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Opposition Leader Quotes U. N. P. Journal

"How Far Is The U.N.P. Socialist"? His Question

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANA-NAIKE, Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, quoted from the U.N.P. Journal of 23rd July, 1952, in his contribution to the Budget debate. The point of his reference was to the degree of socialism in the policy of the United National Party. The following is the relevant quotation from his speech:—

"Members of the Government have from time to time referred to what they imagined to be their socialist policies. It is rather important particularly when we come to a consideration of a solution of the present impasse. Even the so-called 'U.N.P. Journal' of July 23, 1952, has a banner headline: 'U.N.P. Should Be A Socialist Party.'"

"A very leading member of the U.N.P., Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis, —he has made a speech recently somewhere, I believe in Kegalla, and he has also something to do with this journal—says this:

Governor-General Attends 'Vessantara'

LORD SOULBURY, the Governor-General, was present on Friday evening when the Nritya Kala Mandalaya put on the boards "Vessantara," the play based on a Jataka story at the Tower Hall, which has just concluded the third season and remained till the curtain fell on the last scene and the entire cast of players appeared on the stage and sang the National Anthem "Namo Namo Matha."

Before the play began the amateurs who took part in the play were introduced to His Excellency by Mr. J. D. A. Perera, the producer. The actors and the producer were congratulated by the Governor-General on the excellence of the production.

Budget in the Committee Stage

ACCORDING to the Order Paper of the House of Representatives which met on Monday to discuss the Budget in Committee, there are over a thousand five hundred amendments to be moved to the provisions made. The amendments include those of which the Government has given notice as well as those which are moved by the Opposition Members.

"It was necessary to make the U.N.P. a democratic socialist party and the policy of the party which was already in a great measure socialist should soon be publicly acknowledged as socialist in every way."

What loose thinking! Do my honourable friends imagine that their policy is a Socialist policy? In what way is it so? However, it may be, there does appear even in the nightmare dreams of some members of that party, the belief that they are partially socialist in some way or another and they hope very soon to be entirely socialist. The fact of the matter is that they are, like Laocoon, struggling in agony in the coils of the worse type of capitalism—the pillar of support of that party and of the Government—from which I do not think they can easily succeed in shaking themselves free.

Has this Government achieved the objects, at least the primary objects against the background I mentioned of freedom from a Colonial status of freedom particularly in the changing world conditions of today laying the chief emphasis upon the needs of the masses, the common man? Have they in any appreciable degree in any matter of real importance achieved that purpose or even made a proper beginning towards complete achievement?"

30,000 ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS A YEAR!

"FOR every illegal immigrant arrested, two succeed in evading arrest and enter the country," said Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, at a Press Conference. "The total arrested from January 1 to July 31, this year, is 5,551. Careful examination has revealed that a much larger number has escaped detection and managed to infiltrate into the country. Some of these have been subsequently arrested in different parts of the Island and suitable action has been taken against them but the greater proportion has evaded arrest."

On the figures available it would seem that at least 30,000 illegal immigrants attempt to enter Ceylon annually. The cost of deporting these immigrants is borne by the Ceylon Government. The major portion of the appropriation of Rs. 50,000 for the deportation of illegal immigrants from Ceylon for last year had been expended on Indian nationals.

As we have often pointed out, the U.N.P. Government has constantly borne in mind the interests of the common man and its legislation has been weighted to give the common man the maximum possible support and protection. It has to be remembered that in any attempt to revolutionize the pattern of life in Ceylon we can go too far on that road to Socialism because of the danger of the Government mixing up Marxist methods in the execution of the Government's plan.

It is necessary to keep constant watch on the civil liberties of the individual which the State must not be allowed to usurp.

SIR JOHN President S.S.C.

Sir John Kotelawala was elected President of the Sinhalese Sports Club at the Annual General Meeting of the Club held on Friday last.

