

FOR COURTESY AND  
KEEN PRICES  
GET IT  
AT  
BROUGHAMS  
YORK ARCADE, FORT

# U.N.P.

EVERYTHING FOR  
THE HOME  
—AT PRE-BUDGET  
PRICES  
BROUGHAMS  
YORK ARCADE, COLOMBO

VOL. II. No. 17

Organ of the United National Party  
Reg. Office: 32/3 Flower Road, Colombo

FRIDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1948

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

PRICE 5 CENTS

## ERA OF ACTION DAWNS WITH GOVT. SIX-YEAR PLAN

THE young Minister for Finance was a man of promise when he entered Parliament. He has now fulfilled that promise and has risen to the stature of a statesman. His Six Year Plan of National Development is the most important announcement of Government policy of recent years. It is Efficient Socialism in practice.

Everyone in this country wants the increase of its national wealth, and we have heard it said by many experts and economists that the time may come when we shall have to extricate ourselves from our dependance on the plantation industries. The Finance Minister's plan has taken that prophecy seriously and has indicated plans to meet the future change of the economic structure.

With these proposals before the public we pass from the era of speculation and promise to the era of action. He did not clothe his pronouncements of policy in the language of denunciatory propaganda as a Marxist would have done. Instead they were clothed in the wreathed smiles of confidence and truth. The essence of the plan was contained in the last paragraph of his speech in which he said that the "very essence of the plan is

the bringing into productive use as early as possible of the wealth with which nature has so richly endowed us: the land that lies uncultivated and the raw material that is buried unmanufactured. The cultivation of three million acres of land, an area as large as is now in use."

This bold planning will radically alter the economy of the country and save 1/3 of the total annual revenue which could then be spent on social services.

A primary target of 130,000 acres has been fixed and the rate of development will be increased each year as machinery now on order becomes available to us.

Mr. Jayawardene made the point that unlike in the wet zone where land was sold to foreigners and capitalists this new land will be secured forever for the people.

On the industrial side the Government plan is to increase the national wealth by Rs. 100,000,000.

The industrial programme will be controlled by the State and not be a State aided scheme to enrich private capitalists. The Government realises that the aftermath of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century will provide a lesson for us in Ceylon. With the discovery of the use of machinery which gave birth to the Industrial Revolution in England private enterprise developed industrial resources at great speed. The unrestricted play of the profit motive created miserable conditions of living for the thousands who sweated to produce wealth for the future. It was in an effort to remedy that particular disease that overcame Industrial England that Karl Marx wrote his thesis on Capitalism, a corruption of which the Leninists and Trotskyites are publicising in Ceylon.

The U.N.P. Plan for Plenty will avoid the catastrophe of the unrestricted play of the profit motive. The wealth produced by our industrial revolution will not strengthen or buttress private enterprise but will increase the wealth of the people's treasury.

The country will know at the end of this session of Parliament that they were right to give a mandate to the U.N.P. to:

- (1) Win Freedom for Lanka.
- (2) Settle the problem of immigration of aliens, and
- (3) Produce a plan for the people's welfare.



Mr. Dudley Senanayake  
(Six Million Acres)



Mr. J. R. Jayawardene  
(Six-Year Plan)

*They are here again*

**NO SHADOW OF DOUBT.**

**CHANGE TO FROSTED**

**CROMPTON & SAVE. & PLAIN**

**Crompton LAMPS for**

**FINEST LIGHTING  
LONGEST LIFE  
LASTING BRILLIANCE  
ECONOMY IN CURRENT  
CONSUMPTION  
MORE LIGHT FOR LESS CURRENT USED.**

Lettered (Etched) to suit all requirements of Municipalities and Urban Councils

**BOUSTEADS (Engineers & Contractors) LTD.**  
288, UNION PLACE,  
COLOMBO

### Are You a Subscriber?

Every Political and Socially Conscious Citizen Reads the U.N.P. Journal.  
If you are not yet a Subscriber become one today.

Rates: One Year ... Rs. 4/-

Half Year ... Rs. 2/-

Manager, U. N. P. Journals,  
32/3, Flower Road,  
Colombo.

# THE POSITION OF THE NIZAM

(Communicated)

IT is wrong to assume that the Nizam is a silly prey to illusions about his Military superiority. Despite all the

cock and bull stories about the number of Razakars, their Dakotas, storage of innumerable gallons of petrol and this

and that nobody is serious about it except the Razakar recruits who have to be constantly fed on such propaganda. It keeps their morale high and it keeps them from the danger of becoming sane. But there are things about which the counsellors of the Nizam are really serious. And those are mainly three things. First they are almost sure that any direction from the Indian Union will result in a communal upheaval once again. Once again there will be massacre, loot and arson. Thus a home front will be created and the Union Government will find itself distracted. Secondly they count on Pakistan, if not for direct and open help, at least for sending big reinforcements to the Kashmir front quite promptly. Thirdly and lastly they are positive that an open clash between Hyderabad and the Indian Union will prejudice the Kashmir plebiscite. In fact they have been banking on these three factors. Let us analyse them one by one.

**Home Front:** It is all wishful thinking. Even the hero of August 16, last year, Mr. Subrawardy has been rendered too realistic to indulge in any "direct action" slogan ever again in his life. Those who relished it so fondly feel satiated now. Already a sane element among Muslims has given a not very palatable response to Razvi's fanatic appeals. But the second and third apprehensions are grave. Kashmir raiders might receive larger reinforcements from Pakistan. Though it is a matter of military strategy and we have little scope to have a full grasp of the question yet one thing is quite clear. The monsoon is on. With the advance of July there may be an end to all big offensives from either side. Rain, hailstorms and snowfalls may work a stronger Bernadotte. Reinforcements on a large scale may be useless then.

The third question, that of the Kashmir plebiscite, should be given a more serious and exhaustive deliberation. This is not only a political game or a territorial question, but it is a test case of two ideologies. One hears the verdict on Sheikh Abdullah's Government: "They have been in power for just under 100 days, but their record of work during this period has been impressive." They have done a lot to prepare the masses for any plebiscite. There has been a quick shower of boons on the electorate. The whole Jagirdari system has been abolished at one stroke. "Moreover, as a result of Government action even lands and orchards granted to Jagirdars as residential units and Khudkasht lands have reverted to the Government and all buildings and other structures standing on such lands have become Government property." All the Government Departments have been democratized. The key village officials will be appointed by election. A great revolution has been set on foot without violence or anarchy. In this respect it is unique in the history of revolutions.

Kashmiris have grown zealous to see for themselves the promised new Kashmir, and these forces are bound to work at the time of plebiscite.

