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“THE SINHALESE WILL SACRIFICE ALL FOR JUST CAUSE”

MR. BANDARANAIKE'S
TRIBUTE AT MATALE
Independent Nanayakkara
Joins U. N. P.

“EVEN though the efforts of the early Matala heroes proved futile at the time to right a wrong, the country's leaders had by peaceful means proceeded gradually to achieve Independence — a freedom which had now to be safeguarded in the interests of the people, their religion, culture and customs” said Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister, addressing the gathering at Matala on Sunday on the occasion of the centenary of the Matala Re-

bellion of 1848 and the opening of a new Assembly Hall for Vijaya College.

The gathering was unique for an oustation as eight Ministers, 24 Members of the House of Representatives and six Senators were present.

Mr. Senanayake said that he felt sure that Vijaya College would produce heroes to protect the things they valued most.



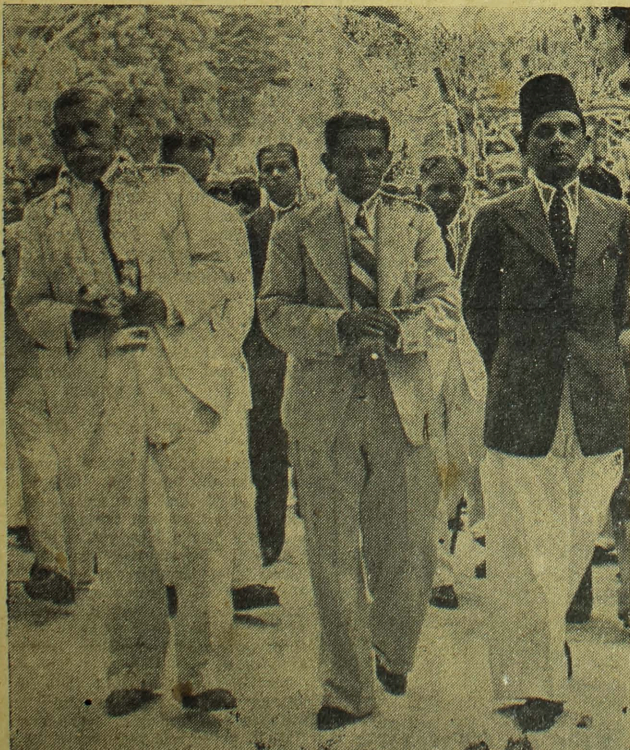
THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr. D. S. Senanayake being welcomed at Vijaya College, Matala on the occasion of the opening of the new building on Sunday

LESSON OF REBELLION

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government, said that the event marked two forms of sacrifice—one the supremest sacrifice of people's lives to right a wrong, and the other the gifting of one's wealth towards a good cause.

The 1848 rebellion had a lesson—that the Sinhalese were always ready to make the biggest sacrifice for a just cause. He referred to Mr. Nanayakkara's perseverance in trying to get things done for his electorate.

(Continued on page 2)



THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr. D. S. Senanayake (left) was welcomed by Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara, M. P. for Matala, (middle) and Mr. A. M. M. Hussain, Chairman, Urban Council, Matala, at the entrance to Matala town on Sunday

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CEYLON WILL MARCH FORWARD TO GOOD HEALTH

By

S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike

(Minister for Health & Local Government)

IT is quite true, although it is a fact that is not sufficiently realized, that the wealth of a nation does not consist solely or even primarily of such material assets as plantations, factories, mines, etc., but of the men, women and children who form the Nation. Indeed, the chief treasure of any country is its people.

Particularly is this so in the case of a Free Country. Freedom, just as it affords great opportunities for progress and advancement in every direction, so in like measure involves great responsibilities and duties. If the fullest advantage is to be taken of the opportunities, and the duties adequately discharged, a people must possess, in as high a degree as possible, the qualities of health, strength, patience, endurance and courage.

I mention health first because to some extent the other qualities are dependent on it.

Today we are not only free and, therefore, in need of these high qualities, but we have regained our freedom at a time when we are faced with more than usually difficult and complicated problems, both internal and external.

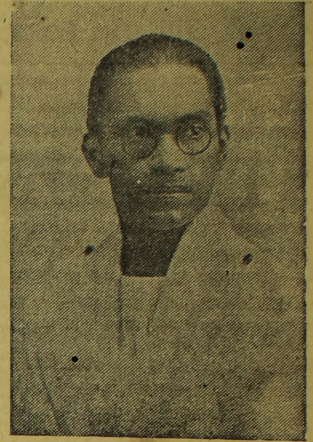
IT will thus be seen how important it is to concentrate on improving the health of the people. Our standards of health in common with many Eastern countries, where such a large proportion of the population is living below the poverty line, have as may well be imagined, been very unsatisfactory.

Mortality figures, particularly infant mortality, have been alarmingly high; fell diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, cancer, leprosy and elephantiasis, have not only taken toll of lives but have sapped the vitality and energy of the people; lack of nutritious food and pure water, bad housing conditions, extensive poverty and ignorance, are all factors that have contributed to making us, from the health point of view, a C3 Nation.

In the last 15 years there is no doubt that a great deal of valuable health work has been done, and I think it may be said without exaggeration that we compare very favourably with any other country of Asia from the point of view of our health services. That, however, is not saying very much, and there is a very great deal more to be done before we can in any way be satisfied with the position. For example, Professor Columbine who recently made an investigation regarding the University students, stated that his inquiries revealed that most of them possessed a C2 physique. I wish now to indicate briefly the outlines of the policy I intend to follow as Minister of Health.