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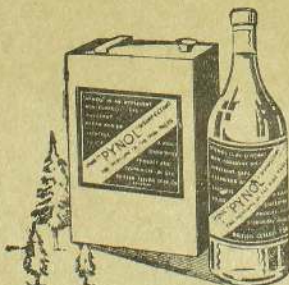
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Upsurge in World Demand for Consumer Goods

Minister Refutes Opposition Prophecies

"ON the question of general trade there is not the gloomy future that is generally prophesied by the Members of the Opposition," declared the Minister of Commerce and Trade during the Budget debate in Parliament. He refuted the belief that there was a depression "round the corner." But he took heart from the fact that many economists today believe that the position of the suppliers of raw materials is definitely better than those in the field of industry.

"In pre-war years the main consumption market for industrial goods happened to be the countries with a higher standard of living like Europe and America," said Mr. Senanayake, "and today the same countries had geared their economy to industry, and the industrial expansion not only did catch up the demand of the rising standards of living but also has overtaken the consumer's absorbable capacity."

DEMAND FOR RAW MATERIAL

The point to be remembered was that the industry of the world was dependent upon an abundant supply of raw material to meet consumer needs. The present position was that they were no longer dependent in Europe alone as a consumer market as her standards have risen and are rising still higher. In addition to that today there are 600,000,000 Asians who with independent governments are anxious to catch up the vast difference in living standards between developed and undeveloped areas. They are demanding better conditions. Those free and independent governments of South-East Asia are anxious to see that the living conditions of their people rise to the same standards or as near as possible to those of European countries. There is a new market for six hundred million people which did not exist during the pre-war period. Another reason was the reorganization of China with four hundred or five hundred million people demanding better conditions. China with an organized society, and with a stable government now has an administration. Under that administration there is development of the country. That development must necessarily reflect a higher standard of living for the people. Then there was another factor, the general increase in population all over the world. This too has a bearing on the consumer needs of the world today and of the future. To meet the vastly increased demand for consumer goods a vast increase in capital investment is required for industrial development not only in countries that always had an industrial economy but also in countries like Australia and India. All these countries are dependent on one basic factor, the supply of raw materials. In Ceylon they were aware of the investments in rubber, tea and coconut. Hence with the enormous demands reflected through industries Ceylon's raw materials must be in a position of advantage.

ALLOCATION OF RAW MATERIAL

"Today with everybody prophesying another depression," remarked Mr. Senanayake, "we have the spectacle of seven international conferences allocating raw material. We see in the case of wheat a process of allocations. We see monopoly buying by America in rubber. We see tariff manipulations and stockpiling of goods entirely devoted to this one purpose, to see that the raw material prices do not rise but keep down, so that they do not reach the price level that they should reach in a free market. The present over-production, if we do feel it occasionally, will not be spread out over a long period; it will be spread out over a short period because there is an upsurge in the demand for consumer goods; this enormous tidal wave that is going across the world demanding higher and higher living conditions will catch up the industries where



Mr. R. G. Senanayake

they have over-stepped the position of demand. In oil, for example, at the moment probably due to sudden releases of stockpiles, we might get a slight glut in the market; but with the terrific demand, which is not a demand we have been used to in the past—it is almost comparable to a tidal wave—these small surpluses will immediately be taken up. Hence, today, although we see signs which some seers may describe as a depression, most economists today closely connected with the trade maintain that they are more probably long-term fluctuations rather than long-term depressions."

The Rubber Study Group reported that in a few years' time there would be a regular rubber famine. The price pendulum seemed to have swung back, though rubber was today considered an over-produced commodity. In rubber the credit should be given to Government for getting an average of 30 to 50 cents above world prices in spite of the alleged over-production.

