo was lighted with gas for the first time. In 1896, the Municipal Council took steps to organise a Fire Brigade and by the beginning of the present century Colombo had begun to assume the likeness of Sir Richard's hopes.

This Constitution continued till 1911, when another Election Member was added, thus making a total of ten. The wards were Fort, Pettah, Slave Island, Colpetty, San Sebastian, St. Paul's, Kotahena, New Bazaar, Maradana and Wellawatte. In 1935, Ordinance No. 60 was promulgated by which twenty members were elected to the twenty Wards created. The Council was given the right to select a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor from among the elected members, to appoint a full-time Municipal Commissioner "who shall be, next to the Mayor, the chief executive officer of the Council." The franchise was extended to all householders and tenants who possess qualifying property of which the annual rate is ten rupees. The first elected Mayor was Sir Ratnajoti Saravanamuttu and the Deputy Mayor was Mr. Geo. R. de Silva.

Since then some minor amendments have been made in Ordinance No. 60 of 1935, and the franchise has been extended to include every class of householder and tenant and the City was divided into thirty Wards each to be represented by an elected member. On this wider Constitution another Ward has now been created and Kirillapone becomes the thirty-first.

Kandyan Peasants Lose A Good Friend

TO those who knew the late Mr. Seneviratne Loku Banda Kapukotuwa, late Deputy Director of Education, who was laid to rest at Udispattu, Kandy, last week, it was a sad loss of one of "the brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."

Love for the common man, especially the poor backward Kandyan villager, was the keynote of his services to the community. Since the time he started his career as Anglo-Vernacular Sub-Inspector in 1920, he had always been the teacher's friend; the poor rural teacher, to whom the Education Department was an official preserve where he could step in only warily, found in this official a sincere friend who would treat him as his equal, as a fellow man, who understands his hardships and privations. His rise to high office as Deputy Director did not spoil his simplicity.

Patron Of Art

To the Kandyan craftsmen and artists too he was a friend and patron. Their ancestors had enjoyed Royal patronage in the glorious days of the Sinhalese Kings, but they had now been neglected, through no fault of their own. In Mr. Kapukotuwa they found a patron who would spend his time, energy and money in the cause of their upliftment. He brought them into limelight in the two Festivals of Arts held last year and this.

I remember in his many lectures on Kandyan art, music and dancing, he used to bring along village craftsmen or Kandyan dancers and drummers to illustrate his talks. It was typical of him, as first President of the Ceylon Amateur Billiards Association, to ask Kandyan craftsmen to design the handsome Sir Ernest de Silva Challenge Cup for the All-Ceylon Inter-club Billiards

Championship, rather than buy an imported cup. His own challenge cup presented to the Sinhalese Sports Club is a typical work of Kandyan art.

National Song

As founder of the Lanka Gandharva Sabha he organised an Island-wide competition to choose a National Song for the Island, which was to have been sung at the Independence Day celebrations in 1948. He again went to the people.

For he chose an army of 300 judges for the finals of the competition from every section of the community and from every creed and walk of life in the Island. With other officials of the Sabha he toured the city of Colombo to pick 50 judges from the masses.

As a Vice-President of the Ceylon Amateur Wrestling Association, he formulated a scheme to train village school-masters in this art, so that they, in turn, might train the village lads in their areas. He was responsible for introducing wrestling in the schools.

He introduced scouting to Dharmaraja College, Kandy, in 1914, and under his leadership, the Dharmaraja scouts won the coveted King's Flag for two years in succession. He was also a member of the Council of the Ceylon Boy Scouts' Association. He was the first President of the Ceylon Amateur Billiards Association.

Back to his People

When he retired from Government service, I asked him whether he will not spend the rest of his days in Colombo. "No," he said, "I must go back to my people, the Kandyan peasants whom I love, and work for their upliftment."

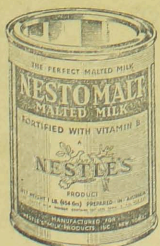
Such was the spirit of this patriot.