DEALING first with the curative side there are many defects that need urgent attention. Almost all the large hospitals of the country are suffering from lack of accommodation, staff and equipment. I am taking steps as quickly as it is reasonably possible to supply the necessary accommodation, both by extension as well as by the erection of new buildings. With regard to staff, we are short of specialists, doctors and nurses.

I am hoping not only to get Ceylonese trained as specialists in large numbers in England, America and other countries to work in Ceylon on a contract basis for a specified period, who will also be able to train our men here.



Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike

I shall also endeavour to increase the training facilities for doctors in Ceylon so that a larger number will be available than at present.

Regarding nurses I am trying to increase the training facilities so that a larger number than at present will be trained annually. We are also having difficulties, regarding equipment and drugs and I am trying to obtain the

(Continued on opposite page)

MATALE M. P. JOINS U. N. P.

(Continued from page 1)

Sir John Kotelawala, Minister of Transport and Works, said that the fine exhibition of physical drill given by the students that morning indicated that Matale could supply efficient soldiers if the country needed them at any time.

With a Government of the people by their own nationals they should create a greater civic sense and responsibility among the people, so that every effort of the Government would be made a success by the effort of the people themselves. What was essential was a national consciousness.

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of

Finance, recalled the various historic landmarks on the road to freedom. After the early rebellions, through a policy of Ahimsa created by the Ceylon National Congress they had now reached their goal.

In 1848 two Low-country Sinhalese Puran Appu of Moratuwa and Gonalagoda Banda of Kelaniya, his own electorate, had sought to rectify a grave injustice. Today they had men like Mr. Nanayakkara and Mr. J. E. Gunasena, achieving through different methods what the people desired for the cause of the electorate.

MORE SCHOOLS FOR AREA

Mr. E. A. Nugawela, Minister of Education, referred to the large sums of money voted for education, and urged the need for a national bias in education. He said that provision had been made for the establishment of schools in the area, so that it would not be necessary for the people of the area to go outside.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, Minister without Portfolio, said that he could understand now why the Member for Matale was not in his seat during the Citizenship Bill passage in Parliament. He would ask the Premier to forgive Mr. Nanayakkara's absence on the occasion, as the function that day indi-

cated how much time and energy had been devoted to making it such a success.

He referred to the "bloodless victory" achieved in gaining independence, for which they all thanked the Premier. He criticised the Leftists for the destructive creeds, and described them as 'traitors in the country's cause.'

Mr. C. Sittampalam, Minister of Industries, and Mr. C. Suntheralingam, Minister of Commerce and Trade and Gate-Mudaliyar M. S. Kariapper, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Affairs also addressed the gathering.

Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara, M.P., for Matale, earlier welcomed the visitors and thanked them for an assembly "sufficient to hold a Parliamentary session."

He referred to the various educational, health, water supply and transport needs of the electorate, which he felt sure the Government would grant soon. He was happy that three Indian Congress members were also present.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Senator U. A. Jayasundera and Mr. Nanayakkara addressed the gathering at the Kumbiyangoda Pirivena.

Later Mr. D. S. Senanayake opened the Agricultural Exhibition. He was accompanied on his tour by Senator Jayasundera and Peter Mellaratchy, Propaganda Secretary of the U.N.P.

"BLOODLESS VICTORY"

Mr. Bandaranaike, presiding at the meeting held at Vijaya College, Matale, on Sunday, for the formation of an Electoral Association, U.N.P., for Matale, said that the establishment of the U.N.P. was responsible for the unity in the country—an essential requirement for an efficient administration.

As a result the disruptive forces could not make any headway. The security of the people had been maintained and the victory they had achieved in Independence was a bloodless victory.

Senator Jayasundera explained the necessity of forming an Association at Matale as all branches of the U.N.P. would give added strength to the cause as well as be the machinery to place their own specific problem before the authorities.

Mr. Nanayakkara said that he set out as an Independent and having watched the principles governing the U.N.P. policy and the work of its leaders he had faith in the party and had decided to join the U.N.P.

An Electoral Association was formed with Mr. Edward de Silva as President.

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POSITIVE PLANS FOR PREVENTION OF DISEASE

THE Honourable Minister of Health, has outlined the Health Policy of Free Lanka.

It is the duty of all of us, whether Government Servants or private citizens, to implement this policy as efficiently and as expeditiously as possible.

Much work remains to be done for the improvement of our Social Services of which the Health Services constitute an integral part.

There is no question that any attempt to improve effectively the existing health services will involve the country in expenditure on a fairly large scale.

Public Health is a purchasable commodity. The results which a country can achieve in Public Health will be determined to a large degree on the financial outlay it is prepared to make.

We cannot, however, overlook our economic limitations and any plans for the future preventive services will have to be made with due consideration to this fact.

This does not mean that we in Ceylon should be satisfied with anything that is inferior to what is accepted in other progressive countries. It only indicated that we may have to spread our programme of work over a longer period of time than would be necessary if the money that is required was readily forthcoming.

The heaviest expenditure that would be necessary is with regard to the improvement of Environmental Sanitation which is really the basis upon which a sound scheme of Public Health can be built.

In this respect Housing, Latrines and Water Supplies take pride of place.

Although Housing is a subject handled by the Local Government Section of the Ministry of Health and Local Government it has a profound influence on

Public Health. Overcrowding with the resulting faulty sanitation is the cause of many physical and mental ailments.