RIISING STANDARD OF LIVING

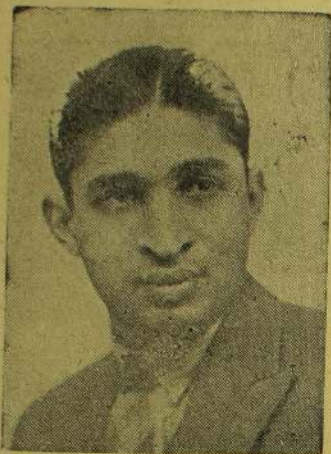
On the question of living standards which had been discussed at length, he said that in pre-war days in his electorate or in the neighbouring areas, one could not find more than ten cars belonging to villagers. This year it was surprising to see the number of C.E. cars that were bought after the war. There were 250 of them. That was just one item to show to what extent the general standard of living had arisen. If they visited Village Fairs they would find cheap textiles, fountain pens, bangles, trinkets, electric torches, powder-puffs and all sorts of gadgets which in pre-war days one would never have come across in normal village fairs. "It is very seldom now that you see a schoolmaster not using a fountain pen. Most village schoolmasters have fountain pens and wristlet watches. Now bicycles and other facilities are being commonly used. This clearly shows that the people not only have their requirements in the form of food but they are also in a position to afford extra items which fall into the luxury catalogue."

THE INDIAN FRANCHISE QUESTION

Referring to the question of franchise for the Indians, Mr. Senanayake recalled the time the Sri Lanka Freedom Bill was introduced in the State Council only three votes were cast against. All sections, all communities, all religious organizations with one accord voted for. Of the three votes against, two of them happened to be those of the only two Indian representatives in the House and the other was the vote of the Member for Galle. There was no question of Sinhalese, Tamil, Muslim, Burgher, Christian, Buddhist. All with one voice acclaimed the Bill. When India won her independence, Ceylon too celebrated the great event. But when Ceylon attained independence, the Indian Congress declared a hartal in protest. Are these people still claiming to be lovers of this

(Continued on page 11)

BUDGET PASSES SECOND READING



The Prime Minister

THE debate on the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill introduced by the Minister of Finance, which began on July 22 and continued on seven allotted days, concluded on the 30th idem, and was passed by 63 votes to 22.

The Bill was referred to a Committee of the whole House of Representatives which met on Monday, the 4th instant, when the preparation of amendments will occupy a number of days. The Appropriation Bill will, thereupon, be considered in Committee, and the Third Reading will, it is expected, be on the 22nd instant.

P.M. ANSWERS CRITICISM

The Prime Minister, speaking on the Budget, answered the criticisms that emanated from the Opposition during the debate. As regards criticism made of Colonization Schemes, he said the schemes in the dry zone were meant for settling down the population to extend agricultural production. It was to provide for the development of land that these schemes were started. Food production was only incidental. Concurrent with the major irrigation works equal attention had been given to the minor irrigation works in the villages. He explained the reason that led to the construction of large reservoirs. The statement made that nothing was done to cultivate the irrigable highland in the Dry Zone was incorrect. Research had been carried out and the rotational farming methods had been tried in colonization schemes. Though there were large extents of land for development, they were in the Dry Zone. All steps had been taken to cultivate every acre by the adoption of new methods of farming. He would not say that the activities in regard to food production were altogether satisfactory. It might be necessary to increase the price given under the guaranteed price scheme to cultivators for their paddy so as to keep in line with world prices.

GRAVE SITUATION

The Prime Minister said he did not want to minimise the seriousness of the situation but at the same time one should not indulge in exaggeration. There may not be another Korean war but other external circumstances might arise that could turn in their favour. As a general statement it was true to say that there was a time-lag when the prices of exports would show a drop. The Government would like to get the best prices for our exports be it from the Anglo-American bloc or the Soviet bloc. The fact that Ceylon was selling rubber to China did not bring her higher prices. In regard to purchases from China, if China could give her rice at a reasonable price Ceylon would make purchases. A mission will be sent to China shortly to discuss the possibility of obtaining supplies of rice for Ceylon.