In fact the whole Hyderabad issue has reached a stage where it cannot be fully appreciated or judged without reference to Kashmir. There was a time when the bull could be taken by the horns. But the bull seems to have now grown a bit too strong to be disturbed until the scarecrow of the U.N. Kashmir Commission is over. We must be proud of the broad views of the Nehru Government. But broadness has its own defects.

A PEEP into the history of the Nizam's Hyderabad will explode the high talk of this last emblem of the Moghul Empire.

Khwaja Abid, the son of Alam Sheikh of Samarand, succeeded in securing a military post under Aurangzeb. He was killed in action on the Golkunda front in 1637. His son and grandson both won distinction and the title of 'Gaziuddin Ferozjang' was conferred on them. The second Ghaziuddin Ferozjang was made Nizam-ul-mulk by the Moghul Emperor Farrukhsiar and appointed Governor of Malwa in 1719. But he rebelled and eventually succeeded in establishing himself in Hyderabad, Deccan. The Maharattas had great power in the Deccan then. There naturally arose competition for power between the two. The Nizam-ul-mulk struggled for full 14 years but at last was defeated in 1738 by Baji Rao, the second Pashwa. He died on May 21, 1748, as a mere feudatory under the Maharattas. Then comes Duplex. For ten years the State of Hyderabad remained a puppet Government under the French, till in 1759 the French were ousted by the English. The masters were changed but the servitude persisted. In 1798 the Nizam of Hyderabad surrendered, openly and finally, his rights of Paramountcy to Lord Wellesley, and till 15th August, 1947, the Dynasty lay low.

Historically, the Asafia Dynasty has never tasted freedom in the real sense of the term. Expediency has always taught it to hold discretion the much better part of valour. The Asafjahi Flag was never unfurled with half the zeal which the Razakars show today. The occupation of the Residency Kothi by a white man never hurt their self-respect. But the day Mr. K. M. Munshi reached Hyderabad as Agent-General for India, Kasim Razvi threatened to raze it and consecrate every stone of it to the River Moosa.

I believe the Nizam changed his mind at the last moment. Personally he would lose little by changing his title from Ala Hazrat to Raj Pramukh. Being one of the richest men in the world, he need not worry much about a little contraction of his privy purse. Why all these groanings and moanings then? He took stock of the situation. His better judgment made him bow at first. But his friends shuddered at the prospect. They rushed to the scene and made him stand erect. They whispered they were birds of the same feather and should fly together. The Nizam caught at the straw. He held fast to it. The plaster support worked, and he began showing his teeth.

Economic blockade has produced some effect, but there is no reason to be optimistic about it. Even the instructions of the Government of India that the police and military should, if necessary, pursue the raiders into Hyderabad territory are of no great value in practice. The Indians living in border villages must be supplied with arms, no matter if the suggestion did come first from J.P. and then quick and firm action should follow.

(This paper does not support the views of all our contributors).

Pay

150/-

AND OWN A

## G. E. C.

### RADIO

You become the owner of a latest model G. E. C. 5 valve radio on a first payment of 150/- only; the balance is payable in 12 monthly instalments of 24/-.

**Siedles**  
CINERADIO  
FRONT ST., COLOMBO

FOR  
HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE

Soundly constructed!  
Neatly finished!!  
Moderately priced!!!

VISIT US.  
Available on  
Hire-Purchase  
Terms!

**N. POROLIS FERNANDO &**

CO., LTD.

COLOMBO — KANDY — BANDARAWELA

# POLITICAL DIVISIONS WILL SMASH TRADE UNION UNITY

## Not One Worker Yet Allowed to Lead Discussions!

A HETEROGENEOUS collection of Trade Unionists assembled last week-end to discuss the question of a single federation for all the numerous workers' unions in the Island. The conference concluded with the determination that such a federation should be formed. At long last, it seemed the despair and disappointment had ended of all those who have been hoping that the conflicts and controversies of workers' organisation would be settled. The hitherto elusive ideal of trade union solidarity appeared to have been achieved. Alas, it is yet another instance of wishful thinking. So often has it seemed that the differences and divisions among the Leftists have been cured yet so often again have their disputes and acrimonious debates erupted.

Already, indeed even at the very conference at which the firm resolution was made that divisions should be healed, are the signs appearing of future rifts and schisms. The doctrinaire of Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe, of the Ceylon Communist Party, raised an issue which will soon rend asunder the alliance of Left Unions. The disintegrating question was the attitude to the World Federation of Trade Unions which the unified Ceylon centre of trade unions should adopt. The issue was evaded by Dr. N. M. Perera, who proposed that the matter should be raised after local unity and the single federation of unions had been achieved. This was agreed to, but when it is raised by the Stalinists again it will be seen that the Trotskyites of the L.S.S.P. and B.L.P.I. persuasion will be vehement in their opposition to any affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions. The issue of affiliation goes to the root of the disputes and divisions in the Left movement. It touches the fundamentals that divide and differentiate the Stalinists and the Trotskyites. The World Federation of Trade Unions is an organisation which the Stalinists desire to use as an instrument of their policy. Indeed, many affiliates are controlled by the Stalinists. The Trotskyites have always castigated the W.F.T.U. as being servile to the Stalinists and as a "bourgeois, reformist body." To yield to the Stalinist demand for affiliation would mean, to the Trotskyites, a total retraction of their political principle. Even if the L.S.S.P. inclined to opportunist politics, should toe the Communist Party line on this particular problem, it is scarcely likely that the revolutionary B.L.P.I. brotherhood would agree. Here then is an issue fatal to the slender unity of the Leftist Unions.

THERE are other rocks which threaten the frail ship of Leftist unity. In this united front are such divergent forces as the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union, the C.P. Unions, the L.S.S.P. Unions and the B.L.P.I. Unions. The Ceylon Indian Congress is acutely interested in the Indian Citizenship Bill. The Communists have one set of views on the

Indian issue, so do the Sama Samajists. None of these parties see eye to eye with the Ceylon Indian Congress. But the Bolsheviks who are more Indian than the Indians themselves differ violently from all these groups. The violent denunciation and diatribes of Dr. Colvin R. de Silva against the C.P. and the L.S.S.P. on Lanka's right to determine the composition of its own population recall that the Bolsheviks will find it difficult to accept a settlement satisfactory to the others. Here again fundamental Party principles are involved.

In evaluating the possibilities of a reconciliation of the divergent views it must be recalled that the Labour movement in Ceylon is an instrument of petite bourgeoisie politicians. We have not a workers' organisation but an organisation of workers. The distinction is that the workers are used to buttress the views of certain middle-class politicians. In the circumstances trade union solidarity and a single federation will exist so long as they serve the political needs of the top-ranking Leftist politicians. If unity means the sacrifice of certain ambitions and political theories, unity will be abandoned.