The provision of latrines is the most essential and elementary requirements for good health but in spite of this we find that we do not have more than a third of the houses in Ceylon, provided with them. Apart from aesthetic considerations the absence of adequate latrine facilities makes it impossible to take effective action against diseases like Hookworm, Typhoid Fever, the Dysentery and Diarrhoea, which are so widely prevalent in our country. Any attempt to start an aided scheme of latrine construction for the large number of houses which are still devoid of this amenity will involve the Government in an expenditure of not less than 30 million rupees.

* * *

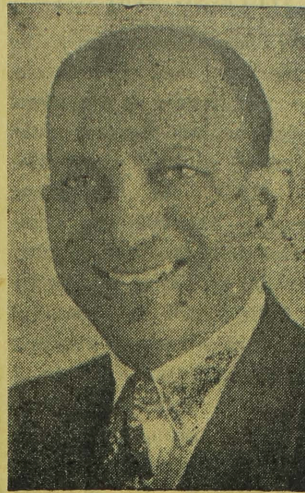
EQUALLY important as latrines are hygienic potable water supplies. In urban areas where large numbers of people are congregated a satisfactory pipe borne supply is a sine qua non and still in not a single of the 39 Urban Council areas could it be said that there is an adequate and safe water supply.

If the schemes for providing pipe borne supplies to urban areas are to be combined with proper methods for the sanitary disposal of waste water, as is required in urban areas of other progressive countries, the cost will exceed several hundreds of millions of rupees.

There is no short cut to these measures. They are essential public health requirements for any civilized community and the only logical approach to them is by efficient planning and execution over a period determined by our financial resources.

Environmental Sanitation is frequently regarded as the main or even the sole function of the preventive services. This is partly understandable because

By
Dr. W.G. Wickremasinghe



Dr. W. G. Wickremasinghe

the community is agitated when a nuisance is created. If a proper approach is made to the essential sanitary requirements that have been referred to there will be little room for the nuisances which exist at present and some of the odium that is now attached to the public health work in general will be removed.

An important aspect of the Preventive Services which generally appre-

ciated, though occasionally resented by a few, is the control of major communicable diseases. Situated as we are in close proximity to India and Pakistan and on the main sea and air routes, Ceylon is constantly exposed to the danger of the introduction of the communicable diseases. At no stage was this danger greater than during the second World War when necessarily for purpose of defence some of the regulations had to be relaxed but the account which the Public Health Service gave of itself, faced with innumerable cases of Cholera, Smallpox and Typhoid introduced in Ceylon by Military personnel and distributed throughout the country, is a highly creditable one.

A new danger to which we are exposed as a result of the increasing air traffic from the West is the possibility of the introduction of Yellow Fever from Africa.

The mosquito vector of this disease is found in abundance and its introduction would be a grave calamity among a non-immunized population. The Department of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Department of Quarantine are alive to this danger and are taking every possible precaution against it.

The most gratifying results in the realm of communicable disease control are in regard to the control of Malaria. We have in Ceylon perhaps the best organized large-scale scheme for the control of Malaria of any country in the world.

This disease, which had been so widely prevalent in the vast Dry Zone areas and had been responsible more than any other single disease for our impoverished health, is no longer a ma-

(Continued on page 4)

HEALTH POLICY

(Continued from opposite page)

help of countries like America to solve this problem. I am also taking steps to increase the number of trained midwives and apothecaries.

* * *

IT is my intention to bring the District and Provincial Hospitals to a satisfactory and efficient position regarding accommodation, staff and equipment in this way. Grouped round each such hospital there will be Central Dispensaries and Branch and Visiting Dispensaries. The Central Dispensaries will be provided with an ambulance service and telephonic communication with the nearest District or Provincial Hospital. It will also have a small ward with a few beds in which serious cases will be kept until removed by ambulance to the nearest hospital. Attached to the Central Dispensary there will be Maternity Ward in charge of a trained midwife where normal cases will be attended to, all abnormal cases being also removed to the nearest hospital.

Regarding the large number of so-called Rural and Cottage Hospitals that were started in the past, there are a few which can be converted into fully equipped and staffed District Hospitals and a few in distant and backward areas which may continue as Cottage Hospitals. The rest will be converted into the scheme mentioned above of Central Dispensary plus Maternity Ward.

* * *

ON the Preventive side a great deal of valuable work has been done recently, particularly the D.D.T. spraying campaign which has shown striking results. Other useful work that is being done is in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare work, control of infectious and contagious diseases, and assistance to secure pure water supply by inspection of wells, etc., the provision of sanitary latrine arrangements, supervision of

places where food is sold, and general propaganda.

The work needs more careful planning and the programme must be drawn up with definite targets to be achieved in accordance with the planning and the endeavour must be made to adhere to these programmes. I am taking steps to secure these objects. There are certain diseases on which both from the preventive and curative point of view it is intended to make a concentrated effort. These are tuberculosis, malaria, cancer, venereal diseases, and to a somewhat less extent diseases such as hookworm, elephantiasis and leprosy. If these diseases can be eliminated or least greatly reduced a very great difference will be made to the health position of the country.

* * *

I AM also faced with the problem of the position that the Ayurvedic system should occupy in our health scheme. I feel that there should not be any conflict between this system and that of Western medicine but that they can both be used to the advantage of our country. Proper training and research and the registration of qualified Ayurvedic Practitioners are some needs to which attention must be paid.