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UNITED MUSLIM FRONT IS CHALLENGE TO MARXISTS

THE recent announcement that the "Moors" and the "Muslims" (they are all the same, it is only an artificial division of the Ceylon Moors) have united will be welcomed by many. It is the United National Party and its Muslim leaders who must be given the credit for this. At the same time it gives a slap in the face to three disrupters (in order of importance): the Marxists, the non-nationals and the non-Moors.

The Marxists made hay of the Moor-Muslim question. They derided the U.N.P. at election platforms and said that this question was purposefully kept unsolved and was perpetually kept open by the U.N.P. to keep the third largest community in the Island, the Ceylon Moors, divided. They cried:

"Even the smallest child knows that you are a Moor by race and a Muslim by religion, just as another is Sinhalese by race and Buddhist or Christian by religion, or Tamil by race or a Hindu or Christian by religion. The fact that only the Moors were asked to go by a religious denomination is obvious provocation for any self-respecting Moor; the U.N.P. knew that it will create trouble, but they looked on till Moor kicked Moor."

By Mohamed

That was the theme of their insults at the ruling Party. But they forgot that the President of the Ceylon Muslim League and the Life President of the All-Ceylon Moors' Association were both prominent office-bearers of the United National Party and that both bodies were within the U.N.P.; and hence it was an internal problem.

L. S. S. P. Tactics

Marxist Landowner Sacks Staff

The L.S.S.P., after its coalition with the B.S.P., is carrying out an intensive propaganda campaign. Not content with demonstrations on the Galle Face Green, it has turned its attention to the interior to disturb the peace of the peasants. At rural rallies, disturbed by blaring loud-speakers, the farmers down their ploughs and with curses from their lips walk towards the source of the sound. These "apostles of the poor" are not always welcomed gladly by the villagers. They are at times greeted with "a rain of stones."

A common device adopted by the L.S.S.P. to attract the rural population is the inauguration of Youth Leagues in the villages. The members of these rural branch associations consist of young men (more appropriately called thugs and rowdies) who at a gullible age, idle about the market square, too lazy to find employment. After they are given a lesson or two about the Trotskyist doctrine, the association is inaugurated with a lot of noise. Once the association is formed, the local members parade the streets for days sporting red shirts and banyans.

At the rural rallies a few leaders from the central party are accompanied by others who are also supposed to address the gathering but whose real job is to make some noise. These "noise makers" step on to the platform and in the guise of making a speech vociferate words without meaning, into the microphone accompanied by a series of motions with their hands. A lady speaker too usually accompanies the party. Her purpose is not to plead to the women-folk, but to attract the crowd which turns up to witness the novelty of a woman addressing a gathering (a rare feat in a village).

The leader from the central party then takes his turn to speak. If the M.P. for the area happens to be a U.N.P. man, he is the target of attack "what has your U.N.P. member in Parliament done for you?" he usually asks the villagers. He always labels U.N.P. members as "capitalistic land-owners," exhibiting the typical case of a man in a glass house throwing stones at others. I am informed that when a member of the L.S.S.P. High Command bought an estate recently, the immediate result was the throwing out of employment of the estate superintendent with a wife and seven

children, because the new owner preferred to have the kangany as the superintendent at a very low salary.

The latest piece of strategem indulged in by the L.S.S.P. is the recent letter to the Premier requesting him to dissolve Parliament immediately. Whether the elections are held tomorrow or ten years hence matters little, because the people in Ceylon are too well advised to bring the L.S.S.P. to power.

DALTON DE SILVA,
(Student, St. Joseph's College,
Colombo).

Jaffna Invites Prime Minister

THE Anaipanthi U.N.P. Branch has at a Special Meeting held here extended an invitation to the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, as President of the U.N.P. and to Sir John Kotelawala as "Leader of the Youth Movement" to visit Jaffna this month in connection with the All-Island Propaganda Meetings of the U.N.P. in the North.

A Special Meeting of the Anaipanthi U.N.P. Branch was held at the U.N.P. Office at Anaipanthi with Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham, Deputy Mayor, Jaffna the President, in the chair.