REPORTS of the unity discussion emphasised the petite-bourgeois leadership of the trade union movement. It was seen that debate and discussion was led by Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe, Dr. N. M. Perera, Mr. Doric de Souza and Mr. Abdul Aziz. These are virtually the leaders of the Leftist parties and of the Ceylon Indian Congress. It is ironic that after nearly fifteen years of Socialist activity in the Island not one worker has been trained capable of being a working class leader.

It is the general practice of Marxist movements in other lands to provide study classes for their workers and these men are given such a theoretical training as would make them capable Marxists themselves. In nearly fifteen years of Leftist agitation there is not one single worker capable of understanding the principles of Marxism.

This is not strange considering the contempt which some of the Marxists have for the working classes. It should be remembered that some of the parlor Bolsheviks grouped round Dr. Colvin R. de Silva openly declared that they should always lead the workers whose intelligence would never permit them correctly to appraise a political situation.

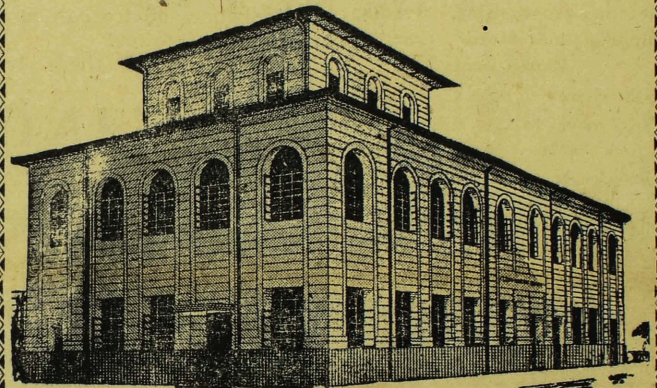
THE manifesto of the L.S.S.P. indicate how little use its intentions are in regard to Left unity. The L.S.S.P. has time and again declared that it is the chosen leader of the proletariat in its path to revolution. In assuming that role it has scathingly denounced the Communist strategy.

The Fourth International claims to be the only help to the great historic

traditions of Marx, Engels and Lenin, continued through Trotsky and the Left opposition since 1923. The Fourth International stridently repeats that it is now the only international organisation which not only clearly takes into account the dividing force of the imperialist epoch, but is armed with a system of transitional demands which are capable of uniting the masses for the revolutionary struggle for power. It fanatically believes that despite the discrepancy between its forces of today and the tasks of tomorrow and in spite of persecution both by the Imperialists and the Stalinists, the Fourth International is the only political party which can give correct leadership to the proletariat.

When people make the uncompromis-

ing claim that they are the only true gossellers and no one has seen the light or belongs to the faith except those who read the Scriptures as written by their fraternity it is scarcely possible that agreed policies can long be perpetuated. Unity implies give and take and compromise. But mutual adjustments are impossible with people who say that there is no other way to the workers paradise except the strait and narrow path they show. With such an uncompromising attitude among, not only the L.S.S.P. and the B.L.P.I., but also with the C.P., differences on political strategy will occur and when that occurs trade union unity will be shattered and workers will be probably attacking each other in a cause that is not their own.



## A PUBLIC SERVANT

From its very inception this Company has been striving earnestly to make its services available to every section of the community.

Throughout its years of development, Ceylon Insurance, as the first local Company has pioneered and improved Insurance, and now extends security and protection to men, women and children in every walk of life.

This Company provides Insurance for women at very equitable rates and children as young as one year.

Group Schemes are offered at special rates to the Government and Mercantile Services.

Public confidence is established by its more than one and half million rupees of assets in gilt-edged securities and the growing business is evidence of scientific and careful management.

You will always find a Ceylon Insurance Representative has the required experience to fit Insurance to your individual needs. He is willing, friendly and considerate and you may depend on him to give you sound and unselfish advice, based upon his specialised knowledge of local conditions.

Use him freely and he is ever ready to help you.

THE  
CEYLON INSURANCE CO. LTD.,

69, Queen Street,  
COLOMBO 1.

**ROWLANDS**  
The Motor People  
TURRET RD. COLOMBO

**THE CEYLON WHARFAGE COMPANY, LIMITED COLOMBO**

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.  
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED

Clearing, Forwarding, Bonding, Shipping and Motor Transport Departments

Goods cleared through Customs, and

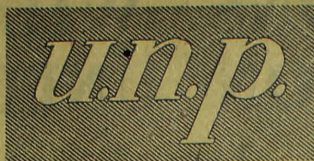
- I. Forwarded to any part of Colombo
- II. Delivered at Railway Station for transmission Up-Country
- III. Stored in bond to suit the convenience of owners, or
- IV. Placed in a transhipment warehouse for re-shipment.

Telephone 2291 Post Box 169 COLOMBO

**FERTILISERS**

*of Best Quality for all Crops*

**A. BAUR & CO. LTD.**  
COLOMBO



FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1948

**JOINT EFFORT**

SINCE he assumed office as Minister of Education, Mr. E. A. Nugawela has given a new faith and confidence to baffled and bewildered educationalists. The frustrating feeling had existed up to then that changes in education were being introduced without planning or preparation. Teachers had the irritating impression that they were being studiously neglected and compelled to accept the orders and edicts of bureaucrats whose first hand acquaintance with education had ceased many years ago. Mr. Nugawela has shown that he is willing to learn from experienced educationalists. A few days ago he gave another impressive demonstration of his determination to seek advice where advice can most usefully be obtained.

Among teachers there has

long existed the view that the present Board of Education is of little value. They have been insistently agitating for its re-organisation. They want the reformed Board to deal with the content of education, while a body similar to the Burnham Committee in England, over which Lord Soulbury presides, should deal with questions regarding teachers' salaries. The Minister, who met a deputation of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers a few days ago, has agreed to the suggestion that the Board of Education should be reconstituted. The moral is that if there is a responsible co-operation from teachers as well as the public the Minister is prepared to meet their demands. Mr. Nugawela shows that he is always ready to appreciate constructive criticism and himself co-operate with groups that are determined to work for the welfare of education. Let those who stubbornly declare that free education has been abandoned, profit from the experience of those who bring substantial plans before the Minister. Carping critics will discover, should they submit sensible schemes, that we shall not only have free education but an education which is not of dubious value.

**BILINGUALISM**

**BILINGUALISM** is not merely a linguistic accomplishment, it is a psychological accomplishment. Every nation has its own peculiar character and attitude of mind, and this moulds its language and finds expression in words, idioms turns of phrase, which cannot be translated exactly into any other language for the simple reason that no other people has exactly the same way of looking at things; and a different way of looking at things means a different way of speaking about them. The metaphorical expression: "We don't speak the same language" means more than "We don't see eye, to eye." The latter means only that our judgments differ, the former that our sense of values differs and we cannot even begin to discuss problems. Literally also to speak the language of a people implies sharing their general psychological outlook—not, of course, their specific views on politics or art or any other subject, because these vary widely in every nation—but their way of envisaging and expressing problems.