There are certain other important problems of health some of which such as Housing and Water Schemes concern me as Minister of Local Government. These are receiving urgent attention. There are others which concern other Ministries that deal with the food supply of the country, education and such problems as those of unemployment and poverty which I know are receiving the attention of the Ministers concerned.

When the policy and programme of the Government fully materialize I feel certain that we will be able to make a radical change in the health of our people and thereby contribute to the general progress and welfare of our country.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1948

GATHERING STRENGTH

THE resounding welcome the Premier received in Matale, once the centre of a glorious struggle against foreign rule, is another stirring sign that the U.N.P. is gathering strength. The evidence accumulates daily that the country is passing over from its apathy and indifference to national affairs and is instead aligning itself with the party of tried and tested politicians who have led it through the dark night of bondage to the bright day of freedom. The cynicism and frustration which had made men sympathise with the carping critics of the Left is giving way to a new sense that the people must give their unstinted support to the Government.

The reasons for this changed attitude are several, but the most notable is the distrust of the Leftists and disgust with their internecine conflicts and their inability to act sensibly. Sympathy for the Left was at one time real, and this proceeded from the people's eagerness to improve their economic conditions. That sympathy was a symptom of the common man's desire that he should be given a new deal. In that mood the plentiful promises of the Left dazzled their eyes. Here were men, it seemed, who would overthrow ancient privilege whose heavy hand made the people's lot difficult and distressing. But Leftist performance could not be matched with Leftist promises and the people were disillusioned.

The U.N.P. must remember that if its strength is growing today it is precisely because the people believe that the party is capable of the reform and reconstruction that is so urgently awaiting attention. The party must not be complacent that the polished phrase and gleaming wit are effective substitutes for action. The party must not only declare it is the saviour of the country; it must in fact be so. Now is the time for action. By its deeds it will convince the people that their faith is not ill-founded. Else, disillusionment can dissipate the strength which the record of accomplishments of a few persevering men have given the party.

PLANS FOR PREVENTION OF DISEASE

(Continued from page 3)

for problem and the industrial and agricultural projects that are being launched will have the inestimable advantage of a malaria controlled area to operate in.

Like Malaria there are several other diseases which have become endemic in our country and towards which there has developed unfortunately a feeling of apathy and indifference. These include Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Hookworm and Elephantiasis.

* * *

A DEBILITATING disease which does not kill outright is more dangerous from a national point of view than a disease which is acute and is likely to terminate fatally.

The correct approach to combat these diseases which, though chronic are highly significant from the preventive point of view, is by a close and co-ordinated effort on the part of the Preventive and Curative Services. This is best illustrated by reference to Tuberculosis. The estimate of persons suffering from this disease in any year varies from 10,000 to 140,000 and even on the basis of the lower figure it will be possible to treat in Medical Institutions only a very small fraction of the cases as there are in all only 1,600 beds for Tuberculosis patients. The greater proportion of the cases must be looked after in the homes of the patients themselves and this is a responsibility of the Preventive Services. It is the aim of the Minister of Health to extend this co-ordination between the Curative and Preventive Services to other medical problems as well.

As with Tuberculosis so with all other diseases only a fraction of the patients can be accommodated in medical institutions. Our total number of hospital beds is only 18,585 which gives a rate of 2.7 per 1,000 of the population while the accepted American standard is 16.4 per 1,000.

In view of this acute shortage of hospital beds and of medical personnel on the curative side it is the policy of the Minister of Health that the Preventive Services should assume responsibility for the early detection of diseases and for the medical care of the minor ailments treated at Central Dispensaries, Maternity Homes and Rural Institutions attached to Central Dispensaries.

This would provide for an effective screening of the patients and insure that the available hospital beds would be utilized for the most deserving cases.

It, however, increases the scope and responsibility of the Preventive Services.

Maternity and Child Welfare work has always remained the most popular phase of Public Health Work. Through the medium of the hospitals, Maternity Homes, and the Field Midwifery Service, Government has been responsible for the delivery and care during one year of 100,000 mothers out of total of 238,000. We have also looked after 180,000 children at our Health

Centres. There is room for further expansion of this work and the only delay is due to lack of trained nursing and midwifery personnel. During the current year the number of midwives to be trained has been increased from 330 to 430 and it should be possible within a short period of five years to secure our full complement of midwives.

The Health Services work closely with the Education Department Officers in regard to the health of the school child and practically every Medical Officer of Health devotes one day in the week for work in the schools.

The greatest hindrance to the Maternity and Child Welfare work is the marked degree of Malnutrition that prevails among mothers and children.

At a conservative estimate it would cost 13 million rupees to supplement the diet of the children who are attending our clinics alone. The acute shortage of milk production and milk consumption in our country is a grave handicap to the growth and development of the younger generation.

Health work cannot be carried out in isolation or by the efforts of paid official agents alone. It is of the utmost importance that there should be the closest co-operation and understanding between Health Officers, Local Authorities, Teachers, Agricultural Officers and voluntary agencies, all of whom have, individually and collectively, a vital part to play in improving the health of community.

It is indeed a pleasure to record that there is an increasing consciousness of the importance of health and that there exists already a great measure of willing co-operation between the various agencies interested in the health and well-being of the Nation.

The organization of the Preventive Services in Ceylon has been favourably commented on by eminent Sanitarians from other countries and has served as a model for many other countries whose officers we have had the honour to train.