The Chairman moved:—

"The Anaipanthi U.N.P. Branch do resolve to invite the U.N.P. Ministers to address the public of Jaffna on a date convenient to the Ministers in October this year, in furtherance of the All-Island Campaign to enlist support for the U.N.P."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Thalayasingham said that the time was ripe to launch an intensive campaign in Jaffna against the forces of evil that threatened to undermine the foundations of good Government. He referred to Communism and Communalism in the country. It was up to the progressive elements among them, he said, to do all they could to wear their countrymen from these two dangers and set their feet firmly on the road to real Democracy.

In that task said the speaker their Prime Minister as President of the U.N.P. and Sir John Kotelawala as Leader of the Youth Movement should be invited to come to Jaffna and participate in their several propaganda meetings.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MASTERLY MOVE

THEY however kept digging in. Some time before the Colombo Central by-election, where Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, the U.N.P. candidate, routed the Marxists, this theme was brought into play again. It certainly affected the Muslim vote. The Marxists thought that they could split the Muslim vote on this issue. But a masterly move by the All-Ceylon Moors' Association defeated this move. (The Moors' Association is affiliated to the United National Party).

In an attempt to solve the deadlock between it and the Ceylon Muslim League, it took a bold step in inviting the President of the League, who was the U.N.P. candidate (Dr. Kaleel), to address its General Council.

The splendid speech of Dr. Kaleel was a contrast to the cheap jibes of the trouble-makers and their lackeys. It won over the Moors' Association (which has 215 branch associations) to the side of the U.N.P. candidate, and sent the Marxists into hysterics. The Moors' Association and the Muslim League had joined hands!

The former's Life President, Senator Razik was making speeches to his Moorish adherents to support the President of the latter. This was too much to bear—and the Leftists lost.

U.N.P.'s PART

THE United National Party too was instrumental in this settlement. It discussed the outstanding matters between the two bodies at many meetings of its Executive Committee and persuaded the Muslim leaders to get together.

The credit for pursuing the policy of the U.N.P. in solving the



Mrs. Rameez speaks at the Party Conference at Galle.

Moor-Muslim question should really go to Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel and Senator A. R. A. Razik, who have now met on neutral ground (Sir Mohamed Macan Markar's residence). We can safely leave it to them to keep the 400,000 Ceylon Moors united.

The unity move is also a defeat for the non-nationals who, for their own pecuniary benefit, partook in this campaign, and by sordid articles and speeches kept the Moors divided.

GO AHEAD!

THE most heartening fact is that the Ceylon Moors—in both camps—have seen reason and now know how they have been made fools of by the Leftists, the non-nationals and the non-Moors. The community has suffered damage by the Moor-Muslim question.

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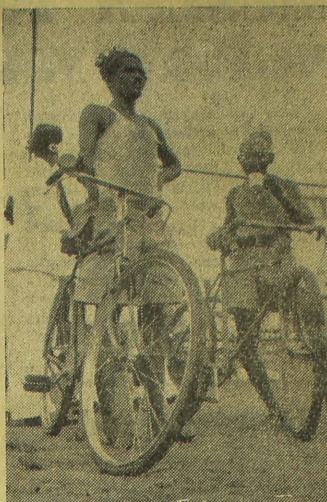
THE organisers of the All-Ceylon Cycle Marathon, have good reason to be pleased with their pioneer effort. The enthusiasm which the race evoked among competitors and spectators alike gave a clear indication of the immense possibilities of organised sport in Ceylon.

A brain child of Sir John Kotelawala, who conceived it with the sole object of fostering the Common Man's sport, the Marathon showed to what extent a people's imagination can be fired by an event in which competition and co-operation played an equal part. It is in healthy rivalry of this nature that the sinews of the nation can find its best sustenance and the forward march of Free Lanka its biggest impetus.

What the volunteer organi-

sation of the Marathon had in mind must now be taken up by the Government. The sport of the country must be organised. By organisation we do not, for a moment, mean regimentation. The fine flower of sport cannot bloom on totalitarian soil but in a country, which has only just shed its shackles of foreign rule, a certain amount of artificial fertilisation is necessary. This manure, as it were, must be furnished by the Government in the first instance. The drive to make Ceylon conscious of her great heritage must be matched by a concerted campaign to raise the physical standard of the nation.