That is why truly bilingual people normally show a greater tolerance and quicker wit than others. The provincial who has never left his own district or even the national who has never come in contact with other ways of thought and expression is inclined to become mentally exclusive. He is naturally suspicious of foreign or even new points of view and has to make a deliberate effort to see their possibilities and not dismiss them as heresy or humbug. The bilingual person has already made this effort to a large extent unconsciously. By learning to use two different idioms of thought and speech, he has predisposed himself to recognize different possibilities of both outlook and behaviour. His mind has become more flexible and adaptable,

and he no longer has to overcome an instinctive denial before examining some new or foreign outlook. He has acquired the habit of tolerance. One might equally well say the habit of appreciation, since it is necessary to see any culture from the inside, from its own point of view in order to appreciate it adequately.

One does not wish to exaggerate. Culture is an inherent quality which needs polishing and shaping, like a diamond; but that does not mean that polishing and shaping a lump of clay will make it shine, or that bilingualism can create culture that is not inherent. But whether it produces greater culture or not, it gives the ability to adopt at will either of two different mental attitudes, and therefore must give mental alertness and broaden the understanding. This naturally predisposes a man to tolerance, whether he is an intellectual and highly cultured person or not; and, in fact, one finds more adaptability, less stubbornness and less intolerance in bilingual communities than in any others. In lower types of individual and community, where this adaptability does not lead to culture, it often leads to duplicity. And this explains the distrust with which border peoples, suppressed races and travelling hawkers are apt to be regarded. Particularly the agriculturist, the most fixed and stubborn of men, is suspicious of the two-tongued stranger. And often rightly so. What rogue's delight there must be in speaking the farmer's language to him and at the same time discussing in front of his face how to steal his cow! And both have a sense of superiority. The dominant community, with no need of any language but its own, feels the superiority of power, possession and respectability; the border or suppressed community feels the superiority of cleverness and resourcefulness. However, this illustrates only the unused or misused power of bilingualism when it fails to be a source of culture and understanding. It is more important to remember the higher possibilities latent in it.

**I**N general, we think in words, and a person is not genuinely bilingual unless he can think, and therefore express himself, as naturally in one language as in the other. A man may use several thousand words in a foreign language—far more than many who are born to it—but still use it stiffly. It remains a rather rigid mould into which he tries to force his thoughts. In the

(Continued on page 5)

**SHORT EATS**  
Available Daily at Our Show Rooms

MONDAYS.....	BEEF ROLLS
TUESDAYS.....	SAUSAGE ROLLS
WEDNESDAYS.....	MUTTON ROLLS
THURSDAYS.....	BACON & EGG ROLLS
FRIDAYS.....	FISH ROLLS
SATURDAYS.....	PATTIES, MEAT AND FISH

**Don Alexander & Sons**  
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS  
ALSTON PLACE, COLOMBO 2  
Phone: 3774 Grams: "ALEX SONS"

**ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS**  
The arrival of stocks of "B. I." HELSBY C. M. A. CABLES & TUCKERS ACCESSORIES enables us to quote for NEW INSTALLATIONS & REWIRING  
Note: Estimates will be given free of charge for work in any part of the Island.  
**FENTONS LTD.**  
350, UNION PLACE, COLOMBO.  
Phone 5182 — P. O. Box 310  
IF IT IS ANYTHING ELECTRICAL  
PHONE FENTONS

*Mackwoods Ltd.*  
**FOR ALUMINIUM PAINT**

# CHILDREN TAUGHT BY FILMS

BRITAIN has always shown an imaginative approach to the possibilities of the motion picture as a means of instruction. Since the end of World War II, the various local education authorities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the Central Office of Information and the independent documentary film makers, have made a big drive to get more projectors and shoot more pictures suitable for showing in Britain's 30,000 schools.

In November, 1946, the National Committee for Visual Aids in Education was established. It is an independent body consisting of equal numbers of teachers and local education authorities, and it includes five teachers' panels whose job it is to suggest suitable subjects for films in the five age groups—from 5 years to 7 years; 7 to 11; 11 to 14; 14 to 15 and above 15.

With an initial Treasury loan £30,000 (Rs. 17.30 lakhs) the National Committee commissioned the Films Division of the Central Office of Information and various independent companies to make 20 sets of pictures for the different age groups. Some are silent, some sound films. Most are accompanied by wall charts, film strips and teachers' notes. They include:—

for the five to seven age group: a series in colour on animals of the farm—these are silent films, and in addition to wall charts and notes there are coloured leaflets for the children to take away;

for the seven to eleven age group: a series called "People and Jobs"—they include films on the baker, the engine driver and the air pilot;

for the 11 to 13 group: pictures are being made on various crafts how to use a chisel, how to use a jack plane—and on such sporting subjects as sprinting and cricket batting strokes.

for children aged 13 to 15: films on farming such as "Growing Wheat in East Anglia"; on various aspects of housebuilding, and other semi-vocational subjects;

for those over 15: pictures such as the one comparing the Rhondda and Wye Valleys, in South Wales and the West of England respectively, and a series which teaches the children various house repairs.

Before production begins on any film, the director has conferences with an educational adviser, who is attached to the unit making the picture.

Eventually so many copies of each film will be required that commercial firms will be able to undertake a commission without fear of loss. The National Committee will then be free of all Government help, though it will still work in close co-operation with the Ministry of Education. Its films will go into a central library and later it is hoped each local authority will set up its own library.

Meanwhile, in addition to this scheme, the Films Division of the Central Office of Information, at the request of the Ministry of Education, has produced a number of experimental educational films, of which the best known is probably "Instruments of the Orchestra", a picture which, though primarily intended for schools, has been a success with adult audiences in the United States and a number of European countries. By means of a clever set of variations and a theme of Henry Purcell, specially composed by Benjamin Britten, each orchestral instrument is introduced in turn and its part in the total ensemble is also demonstrated. Excellent recording and good photography make the whole a first-class piece of work.

Two additional films have been made to complete this series. One is called "How you Hear", the other "How Instruments make their different Sounds".

The experimental series also includes "Houses in History", an attempt to describe architecture in England. This picture is notable for its fine photo-

graphy and for the glimpses it gives of some of England's most beautiful houses.