Public Health has been defined as an organized community effort for:—

- (a) the hygiene of the environment;
- (b) the control of communicable disease;
- (c) the organization of services for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease in the individual;
- (d) the education of the individual in principles of health; and
- (e) the development of the social machinery which will ensure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of physical and mental health.

It will be seen that our own concept of what the Preventive Services should be tallies with this definition, and is in accordance with what the Minister of Health offers to the people of Free Lanka.

RED STAR OVER ALL-3

IN the last two articles on the strategy and tactics of world communism the broad outlines of the general principles of Marxism were indicated. Such a survey was necessary because the Communist claim that their ideology is a scientific theory of history and that their political strategy is determined in the ultimate analysis by the materialist conception of history. The principles indicated in the earlier articles, however, cover only the broad, general movements by historical epochs and the conditions in which one system of society gives way to another.

But politics is not only an analysis of the general principles which determine the character of particular periods; it also includes a pattern of behaviour for the various divisions and sub-divisions of time and movements, which in the aggregate make up an epoch. And Communist tactics vary with each period. The tactics again depend on the analysis of the period in terms of the general principles of Marxism. In order to understand the strategy and tactics of the Marxists today it is necessary that one should know the Marxist analysis of the present international situation. Such an understanding would help us even to anticipate the course of action the Communists would adopt for the particular problems of the day.

One of the ironies of the time is that political students twist and torment their minds in an effort to understand and interpret Communist action when the meaning of these moves would be obvious if only they had consulted the many statements thrown out by the Communists themselves. There is a belated recognition that the Marxists mean exactly what they say in the inquiry conducted by the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. Consult the Communist manifestoes and you have a perfectly clear definition of Marxist aims and objects, tactics and strategy for each period.

The Marxists believe that there exists a new historical situation today, vastly different from that which existed during the war against Fascism. The new period, in fact, dates from the defeat of Germany and Japan.

The nature of the present period was outlined in the manifesto issued when the Cominform was organised, as well as in a speech made by Andre Zhdanov, a leading member of the Politbureau, that is of the top group of Communists who run the Soviet Union. Zhdanov is believed to be the man most likely to succeed Stalin as the leader of the Soviet Union and of World Communism.

The manifesto of the Cominform says that as long as the war lasted, the Allied States fighting against Germany and Japan marched in step and were one. Nevertheless in the Allies' camp already during the war there existed differences regarding the aims of the war as well as the objectives of post-war and world organisation. The U.S. and Western Powers wanted to eliminate Germany and Japan as their competitors in the world markets.

The Soviet Union and the democratic countries, says the Manifesto, "believed that the main objective of the war was the rebuilding and strengthening of democracy in Europe, the liquidation of Fascism and the prevention of a possible aggression on behalf of Germany....."

Two opposite political lines have crystallised since the war—the U.S.S.R. and the democratic countries aim at the whittling down of imperialism and the strengthening of democracy; the U.S. and England aim at the strengthening of imperialism and the choking of democracy.

ZHDANOV declared in a speech in September last year, when he made an effort to put the essentials of Communism and of the world situation in a nutshell, that the end of World War II had radically changed the world situation.

Zhdanov is confident that the situation has changed in favour of Socialism. "The military defeat of the bloc of Fascist States, the character of the war as a liberation from Fascism, and the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in the vanquishing of the Fascist aggressors sharply altered the alignment of forces between the two systems—the Socialist and the Capitalist—in favour of Socialism."

With the defeat of Germany and Japan the principal forces of "bellicose internationalist fascist reaction had been smashed and put out of commission for a long time." Then, just as after World War I when the united imperialist front was breached and Russia dropped out of the capitalist system Socialism triumphed in the Soviet Union and "Capitalism ceased to be an integral, worldwide economic system," so, after World War II the world position of capitalism has—further been weakened. A number of countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe dropped out of the imperialist system. "As a result," says Zhdanov, "the peoples of these countries have not only torn themselves from the clutches of imperialism, but are paving the way for entry into the path of socialist development."

The capitalist world also has undergone vast changes "of the six so-called great imperialist powers, Germany, Japan, Great Britain, the U.S.A., Italy and France), only two great imperialist powers remain—the U.S. and Britain and the position of Britain has been "undermined."

"THE war revealed," says Zhdanov, "that militarily and politically British Imperialism was unable to retain hold of her colonial possessions without outside aid. Temporarily cut off from Colonies that supplied her with food and raw materials, Britain found herself dependent, militarily and economically, upon American supplies of food and manufactured goods. After the war, Britain became increasingly dependent, financially and economically on the United States. Although she succeeded in recovering her colonies after the war, Britain found herself faced there with the enhanced influence of American imperialism which during the war had invaded all the regions that before the war had been regarded as exclusive spheres of influence of British capital."

American ambition, according to

Zhdanov, is to reduce its capitalist partners to a state of subordination and dependence. The American drive to world supremacy encounters an obstacle in the U.S.S.R. in the new democratic countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and in the workers of all countries. So, says Zhdanov, America presents itself as the saviour of the capitalist system from the menace of Communism. Just as the Hitlerites disguised their ambitions under the mask of anti-Communism so the U.S. covers its expansionist programme and policy with "fictitious considerations of defence against Communism."

A new alignment of political forces has arisen. On the one side the U.S. and its satellites Britain and France; on the other the U.S.S.R. and what Zhdanov calls the anti-Fascist forces.

and vantage grounds, by economic expansion and an ideological struggle.