The stigma of a C 3 people cannot be removed by diet alone. Sport has a very big part to play in the regeneration of our country. Brawn and



A. K. Gunaratne
(Winner of the Cycle Marathon)

muscle are not the only things that count in life but they are both very necessary if our newly won political freedom is to be reflected in the physical well-being of our people.

A Ministry of sport may be a luxury which the country cannot afford but there are numerous Government agencies in the closest touch with the people whose functions could well be extended to encourage the promotion of sport in Ceylon.

U. S. Embassy's Free Library

THE United States Library is now open to the public in its new quarters on the ground floor of Miller's Building. The Library is open from 8.30 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. every day except Saturday and Sunday.

The library has been established by the people of the United States as part of the United States Information Service to foster understanding between themselves and the people of Ceylon. Books are loaned free of charge; American magazines are available to readers in the library itself; students may make use of library facilities for research; those who prefer to browse are welcome at all times that the library is open. The film library is also located in the new quarters and all bookings for film showings must be made there.

All residents of Ceylon, as well as visitors from other countries are invited to come in and make use of the library services.

New Racing Season Opens In Colombo

A NEW racing season opens on Saturday with the first day of the C.T.C. October meeting. This day has been reserved for local charities which will benefit to the extent of all the profits plus a 10 per cent. surcharge on all stake money offered in every race.

At the moment of writing the principal event scheduled for tomorrow is in danger of being de-

clared void but I am pretty certain that second entries will bring in a few latecomers and thus ensure that this 10 furlong race for Class I horses will not be scrapped. As I am not aware as to which horses, if any, will come in as second entries my notes on this race must, of necessity, be restricted to the 4 who were entered at the first time of asking. The manner in which Shining

Symbol won the Goodwood Plate last month in record time suggests that he will be almost a one-horse race tomorrow. His stable mate, Devilment, has been under a cloud since he met with a mishap when he all but had the A. E. de Silva cup at his mercy. Christmas Stocking may, I think be written off as he has proved conclusively that he has no heart for a finish. The only

upsetter must, therefore, be Don Juan who is a proved stayer and is showing encouraging form on the track.

October Handicap

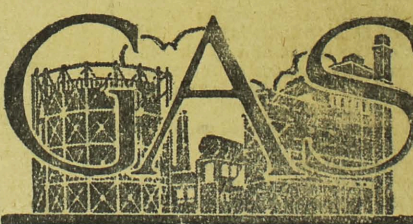
The October handicap for horses in Class 3 is likely to be divided into 2 sections. In the first, I will still vote for Fair Settlement as the best bet in spite of the fact that he has twice let his supporters down. Portal Light and Shah Jehan will probably be his chief rivals, while Tobacco Road, who seems to have now become a sprinter, can be recommended as the long shot.

The Kandy Plate has attracted over 40 entries and will certainly have to be run in 2 divisions. At the moment it is difficult to judge exactly how the entries will be paired off so that in the circumstances, all that I can do is to pick out the best half dozen in the lot. These are: Master Donald Edmund, Wellington, Colleen Dub, Mount Warrior, Blue Lotus and Forever Yours.

The Arab Events

The Mosul Plate, like the Serpentine Stakes, is a 10 furlong race and is for Arabs in Class 1. This race will give racegoers an opportunity of judging for themselves the respective merits of Hero al Iraq and Birthday Boy who have so far not met each other. It will be remembered that on the day Hero al Iraq won the Madras Cup, Birthday Boy, who might have run in that race, elected to run in a Class 2 race over the same distance and won it with stones in hand. On the strength of that run I am pretty confident that the grey will have the beating of the Madras Cup winner. If an upset is to be provided keep an eye on Al Nadir who won a 9 furlong race last month running away from the field.