A picture entitled "The Beginnings of History" deals with pre-Roman Britain and covers the Stone and Iron Ages, flitting from the rock-built hill forts of Cornwall to such famous Druidical landmarks as Stonehenge, in Wiltshire. The film contains a certain amount of reconstruction, demonstrating the corn-drying racks of the Iron Age, for instance, or showing the technique of flint-knapping.

Other pictures include one on the history of the English wool trade, with demonstrations of spinning and weav-

ing; another on the history of writing, which contains episodes of reconstruction—the setting up of Gutenberg's printing press, for example—and touches on Egyptian, Japanese and Chinese writing.

Each of these films has teachers' notes, film strips and, in some cases, models to go with it. The whole is called a visual unit. Twenty sets of each complete unit have been made. These have been sent to 20 selected areas where the effect of their use is being observed. The results of this observation will determine whether this particular series shall be extended or its scope modified.

## Good Value in Men's Shirts

Here are some of the finest shirts worn by gentlemen and now offered to you at very reduced prices.

### METROPOLE

Long sleeves, full length, 2 separate collars, striped or checked, popular shades. Half sizes 13½—15½ ... Rs. 16/- each

### LION-OF-TROY

Long sleeves, full length, attached collars, popular shades, ½ sizes 14—16 ... Rs. 13/50 each

### SPARTAN

Long sleeves, full length, attached collars, fawn, blue, white. ½ sizes 14—15 ... Rs. 11/- each

### SPORTS SHIRTS:

Linen: Maroon & yellow, ½ sizes 13½—15, Rs. 8/50 each.  
Airtex: Blue, pink, yellow, ½ sizes 13½—16, Rs. 8/50 each.  
White Poplin: ½ sizes 13—16 Rs. 7/- each.

V. P. P. ORDERS ACCEPTED. WRITE OR CALL TODAY.

## MOULANA (Ceylon) LTD.

MARADANA

## BILINGUALISM

(Continued from page 4)

bulk, they can be pushed into it, but without the subtleties and reservations that he would express in his own language. Such a man is not bilingual; he has only one way of thinking however many words he may use.

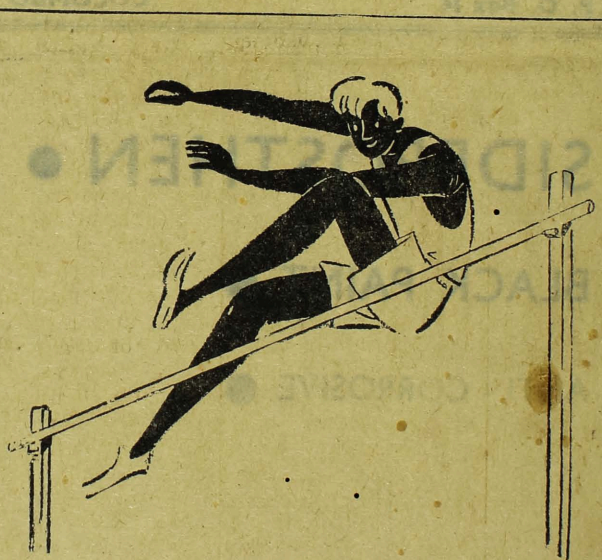
That means that bilingualism is not to be acquired at school, for a language taught in the class-room remains foreign. Yet here also one should not exaggerate. What is of real value in bilingualism, the tolerance and wider understanding, can be acquired at school. The child at play learns effortlessly to face life in two idioms, simply by playing in two languages. The schoolboy learns laboriously to understand (and understanding means appreciation) the literature, culture and achievements of another nation. And the difference between the two modes of understanding corresponds precisely to the difference in their acquisition. The effortlessly acquired understanding of the natural bilingualist is intuitive and confined merely to mental approach and may, as I have shown, lead as easily to trickery as to co-operation. That of the student is deliberate judgment and appreciation.

Each of these ways of understanding a foreign culture (which, through understanding, ceases to be 'foreign') has its limitations; but each can be broadened out to include the other also, and then only is the full value of bilingualism achieved. The child who has played in two languages and who pours his thoughts into both with like ease, can study the literature and culture of both and grow up with dual culture instead of single. But the class-room introduction into a foreign language and culture can also be pushed further until the student has really got inside it and can clothe himself with it, until it fits him and is no longer borrowed raiment. And that is what the world needs, for there will never be inter-

national peace until there is international understanding.

IT is to be hoped that the separation of Ceylon's destinies from England's will not lead to a mutual ignorance but on the contrary, to a deeper and more sympathetic understanding. It is certain that far fewer Britishers will learn Eastern languages than heretofore, but on the other hand those who do learn them will do so with the more worthy incentive of understanding the great culture of the East. It is to be hoped that increased facilities will be provided for them to do so, because at present the courses in Oriental languages in England are few. It seems also that Easterners in general will learn English less thoroughly in their schools, but it is to be hoped that many will have the interest to make good this deficit and become really at home in what is today more or less a world language and a key to international science, literature and culture.

It would be too much to say that the tolerance and mental alertness for which South Indians are known is due to the high percentage of bilingualism. Indeed, to assign any one cause to a racial characteristic itself shows a narrow approach. But there is no doubt that bilingualism has contributed much. There is every sign that in the future many South Indians will be trilingual. Apart from their mother-tongue, they will wish to converse naturally, and not merely bookishly, in Hindi, as the all-India language, and in English as the world-language through which their contact is maintained with the world currents in science, politics and intellectual life in general. If they can do so it will be entirely their gain. From the point of view of effort, those who need only one language are at an advantage, but from the point of view of understanding, and very often of achievement, the advantage is with those who need more than one.



Maybe it is not your ambition to jump 6 ft. 2 inches (or even 2 ft. 6 inches) but you still need Milo Tonic Food.

Fortified with the vitamins A. B. & D. also organic Phosphates and important minerals including Calcium, Magnesium, Iron and Sodium, Milo Tonic Food is concentrated energy made from milk and malted cereals.

And how good it tastes!



'mix a Milo'

A NESTLE'S PRODUCT

Descriptive literature will be sent on receipt of a post card addressed to NESTLE'S (R), P. O. Box 189, Colombo

# SPORTS

Commentary

COVER-POINT

**T**HE August Race Meet began yesterday but as these notes have to be written very early in the week, I shall have to leave what comments, if any, that I have to make on the Roberts' or Lawyers' Cups till next week. Two race days fall within the ambit of these notes. They are Cup Day and the third day of the Meet on which the Chaner

Stakes will be the chief attraction. There is nothing like Cup Day in Ceylon, or as a matter of that the whole world. The nearest approximation to it that may be conjured up is what would emerge, if Ascot, Goodwood and Epsom ran one combined meet. Not only is the Governor-General's Cup the blue ribbon of the Ceylon Turf, but Cup Day also represents the peak of the "season" in Ceylon. It is however not with these social

facets of Cup Day that I'm concerned with at the moment. My aim is to suggest to readers some likely winners on these two days. The Governor-General's Cup is, as every schoolboy knows, a terms race. Thus except for the difference in weight for age there is nothing to go by on the handicap. Last year's winner, Kunj Lata, will naturally be the cynosure of all eyes tomorrow, but I may admit here and now, that I for one, propose to look elsewhere for the winner of our classic.