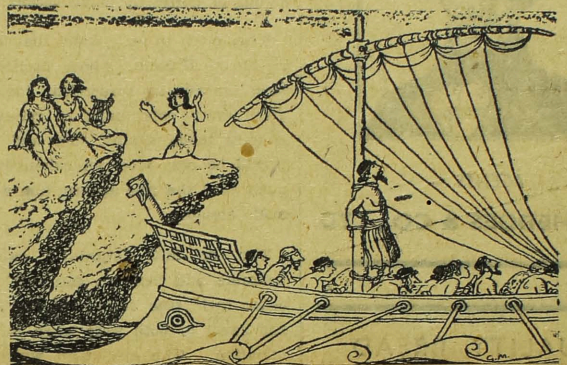
Economic expansion is through economic assistance—Marshall Aid, which strikes at the industrialisation of European countries" as opposed to the Soviet view that the "paramount condition of a country's economic rehabilitation must be the utilisation of its own internal forces and resources and the creation of its own industry."

The ideological struggle would lay stress on the allegation that Russia is totalitarian and undemocratic and the U.S. and Britain are democratic. "The pith and substance of this fraudulent propaganda is the claim that the hallmark of democracy is the existence of a plurality of parties and of an organised opposition minority."

This is the Marxist analysis of the contemporary situation.

(The next article will discuss the tactics devised by Communists).

THE U.S. plans to enthrall the world by such devices as creating in peace time strategic bases



Ulysses, on his return from a voyage, told his wife Penelope that those foreign hussies the sirens hadn't meant a thing to him. True, of course, they hadn't any Pimm's No. 1 to offer him, otherwise—well, Ulysses was a sailor, and you know what sailors are.

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SPORTS

Commentary

COVER-POINT

THE August meet proper ended last Saturday and, for the first time during the month, form was not at a discount. The recent Press barrage against the doping of horses and in-and-out running seemed to have taken effect and

results more or less followed the money. I do hope that this will continue to be the case in future. Should there be a recurrence of the malpractices on which public attention was recently focussed, the Stewards should not hesitate to use to the full the wide powers they possess.

I would strongly urge them to take saliva tests of every future winner so that there will never be any chance of dope gangs getting away with it as they have been doing in the past.

I understand that a private firm of analysts is now fully equipped to undertake all tests of saliva, urine and sweat and there will be no justification whatsoever for the Stewards to allow the doping of horses to go unchecked.

I am given to understand that Trainer Medhi Hussein, whose licence has been temporarily suspended, will be given every opportunity to refute the charges made against him and that it will be only after an exhaustive inquiry that the rule against him will be made absolute.

Two of last Saturday's runners, Tehmina and General, ran very much below their true form and the saliva and sweat of both were taken for examination. (The ease with which La Nuff won the Torrington Plate last Saturday must have surprised every one except those who had made her the medium of a big coup. I wonder whether the Stewards have inquired into this in-and-out running.

★

The August Extra Meeting tomorrow rings the curtain down on the racing carnival that goes by the misnomer of August "Week."

A card of ten races has been provided for non-winners at the big meet and I expect to see some really interesting finishes.

The Colonial Stakes over 7 furlongs is the feature of the day and should be won by that well-bred but rather luckless Seasprite, who might have won the Clements' Plate had his connections taken my advice and not run him in the Governor-General's Cup, the distance of which was obviously too much for him. Manchu, for a similar reason, will, I think, slip rapidly on the downward grade till he probably goes back to Class III! If given proper assistance from the saddle, Baldowie may upset.

The Durham Plate sprint for Class II horses should give Oliver Cromwell his first win since his return from Madras. The consistent Profile and For Ever Yours may chase him home while Golden Reign, if he gets off level with the rest, has the best outside chance.

The Ratnapura Plate will be run in two divisions. In the first I suggest Pharaoh Fan, Shining Symbol and Prince Wijeya as the pick while in the second division the best trio are The Pied Piper, Conlig and Gracious Beauty.

The Giriulla Plate for Class IV horses should give Hammerfest another bracket at the expense of the late finishing Shahzaedi and Litton. If a long priced winner is due to emerge, it will be Regal Maid, whose last run was too bad to be true.

The Samarrah Plate will be a rehash of the Robert's Cup and I give Scarlet the best chance. Her run last week in the Bandaranaike Cup must have brought her on stones and she should win from Najalman Sami and Eisenhower. The upsetter is Jayawewa whose fourth over 5 furlongs indicates that she is coming back to her best form.

If Sukab accepts I cannot see what can beat him in the Syrian Plate in which his only dangers seem to be Shandy, Id al Jala'a and the recently promoted Tamim al Khair.

In the Negombo Plate the best half dozen are Jabal al Narain, Ocean, Rolex Prince, Najib al Hawa, Iltizam Tariq and Najran al Muluk in whatever division they are placed.

★

When the inter-club cricket competition began some months ago, I sug-

gested that there was every possibility of an All-S.S.C. final. That possibility has now become an accomplished fact. The S.S.C. "A" team met the Tamil Union last week-end on the Colombo Oval and in a match replete with thrills, entered the final with an 18 run victory on the first innings. When the S.S.C. were able to scrape together only a very moderate 220 on a perfect batting wicket, it looked as if the Tamils had the beating of their visitors but some brilliant fielding gave the S.S.C. a great victory, despite a heroic innings of 96 not out by Rajendra. Had Sathasivam not thrown his wicket away when slashing at a rising ball, the result might well have been different. When the last Tamil batsman came to the crease there was still a chance that the Oval Club would pull the match out of the fire as Rajendra was batting confidently. F. C. de Saram then tried a bold gamble. He brought on L. E. de Soysa and in his first over Parthalingam skied a full toss and the S.S.C. "A" made their way into the final, where they will meet the "B" team in a match, which, though not a blood and thunder affair, is bound to provide the keenest possible exchanges.