RICE FROM CHINA

"As regards the purchase of rice," said Mr. Senanayake, "we are not limited by adherence to blocs. If China can supply the rice at reasonable prices, certainly we shall buy from China. Our attitude will be the same in regard to any other commodity. The interests of the people of Ceylon are of greater importance than any bloc."



Minister of Finance

He pointed out that the total world production of rice was less than pre-war. Before long it would be inevitable to raise the price of rice. That step would encourage the production of substitutes. "But," he said, "no decision has as yet been taken."

Referring to the criticism that only Rs. 161,000,000 had been set apart for the subsidy, the Prime Minister said that the availability of rice did not act as an incentive for the production of substitutes. When flour was offered almost free the quantities taken had been almost negligible.

He went on to say that the figures in regard to paddy yields were obtained through headmen who in turn got them from the cultivators. It was an admitted fact that in some cases the figures given were underestimates. The only scientific assessment of yields could be carried out by the co-operating system. For that purpose an expert's services were obtained from the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

PADDY YIELDS

The average bushels per acre for 1951 according to his test for Maha were: Colombo, 31.26; Kalutara, 19.76; Galle, 17.67; Matara, 23.45; Hambantota, 34.83; Kumbungala, 37.19; Puttalam and Chilaw, 27.59; Ratnapura, 24.48; Kegalla, 31.54; Jaffna, 15.33; Vavuniya, 34.80; Mannar, 33.11; Kandy, 43.57; Batticaloa, 28.74; Anuradhapura, 44.25; Polonnaruwa, 39.99; Trincomalee, 32.08; and Matale, 40.94.

The 1951 Maha yields were particularly good, the Premier said, but it should not be assumed that it would be so always. The over-all average was 30.47 bushels per acre. He did not claim that throughout there had been a yield of 30 bushels per acre. But it certainly was not 15, as stated by the Opposition members.

(Continued on page 11)

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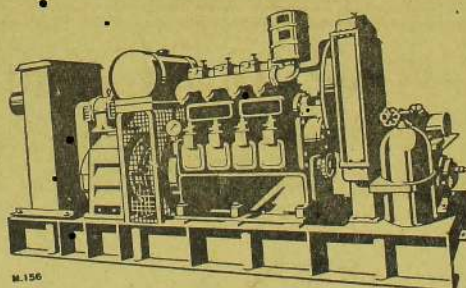
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VOICE BEHIND THE MIKE—C. T. Fernando

By Siri Sarath Kumar

A FEW years ago a name began to appear in variety programs at local concerts with the other better known artists of the day. And, in the reviews of the performance it soon became usual for this name to be picked out for special mention. The name was that of C. T. Fernando. His songs began to be described as the "Hit of the evening".

In March 1947, the "Observer" said of one concert: "C. T. Fernando carried off the honours of the evening". Again in April 1948, the "Times of Ceylon" wrote of another performance: "The highlight of the concert.....was C. T. Fernando's acting and singing."

In the same year he published his book of songs entitled "Ambilimame". The "Lankadipa" in a review by "Tilaka" welcomed a book of songs which was not entirely devoted to singing of love. It pointed out that C.T. was singing of new things like nature's charms. "Ambilimame" dealing with the moon, gave the Ceylon's public something new to sing about. It is one of the most beautiful Sinhalese songs of recent times. The words are rich with meaning and charm with great skill.

There are phrases in it which rank among the best poetical lines in the songs of modern Ceylon.

Jean Hardwicke, actress niece of the famous actor, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, looks at "Siri Sangabo" and says, "A special word of praise to the villager (C.T.) who comes to tell of the evil doings of the demand. From the moment he stepped on to the stage he lived his part; he interpreted the music by feeling the words he sang, and his crescendos pauses and expression all contributed to a real and living little cameo. I'd like to have seen and heard more of this player."