This categorical statement possibly requires some explanation. I grant that Kunj Lata swept all opposition last year like chaff before the wind, but it must, I think, be conceded that her rivals were a poor lot. Since her abortive trip to Bombay, she has run in Ceylon twice this year. In her first outing over 5 furlongs she ran so well that I thought she was a moral certainty for the Cup. She was, however, saddled again, this time over 9 furlongs, and although she ran second to a horse to whom she was giving 43 pounds, she did not look the old Kunj Lata. She is still good to look at but I fear she has turned sour. In the circumstances I think her stable-mate, Cosy Corner, who on class, is perhaps the best horse in training in Ceylon, will turn out to be the better of the two. Others who must not be entirely neglected by those on the lookout for "big money" are Mohan Tara, winner of the Stanley Cup, Devilment, winner of the Black Buck Stakes, and Aerial, winner of the Chilaw Plate. Past performances and present form, combines in their favour.

I am afraid that I have dwelt at such length on the Cup race that I must make my comments on the other races in tabloid form.

On the second day the Ridgeway Stakes for Class II should witness a pretty duel between Shahmon and Windy Corner.

Both are proved sprinters, and if anything were to beat them, it might be Ingomar, if well behaved at the barrier.

An entry of fifty-five in the Stewards' Cup makes it difficult for me to visualize how exactly the race will be divided. In the first division, which carries the Cup, I would suggest Dinhill, Plastic, Winnie Wink, Jape, Tehmina and Jimson as the best half dozen.

In the second division, Mac Lean and Dual Enterprise should fight out the issue. In the third division, Silver Valley and Supremacy may fight it out.

The Haydock Plate for Class IV horses has nothing to commend it. Shahzadi, Gay Mena and Lady Bobs are the best of a poor lot.

After the Lord Mayor's show comes the dust cart. So it is in the case of the Dessert Stakes which follows the Roberts' Cup.

Yisir al Arab, if he gives the Cup a miss, will be difficult to down with New Jack and Seventh Wonder with its principal dangers.

The Oriental Cup cannot, I think, go out of the Selvaratnam stables. In Ragheeb al Khair and Marshuq Hatim, we have two ponies of the highest class who may easily finish first and second. If the unexpected does happen, Dahman Nafea, who I understand, is being rescued for the race may create the upset.

In the Dumbara Plate, in which there are forty-five entries, Sukab, if he is still there, Rolex Prince, Jabal al Nahrain, Walid Havil and Ibn al Sharq are the best.

As I said earlier, the Chaner Stakes features the third day's programme.

King Cosmo must be considered the best bet in the race with The Eagle and Seasprite as his rival.

In the Newmarket Handicap Shahmon may quite conceivably win the second race in three days. He will, however, have to beat Forever Yours and Acaea before he claims the major prize. The Paddock Stakes for Class III has such a huge entry that it is impossible to suggest any likely candidate without any knowledge of how the race will be divided. Purely on guess work, Himalaya, Barracuda, and Golden Sapphire will take all the beating if they are still there.

The Minuwangoda Plate, which is for Class IV horses, has a good entry but they are all so nondescript that it is difficult to pick out anything really outstanding. Once again Shahzadi, Breeze and Princess Mignon can be recommended.

Few races in the Ceylon calendar give the more pleasure than to watch the Madras Cup.

Last year's dead-heater, Scarlet, is again in the running for this trophy but I doubt whether she will have any chance against her former stable-mate, Eisenhower, who, to my mind, is the

best stayer in Ceylon. Nibras and Mayfair may give Senator Gardiner's pony a run for his money.

I cannot see what can beat Mr. Singham's bracket of Thiban and Al Shanfara in the Aleppo Stakes for Class II Arabs, unless it is Mashuq Hatim.

The Bandarawela Plate over a mile for Class III Arabs should provide a good race in each division in which it is run. I feel sure that Sukab will not be in this class by then, and in his absence Tair Dijla should be the best to stand on in the first division with Badir Najla and Iban al Sharq as his rivals. I'm afraid the second division has not sorted itself out sufficiently to enable me to make any suggestion.

**T**HE congratulations of all Ceylon will go out in full measure to Duncan White on his brilliant performance in the Olympic Games. To beat an Olympic record that had stood for 16 years is a feat of which White can justly be proud. Few of us expected White to go so close to the winner's rostrum particularly when he was up against the cream of American athletes in that memorable 400 Metres Hurdles final. But the Ceylon boy refused to be overawed either by the occasion or by his more renowned rivals and put our little island on the Olympic map.

It is a pity that G. D. Pieris failed to qualify in the Long Jump. He has, however, only himself to blame as he had three chances and on each occasion overstepped the line on his take-off.

Whatever the fate of Ceylon in the later events, it will, I think, be readily admitted that Ceylon's Olympic debut has been a notable one.

**I**RAN up the other day against an old friend of mine who has just returned from a visit to England. Though official duties greatly restricted his leisure hours he did succeed in getting a squint at the Australians when they met Surrey at the Oval. He told me that what struck him most was that all the Australian batsmen, except perhaps Miller, had patterned their style on Bradman's. It is the hook that gives them 80 per cent. of their runs—not the sort of hook that is lofted and may give a possible catch but a relentless and vicious stroke that finds the gap and is a boundary as soon as it leaves the bat. The result of it all is that the leg field has to be packed and, more often than not, there is no third man.

My friend and I both used to follow the Australians wherever they went in England during their 1930 tour and he told me that Bradman has made run-getting almost an exact science. He now takes his own time getting his runs in the first hour but once he is set, goes along at his old rate of 50 or more an hour.

When we got talking of the England team he said that men like O'Reilly and the London "Times" Sports Editor were agreed that Hutton should not be an opening batsman. His injured arm makes him flinch at times against fast bowling and he would be much more useful at No. 5 where he could lend stiffening to the mid-riff. Edrich could open with Washbrook thus bringing Compton in first wicket down as his great prowess as a batsman entitles him to.