The Wattagama Plate for Arabs in Class 3 is a 7 furlong scramble and I for one find it difficult to indicate the winners of the 2 divisions into which this race is likely to be divided. On current form I venture to suggest Young Hyson, Niyaz II, Adnan al Hadba'a, Basim al Furat, Lion Flag and Tair al Hawija as the pick of the bunch.



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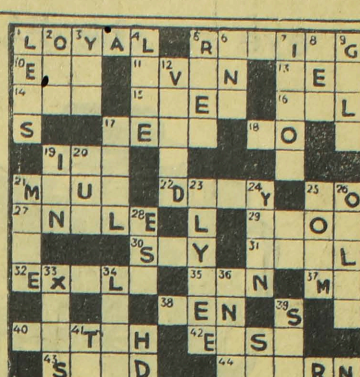
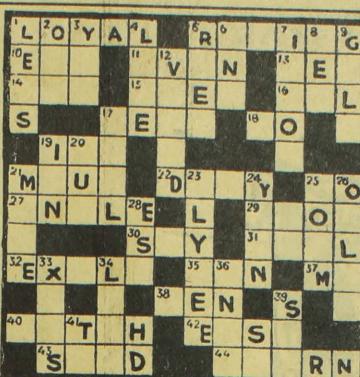
ACROSS :-

1. The public expects the G.C.S.U. to be—to the Government.
5. Soulding.
10. Before long.
11. Cakes are baked in an—
12. Latin for 'God'.
13. The leftists invariably — hot-heads into their Party.
14. Past tense for Vic.
15. Jumbled spelling of ilk.
16. The power to cure.
17. Expression calling attention.
18. A trait that should be condemned.
21. At the Gampha by — election the B.S.P. tried to—the L.S.S.F.
22. The Communists certainly—the existence of God.
25. 'Of' reversed.
26. Claw or talons of a bird.
27. This type of bomb destroyed Hiroshima.
30. A man possessing this defect in his character will never succeed.
31. Often an indispensable ingredient for mental peace.
32. To Elate.
35. A male child.
37. Objective of I.
38. An apartment in a house.
40. A collection.
42. Besides, in addition.
43. Past tense for Sue.
44. One is inclined to—for missed opportunities.

CLUES

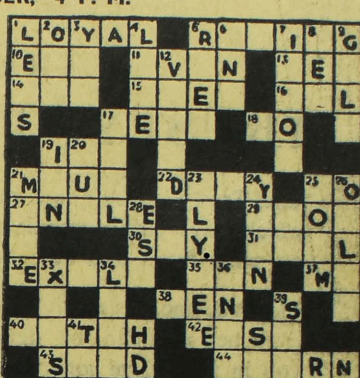
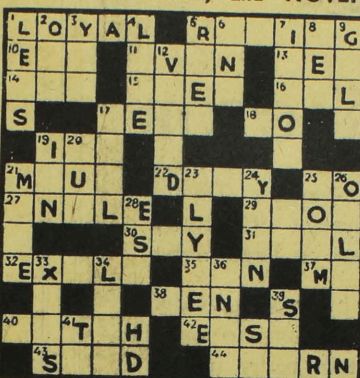
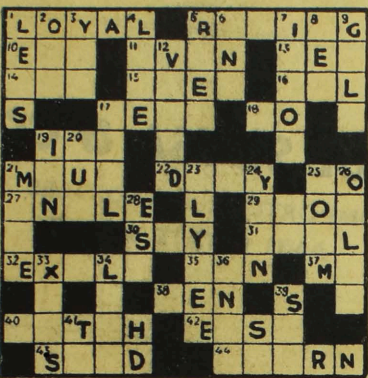
DOWN :-

1. A strong pair of—-are very useful to people in their old age.
2. Metal.
3. We shall—win over the Reds in this country.
4. —Makes the world go round.
5. Used vastly in weaving.
6. Conjunction.
7. A stupid person.
8. Pass in South Africa.
9. Quite a few people are fond of this.
12. Fleishy food.
17. —is empty for all the 'devils are here.'
19. Name of a man.
20. Mat.
21. It would take you nowhere if you behave like a—
23. A land mark in Paris.
24. If you could do this with finesse you should really be congratulated.
25. Froth.
26. Lemond Jumbled.
28. Latin for 'he is'.
33. Christmas.
34. Galle is famous for its—
36. One.
39. The—is full of hidden treasures.
41. Trade Union.