Madame Lul Gardo—dramatic soprano, in a letter writes: "I have just heard your Sinhalese program, a most wonderful voice. I was delighted with it. What a lovely, what a marvellous voice it was. It gives me pleasure and a great surprise to hear such a most beautiful voice. I believe its only a record. Certainly my congratulations to Ceylon in honour of having such a singer."

Between 1947-50 he took part in a series of public recitals, among them the more important were a Grand Variety Entertainment at Anula Vidyalaya in aid of its Science Laboratory Equipment Fund.

He did the back-stage singing in Chitrasena's "Vidura Ballet," and also acted in John de Silva's "Sri Wickrema Rajasinghe" and sang



Mr. C. T. Fernando

the song "Mara Dennek." In the Nugegoda Youth League's presentation "Kala Mihiri" which was held at St. Peter's College Hall, he sang in Sinhalese as well as in English. He sang with Manel Rani in the Ceylon University Mela held at King George's Hall.

In a popular Music and Art Exhibition held at Negombo, he gave a very good song recital. Colombo Radio recorded his songs in 1947, and one of his songs "Pinsidu Wenne" became very popular. In 1951 he was called to record for the H.M.V. which he did very successful.

The "Ceylon Daily News" in a review by A. de Alwis regarding the song "Ambilimame" wrote: "There is C. T. Fernando whose song "Ambilimame" is one of the most skillful compositions in the modern phase of development. Here young C.T. has a song which is both meaningful and poetic."

At the Oriental Concert which was held in 1949 at St. Joseph's College in aid of its swimming pool fund, young C.T. was encored thrice for his most beautiful songs. C.T. who gave an imitation of a Tamil Gram-seller made the house roar with laughter at the Harrows Sports Club. It was as if the gram-seller was brought off straight from the street to the stage—it was so realistic.

C.T., a self-taught singer says that he prefers the classical type of songs to the light airs.

American Embassy Moves to Quarters in New Chancery

OFFICES of the American Embassy in Colombo are now housed in the Embassy's new Chancery building, Sri Ramya, No. 44, Galle Road. Transfer of the Embassy from its former offices in the Millers Building, Fort, was completed during the past week-end.

All operations of the Embassy, except the United States Information Service Library, will be conducted in the new Chancery. The U.S.I.S. Library will remain on the first floor of the Millers Building.

For the first time, offices of the U.S. Naval Attache will be together with those of the Embassy. The Naval Attache's offices are on the

ground floor of the Chancery, immediately to the right of the main entrance.

Offices of the consular section, which has charge of visa issuance, ship clearings and immigration matters, also are the ground floor, to the left of the main entrance and reception hall.

The Public Affairs section and the United States Information Service occupy the remainder of the ground floor.

Offices of the Ambassador, Counsellor of Embassy, First Secretary, and the political, economic, labour and administrative sections are on the first floor.

When Nutmeg Cultivation was a Crime!

DURING the Dutch occupation of the maritime districts of Ceylon, the most profitable industry was the cultivation of cinnamon and pepper, the trade in which was a monopoly of the Dutch East-India Company, but an Order-in-Council forbade anyone in the States-General's possessions in the East Indies to cultivate spices such as nutmeg and cloves save and except in such islands as they declared to be so privileged. Ceylon was singled out for cinnamon and pepper and the Moluccas and Penang for nutmeg and cloves. Confiscation and imprisonment for the first offence were the wild consequences of infringing the law. What the second offence was to be visited with was not exactly known and the lawyers at the time were haunted with an indistinct vision that in such a case it provided nothing short of the gallows! There is, however, an instance on record where an employee in the Customs of Point de Galle who did own a plantation and had to face the consequence. Fortunately for him a memorial presented to the Governor in Colombo who instituted a searching inquiry which resulted in the discovery of a diabolical plot by another frustrated employee to incriminate his subordinate who was subsequently released and compensated.