**G**LORIOUS only in point of weather, the Goodwood races last week must have made paupers of punters. Easily the biggest shock registered during the Meet was the defeat of the almost unbeatable Arbar, whose ridiculously easy victory in the Ascot Gold Cup made him out to be the best stayer in the world. Arbar's claim to this title probably still holds good because it speaks volumes for his courage that he fought it out to the bitter end though breaking down three-quarters of a mile from home. Arbar's defeat brought no consolation to British bloodstock as his vanquisher Tenarani, is an Italian horse by that great stallion Nearco. Tenarani had run only once before in England and that was at Ascot when he beat Black Tarquin by a nose in the King George VI Stakes. Taking a line through this race Black Tarquin must be seriously considered for the St. Leger.

Arbar's defeat was not the only bitter pill for racegoers. Final Score, favourite for the Stewards' Cup, and Clarion III, also well fancied, finished off the board, victory being claimed by Dramatic from Pando and Explorer. In the Goodwood Stakes, which preceded the Cup, the favourite Whiteway could only finish a poor fourth behind Auralia, Billet and Gremlin.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD. PAINTS DIV.

## DUCO

Duco is acknowledged to be the standout quality spray paint by re-finishers and car owners alike. Stocks are now in the hands of garages all over the Island.

Agents :-

**BOSANQUET & SKRINE LTD.**  
P. O. Box 14 COLOMBO

## SIDEROSTHEN ●

BLACK PAINT ●

ANTI - CORROSIVE ●

Where black paint is desired SIDEROSTHEN black is the finest for protecting all kinds of construction work exposed to the weather.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK ●

**HARRISONS & CROSFIELD LTD.**

(Incorporated in England. Liability of Members Limited.)

Sole Agents for D. Anderson & Son Ltd., Manchester.

Books & Authors

By Quintus Delilkhan

# The Materialistic Foundations of Marxism

THE Russian Revolution has proved something which indicates that orthodox Marxism is a theory which does not fulfil itself in practice even when it has the whole field for itself to operate upon. This Revolution, in the course it took, demonstrated that in an economically backward country like Russia the sole determining factor could not be economics. But this is exactly what the exponents of Marxism are crying out from the housetops in every country in which they can obtain a hearing—that economics, and economics alone, determined the whole course of history. We are still being asked to believe in a theory that Russia itself has proved to be false and misleading. The authority of Marx does not stand very high in Russia but his devotees expected homage to be paid to a man whose ideology has suffered eclipse in even the one country which has had the fullest opportunity of experimenting with it unhindered by outside forces on any appreciable scale from its beginning up to the present time. The cry of the Marxist is a vain cry, and the monstrous demand that nations should submit to a theory that has to be immediately reshaped upon the first experimenting should make everyone wary about treating it as a means of securing any measure of happiness in the life of the nations. Russia has had to develop a new and what is believed to be a more workable theory for the present, and this is known as Marxist Leninism. This strange amalgam has still violence at its core. The belief of Marx and Engels that their materialist philosophy would at some time rise to the level of giving freedom seems as far away as ever and any dispassionate observer can see that there is not the least chance of its being realised. The Russians are caught in the meshes of a system from which there can be no escape except by some course of violence to end the existing state of affairs. But the Russians feel that some kind of freedom has already been achieved and to democratic countries it must look a very strange and ghoulish kind of freedom. They feel that they are not controlled by the economic process for a very particular reason. Only those who live under a capitalist economy, they feel, need necessarily come under the deadweight of the economic process. They themselves have nothing to do with the normal processes of capitalistic development. It would therefore seem as if they hope more from Marxism in other countries than in their own. If, however, one listens to the Marxist preachers of our day, one would have the impression that Russia is the ideal of achieved Marxism. The Russian point of view is that they have by virtue of their revolutionary action created a position unique of its kind in which they have directed economics in the way they desired. They have thus placed revolutionary activity above economic necessity, and have a very simple belief that this same state of affairs can be made to prevail in other countries which are prepared to follow her lead. Every country therefore in which Marxism obtains a hold under the benevolent influence of Russia will be invited to enthrone revolutionary activity above the economic processes and mould and dominate them according to the Russian plan; but Russia being a country with a peculiar economy owing its vast size, making it almost self-contained, those who attempt the same course will find themselves very soon ruined beyond repair. The Russian mind has been utterly incapable of understanding anything beyond its frontiers and outside its own experiences, and hence the many grave misunderstandings with foreign Powers: The Russian leaders appear to be blind to the true nature of things in other countries because they are not men with a wide outlook or a strong grasp of mind.

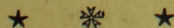
Russian need for this precious gift. "Real freedom is inherent in matter, and in it is the source of activity which changes environment. The characteristics of spirit, freedom, activity, reason are transferred to matter, that is to say a spiritualization of matter is taking place. It is continually repeated in Soviet philosophical and sociological literature that the principal thing is not 'productive forces,' that is to say, economic development, but 'industrial relations' that is to say, class warfare and the revolutionary activity of the proletariat. This revolutionary activity is self-originating movement; it does not depend upon environment, upon economics; it re-makes environment and controls economics in its own way; they want to construct a philosophy of activism, and for that materialism both mechanical and economic, is most unfavourable. The philosophy of activism promethean, titanic is, of course, a philosophy of the spirit as it was with Fichte and not a materialist philosophy; but it is not permitted in Soviet philosophy to speak of spirit. Materialism remains sacrosanct." To transfer the terms and the functions of the spirit to matter, and thereby give it a spurious respectability and worldwide currency is a dream of men whose minds are incapable of anything that savours of genuine understanding. It is plainly stupidity of the grossest kind revelling in its own unreason. This is the brand of theory that is being seriously offered to the world in place of the normal and tried processes of thought, and the Marxist feels that he is doing others a service in substituting this gibberish for philosophy. It is no wonder that their standards in all matters are below those of the democracies. The Marxists, however, loud they may cry out their wares, have nothing to give but spurious philosophy and violent action, neither of which can be in any way conducive to the sound and peaceful settlement of the world's most pressing problems.

says Mr. Dawson, in words of weighty meaning, "the whole edifice is in peril and we are faced with the prospect of a further relapse into barbarism. Therefore for us today the history of the Dark Ages has a significance which it did not possess for Gibbon and the enlightened public of the 18th century.

For them it was the story of a decline and fall, of the loss of all the civilized values that were prized so highly. But for us it is the story of creation and new birth, of how barbarism can be faced and overcome and how a dying civilization can be regenerated by the power of the Spirit."