U. N. P. JOURNAL CROSSWORD No. 6.

CLOSING DATE THURSDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, 4 P. M.



NAME (SURNAME) Initials.....
BLOCK LETTERS

ADDRESS

P. O./M. O.
Number

Post-Office

I hereby undertake to accept the decision of the Management of the U. N. P. Journals as final and legally binding in the above Crossword.

SIGNATURE

PLEASE READ THE RULES CAREFULLY

THE U.N.P. Journals Crossword Competition has been started, not as a profit-making concern but in order to reach a larger circle of the reading public.

Prizes have been allocated up to Rs. 750/- in the first instance but prizes will be increased according to the response of the public.

RULES

1. All entries must be addressed under cover to the U.N.P. Journals Crossword, P.O.Box 751, Colombo and all Postal Orders or Money Orders (NO CHEQUES) must be endorsed "U.N.P." Journal Crosswords. NO CASH WILL BE ACCEPTED EITHER AT THE OFFICE OR THROUGH THE POST ON ANY CONDITION.
Registered covers to be addressed to U.N.P. Journal Crossword, 32/3, Flower Road, Colpetty.
2. Single entry cts. 50. Three entries under one cover by the same entrant Rs. 1.00.
3. Each square must be very carefully filled in INK or TYPEWRITER only in BLOCK LETTERS, and NO CORRECTION will be permitted. Entrants are therefore advised to use a fresh square, once a mistake is made.
4. Competitors are NOT permitted to use their own entry squares, the only forms valid being those appearing in the U.N.P. Journals.
5. Entries will be accepted ONLY by post and no entries will be accepted by hand at the U.N.P. Journals Office.
6. The name and address of the entrant must be written in BLOCK LETTERS in the space allocated, with surname first and each entry form must be signed where indicated in the form.
7. Each competition will be monthly, commencing on the 1st Friday of each month and the squares will appear on every Friday during the month, the Journal being a weekly publication.
8. Entries close at 4 p.m. on the 1st Thursday of the subsequent month and the correct solution will be published on the 2nd Friday.
9. A period of one week after the publication of correct solution is allocated to submit any all correct one error or two error claims.
10. Prize winners will be announced on the 4th Friday, and cheques posted immediately afterwards.

11. The FIRST PRIZE of Rs. 500/- will be awarded to the Competitor or equally divided between the Competitors who submit an all correct or nearest to all correct solution. The Second PRIZE of Rs. 250/- will be awarded to the Competitor or divided between the Competitors whose entries are nearest to the First Prize winning entry or entries.
12. No entrant will be entitled to more than one prize.
13. Competitors remitting monies for this Competition cannot remit monies for any other business by the same M.O./P.O.
14. Each entry will be recorded immediately upon receipt and while every endeavour will be made to prevent any error, the management do not accept any responsibility, and any decision by the management upon any matter will be final and legally binding which are the conditions upon which entries are accepted.
15. There will be no correspondence or interviews.
16. No U.N.P. Journal employees or their dependants are eligible to enter this Competition.

We are pleased to state that Sir John Kotelawala has kindly consented to keep the correct solution in his custody until all entries have been closed.

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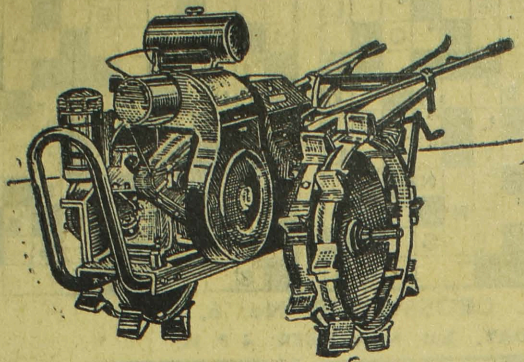
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