A GALLE LEGEND

The details of the incident are worth recalling. The victim was Jansz Leyden, Chief Clerk of the Customs, Galle. The Collector was Mynheer Van Dort. Both Dutchmen lived in the suburbs outside the Fort, in houses provided with extensive gardens in the rural areas. The present Nutmeg Gardens bordering the Dutch Canal in Galle, though now crowded with many houses, might have been the site of the original plantation. Jansz Leyden with his wife Katrina Lourens, lived there for many years. It would appear that the idea of cultivating nutmeg emanated from a conversation that Leyden had with a sailor who arrived in a ship from the Moluccas noted for the nutmeg plantations which brought fortunes to their owners. It was a highly remunerative cultivation but which the jealousy of the Dutch Government rigidly protected by carefully reserving it to themselves. A vessel came to Galle harbour from the Moluccas and the Captain brought with him in a very careful manner many hundreds of young nutmeg seedlings at the request and for the special benefit of the Collector or Receiver of Customs at Point de Galle. One barrel was presented by the Collector to the Chief Clerk who was well aware of the value of the nutmeg tree. The sailor, one of the crew of the vessel which brought the plants understood the mode of culture and was willing to join Leyden as a farmhand. Leave was obtained from the Captain and this sailor was soon installed as a hired cultivator. Years rolled and the plantation proved a success. Hundreds of the young plants grew into large trees each bearing between two or three hundred nuts and Leyden comforted himself with the prospect of securing a fortune. Fate, however, decided that all this was not to be. Those promising trees were doomed to an early and sudden end.

PERFIDY OF A COLLEAGUE

The Collector Van Dort who received a much larger consignment of nutmeg seedlings opened a vast acreage and planted them but unfortunately the site selected, cabook soil was unsuited for the purpose and the local cultivators whom he hired were not acquainted with the mode of culture of this imported plant, and the entire plantation withered away. It turned out to be a complete failure much to his vexation. He brooded over the disappointment for many a long day.

(Continued on page 9)




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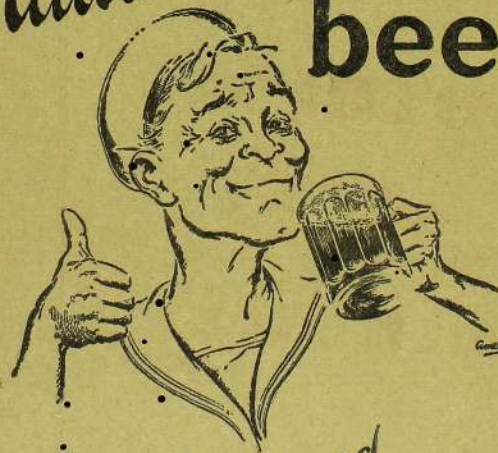
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Friday, August 8, 1952

THE BUDGET SPEECH

We wish to comment on the Budget Speech of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. It was a brilliant speech, but that is nothing new, for Mr. Bandaranaike is the most brilliant speaker in the House. We are particularly glad to note that at last he indicated that we have the making of a democratic leadership of the Opposition, for the entire tone of his speech on this occasion gave much promise of a serious attempt being made in the future to make parliamentary opposition a democratic method of obtaining for the people the best possible Government. Both at the beginning and at the end of his speech Mr. Bandaranaike gave ample evidence of his unrivalled understanding of a Parliamentary Democracy. This is a new feature of the Opposition in the House of Representatives. In the past, under the leadership of the Marxist Parties, the Opposition failed to perform its democratic function, and was merely a record player churning out set pieces, and one could always anticipate the kind of speech that would come from it on any topic discussed. In the past, the Opposition's main task in Parliament was to use Parliament as a propaganda platform and, in indignant tones, to accuse Government of diabolical plots against the people.

Mr. Bandaranaike's awareness of the need for a change in Opposition policy was proved by his opening remarks.

"The function of the Opposition is not merely to dot a few i's and cross a few t's in the proposals of the Government; their function is to point out, quite sincerely and frankly, their own views, in the national interest on the proposals of the Government, and how far, in their opinion, those proposals are likely to achieve even objects which the Government has in view.