THERE are other ways of looking at history than the Marxian, and studying the forces which have shaped the life of nations. Men have not lived life in communities and nations without leaving a trace of the real and actual influences that have created the civilization which was the expression of their inmost yearnings to realise their deas. Europe has during the interval between the last two great wars witnessed too much suffering as a result of new ideologies not to realise the need for re-examining the foundations upon which her culture could genuinely rest. The new ideologies have worked sad havoc, and introduced a new element of brutality which is inhumanely degrading to those who are its principal victims. The Nazi treatment of Jews is unparalleled in modern history, and is unknown in the history of the past. We cannot imagine the Greeks, for example, treating their prisoners with the cold and calculated cruelty of the Nazis in their concentration camps, the recital of which has shocked the whole civilized world. Yet the Germans have proudly claimed that they are the flower of the human race, and that they felt themselves fit to impose their culture on the whole world. One can imagine a sensitive Greek shrinking from a world in which Nazi ideals could prevail. All this has happened after the nineteenth century idealists have informed the world that it has been ideally progressing and that mankind was on the way to create many humanitarian utopias. Recent history has given the line to this claim. A great part of Europe is now dominated by Russia which stands at the opposite extreme of all that has created the Europe which has civilized not only itself but has also created ideals which other parts of the world can safely and advantageously incorporate into their system of life. A deep and searching analysis of what are usually called the Dark Ages, shows how the foundations of European culture and unity were laid. "THE MAKING OF EUROPE" by Christopher Dawson (COLOMBO BOOK CENTRE), a publication by Sheed and Ward, gives us a full and inspiring account of how retrograde forces were met and defeated and what forces were actually potent enough to achieve this object. "Unless the spiritual foundations of our culture can be restored,"



EVEN in regard to so vital a matter as freedom, the nature of which has been fully understood in democratic countries, the Russians have misconceived the whole position because they do not understand what other people want. Surely no country in the world would accept the conception of freedom which Berdyaev says is 'the

**SELF CONFIDENCE**

Your Self Confidence depends upon one vital factor. Are you stable financially? However stable your income may be, remember, income fluctuates. It can never be an absolute asset.

**Insurance is an asset altogether absolute. Absolute security is what we offer you.**

**The Trust Company Limited**

No. 15, First Floor, Gaffoor Buildings, Fort, Colombo

Phone 3600



*Senti's*  
**RANI**  
SANDALWOOD SOAP

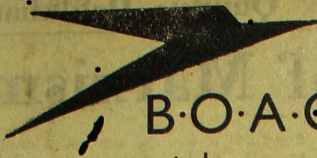
Delicately perfumed and made of the purest Sandalwood Oil, SENTI'S RANI SANDALWOOD SOAP is the favourite of beautiful women!

You'll enjoy using this QUEEN OF BEAUTY SOAPS!

Retail price of a large cake -55 cts.

Obtainable from all Stores throughout the Island and also from our Sales Depot, No. 46/48, Bankshall Street, Pettah, COLOMBO.

**THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIAL WORKS LTD.**



**B.O.A.C.** will fly you  
with speed and safety  
across the world

Single fares :—

Ceylon — U. K.	Rs. 1,973.33
Ceylon — Bombay	Rs. 266.67
Ceylon — Karachi	Rs. 426.67
Ceylon — Singapore	Rs. 640.00

For bookings and  
information apply to

**James Finlay & Co., Ltd.**

Principal Ceylon Agents — Tel. 2268

**DE SOYSA & Co., Ltd.**

FOR

- Steel Beams 6 x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ , 7 x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ , 8 x 4, 12 x 12.
- Barbed Wire & Staples
- Wire Nails 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " , 2" , 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " & 3"
- Cement, English, American & Belgian
- Flat Asbestos Cement Sheets
- Enamelled Baths
- Mammoties, Ala Brand
- Tiles & Ridges locally made (Mangalore Pattern)

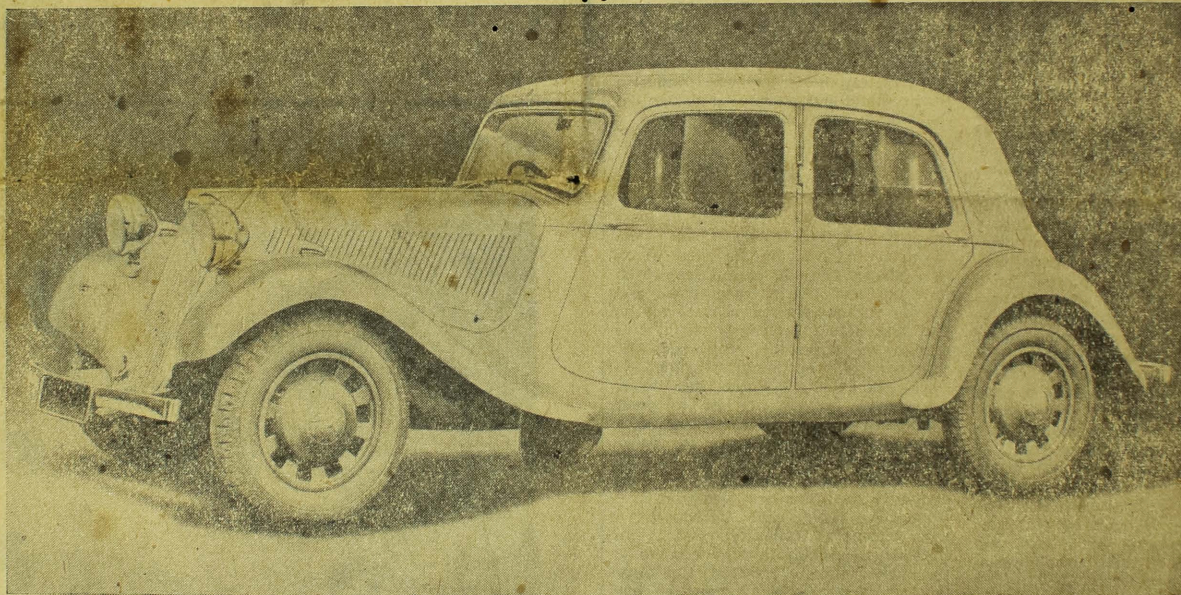
T'Phone 2254/55

T'Grams 'DESO'

201, Kew Road,

Colombo 2.

# CITROËN



## 'LIGHT FIFTEEN'

**SAFETY**

FRONT WHEEL DRIVE  
ENSURES MAXIMUM  
ROAD HOLDING.  
FAST CORNERING WITH  
SAFETY.

**EASY CONTROL**

GOOD VISIBILITY. RACK  
AND PINION STEERING,  
VERY EASY TO HANDLE.

**COMFORT**

SUSPENSION BY TORSION  
BARS AND HYDRAULIC  
SHOCK ABSORBERS.  
WIDE REAR SEAT. FLAT  
UNIMPEDED FLOORS  
FRONT AND REAR.

**ECONOMY**

AT AN AVERAGE OF  
40 M.P.H.—27 M.P.G.

# COLONIAL MOTORS LTD.

UNION PLACE — COLOMBO 2

P'HONE 3324.