MATURATA FORMS ELECTORAL ASSOCIATION

MR. D. S. SENANAYAKE, presiding at the inaugural meeting of the U.N.P. Electoral Association for Maturata electorate, held at Hanguranketa, on Saturday, said that for the last thirty years or more he had been interested in safeguarding the citizenship rights of the Ceylonese. The passage of the Bill on Friday last was the culmination of that desire and the first step taken under a free Lanka.

He strongly denounced the nationals of this country opposing such a measure. If they had any regard for the welfare of the people or if they took account of the miseries and hardships suffered by their citizens, like those in Maturata, they should never have done so.

From early times there were sections of people associated with foreigners in betraying the country. There were those who watched the sadistic tortures done to the Sinhalese by Portuguese and yet rendered assistance to the foreigners. Today they had the same spectacle in a different form. He was not afraid of the threats and curses of the Opposition. He urged the people to unite and help to preserve the freedom achieved.

Senator Jayasundera, Organising Secretary, U.N.P., said there should be clear idea of the contrasting principles of the Reds and the U.N.P. The Reds sought to achieve results by creating ill-will between various classes and appealing to the meaner instincts of man while the U.N.P. stood for unity, peace and prosperity.

Mr. M. D. Banda, M.P., earlier paid a tribute to the Premier for his

leadership and explained the need for a Party Association.

Mr. H. R. U. Premachandra M.P., said that he entered Parliament as an Independent Member but now he had joined the U.N.P. as he felt the country's best leader was the Premier and his Party's program was in the best interests of the country.

Mr. Banda was elected President of the electoral association.

LIBRARY FOR HEADMEN

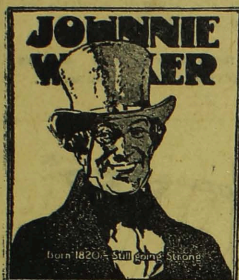
Mr. D. S. Senanayake also presided at a meeting of Village Headmen of the area when a library for their use was opened in the bungalow of the Divisional Revenue Officer, Mr. W. B. Kumaragama, Hanguranketa.

Here the Headmen placed their numerous difficulties in the execution of their work and also urged the need for better salaries.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that they had an important function to perform. They had, under a foreign Government, served without payment until 1921. It would be more generous of them to be patient with a Government of their own people or be prepared even to serve free until such time when the Government had fully brought the country into a wealthy position.

Mr. M. Rajendra, A.G.A., and Mr. Kumaragama also addressed the meeting.

Soon afterwards the Premier and party visited Ekiriya where they were accorded a reception. They inspected an experiment in paddy cultivation. Here the Premier was shown how Hata-panduru "vi" (paddy) had produced a vast yield. The Premier congratulated Mr. J. Simon Fernando on his work in the interest of the people of the area.



AGENTS :-

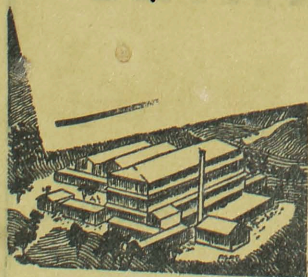
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Our London Letter

By Sheila Clark

"THE HEART OF THE MATTER"

GRAHAM GREENE'S PROBLEM BOOK

MR. GRAHAM GREENE'S new book is but a quicksand of hopelessness. The Lord knows that there is little to sing about these days and Mr. Greene kindly helps with the weeping. Set in the humid heat of West Africa, the novel unfolds itself like a theatre programme of many scenes—scenes in acts which are expertly planned. Characters and plot are welded with workmanlike accuracy but we are too conscious that the novelist's hand of destiny omits to give his puppets the privilege of free will. Perhaps Mr. Greene, who has mastered the technique of sweeping his reader along in a tide of narrative, will in some story yet to be told give us a cross-current of action which does not take place in one character's mind.

Major Scobie is the hero of this book, "THE HEART OF THE MATTER." It is in his thoughts that we spend the novel. It is in his conscience and consciousness that we see a very human person tossed between the forces of pity, responsibility, justice and tolerance, until the strength to preserve his own personality is battered to a weakness of despair.

That Major Scobie is a Roman Catholic seemed quite unimportant to me as a non-Catholic, for the greater part of the book. For Mr. Greene's readers who are of that faith the novel must be of much greater significance. There is plot and counter-plot. The importance of Scobie's religion does not make itself obvious for many chapters. The rosary in his desk remains broken. Major Scobie has many obligations.

He is afraid to hurt anybody, and by doing the easier thing, taking the pleasant path that weaves through abnormal tolerance and understanding of his fellow creatures, he neglects his own desires to be a good man. He is pitchforked into a series of traps, so expertly placed by his creator, who may be Mr. Greene or God himself, that he falls from one into the other. So Scobie, who never wanted to harm anyone, goes on sinning and sinning against himself. It all happens like this.

Scobie is married to Louise who has an uncanny knack of reminding her husband that he is completely responsible for her happiness. Why he should be, or why he should just feel that way is never really explained to us, it just is that Scobie who is a policeman loves responsibility. To buy the passage to South Africa to please Louise and to get rid of her at the same time Scobie borrows money from a shady character, Yusef. This was a very bad thing to do, and this is obvious even to the less fortunate non-Catholic readers, because Yusef was believed to be a crook by the Government officials.

SURVIVORS of a torpedoed ship include Helen. She is nothing but a child but with Louise out of the way Scobie's pity for the ship-wrecked young widow turns to passion and he

unconvincingly falls in love with her. Then of course Louise comes back right in the middle of all this sinning and wants to cart him off to communion. Scobie is not too keen on this because he knows that if he confesses his adultery he can never promise to do it again. So that he is between the devil and the deep blue sea. He must go to communion to please Louise, and yet it is impossible for him to prepare himself properly for the occasion. But he will do anything to please Louise, so off he goes to Mass.

Naturally all this does not come easy to him. He suffers deeply, but rather than put himself on bad terms with his wife, rather than make her unhappy, he makes himself miserable, by deliberately going against all the teaching of the Church, and so hurting God through himself. Going from bad to worse, from borrowing money from Yusef to taking communion in a state of mortal sin, Scobie becomes obsessed with his crime. It is suddenly, when the non-Catholic reader understands Scobie's position at the Confession, that the religious complications of Scobie's weakness hit out and make themselves known. The unselfish sins creep up on Scobie, they amass like a snowball and gather momentum in a down-hill avalanche. Scobie is caught up and swamped, dragged and bruised into what he believes to be surrender to the Devil himself.

AS soon as Scobie thinks he is damned, good luck begins to stalk him. We get to wonder if it would have been a good thing for Scobie to have been a little wicked in the Chapter before the first. Perhaps they would have made him the Chief Commissioner then and Louise would

not have wanted to run off to South Africa, so saving poor Scobie's soul. But then we would never have seen this masterpiece of the novelist's craft.

Trapped by his never-ending circle of sins, there is left but one grim path for Scobie to take. It is the way out. The death of a servant he had trusted for fifteen years, at the hands of Yusef, decides Scobie. The native boy had been after all a deceitful servant. But his death was on Scobie's hands. There is but one way out for a man damned. That is suicide. Not even his half-hearted attempts to make his death look like an accident succeed.

We are left to hope that God will not let Scobie stay as damned as he thought he was. Perhaps there is some consideration of the motives behind the sins of a weak man. This faint hope of optimism is left for the non-Catholics of course who enjoy a little priority at this stage of the book. You may think this is the end of the agony, but no! To conclude, and we cannot resist, Mr. Greene has included yet another chapter which shows the true characters of Scobie's two women.

His wife has known of his affair with Helen all the time, Helen takes to the nearest bestial man and soon forgets her old love in the new affair. All Scobie's sacrifice appears to have been in vain. Scobie may have identified himself with the figure on his rosary cross, and he died for these two women. Is then the heart of the matter the love of human beings, the love that is so great in Scobie that he, like a saint, dies for them? Or is the heart of the matter the necessity to save one's own soul? Scobie could not answer.

PERHAPS Mr. Greene is answering when we query his

title by telling us that the saints have died in vain. Anyway there is a feeling of tremendous hopelessness as the last page is turned. We leave his story good novel, that has sprung along at a good novel, that has sprung along at a great pace, not beautifully written, but with many a poetic flash in a graceful phrase; we leave Scobie as we left Orwell's hero as he killed his faithful dog in "Burmese Days"—with an overpowering sense of loss.

"The Heart of the Matter" must be read, but I would advise you to become a Roman Catholic first if you really want to appreciate all the details of the subtle plot.

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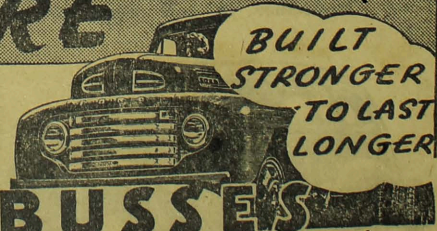
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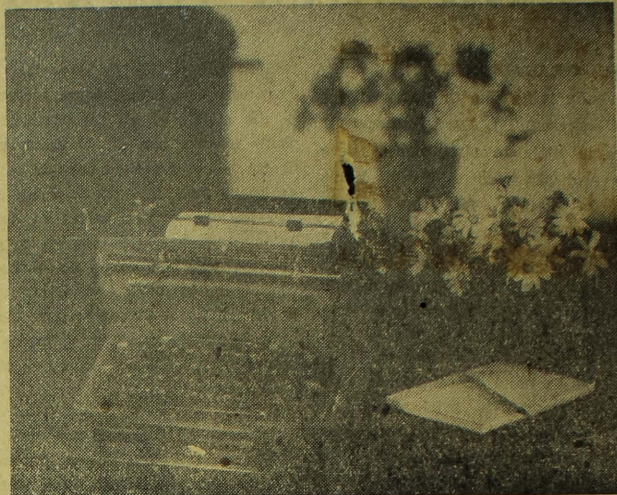
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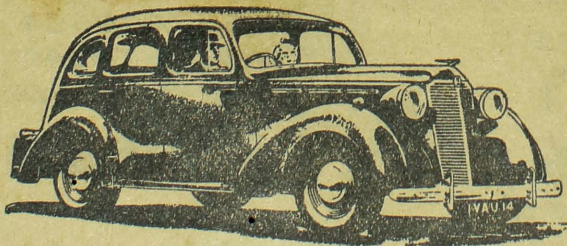
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