The Small Man Must Make The U.N.P. A Socialist Party

"THOUSANDS of people like us—usually described as 'the small man'—look to the U.N.P. to make good the hopes it kindled in us at election time. We want a Social order in which there will be security for all and equal opportunity with special state protection for the small man. The only way to achieve that is through Democratic Socialism which the U.N.P. must openly accept as its policy," said Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis at a meeting held in Hinguralakande in the Kirieila Electorate, on Sunday, to form a U.N.P. Youth League.

Mr. de Alwis added that one way of ensuring that was for those thousands who had voted U.N.P. to form Branch Associations. There should be one in every village in Ceylon,

In a sense the Opposition serves a purpose which the Government cannot serve, namely, that of forming as well as reflecting public opinion to a degree that is not possible for the Government."

There is a phrase in this paragraph which may serve in the future as a guide to both the Government and the Opposition, and we earnestly hope it will be remembered by both sides in the interests of preserving parliamentary democracy in Ceylon.

We refer to the words "the Opposition serves a purpose which the Government cannot serve." In the past, Marxist-led Opposition came to its task without the realisation of serving any purpose in the democratic structure of the country. In the words of Comrade Pieter Keuneman, the Communist Party, for instance, was to overthrow the Parliamentary system, for it frankly did not believe that the Parliamentary method achieved the purpose for which the Communist Party stood in this country. How right he was from his Party's point of view was proved by the last general election, for no people in their right senses would vote away their freedoms. The Sama Samajist group had very near relationship with the Communist Party in wanting to establish a One-Party State of their own. They too, however, felt that the Parliament was a conspiracy against the people.

It is a pity that Mr. Bandaranaike leads a group which does not share his democratic views. At the conclusion of his speech, however, he made a very significant statement which once again augurs well for the continuance of our infant democracy.

In his speech we have an indication of the statesmanlike leadership that we can expect from Mr. Bandaranaike in the years to come.

We earnestly hope that his words, inspired no doubt by his high sense of responsibility which he must inevitably feel in his position as Leader of the Opposition, will not be forgotten by him when the revolutionary element that surrounds him tries to lead him astray again with promises of power which they once pretended to have in their power to give.

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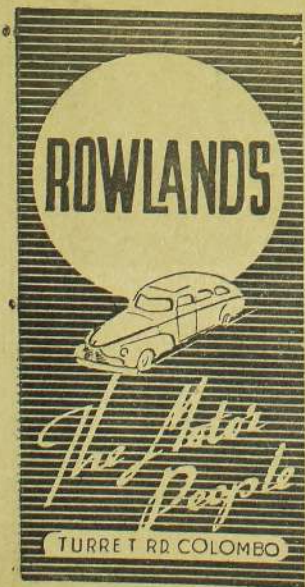
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(Continued on page 7)

IS THE SOVIET UNION AGGRESSIVE? Problems of Leninism

(Continued from last issue)

"NEXT, it should be expressed in that the 'victorious proletariat' of one country, having expropriated the capitalists and organised its own Socialist production, would confront the rest of the capitalist world, attract to itself the oppressed classes of other countries, raise revolt among them against the capitalists, and, in the event of necessity, come out even with armed force against the exploiting classes and their States." (Lenin: Selected Works, Vol. V, p. 141).

"The characteristic feature of the assistance given by the victorious country is not only that it hastens the victory of the proletarians of other countries, but also that by facilitating this victory, it ensures the final victory of Socialism in the first victorious country."

(Stalin: Problems of Leninism, p. 116. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1941).

"Finally the third peculiarity of the Red Army. This peculiarity is the spirit of internationalism, the feelings of internationalism which pervade the whole of our Red Army. The strength of our Red Army, comrades, is to be found in the fact that from the very first day of its birth it has been brought up in a spirit of internationalism, in a spirit of respect for other peoples, in a spirit of love and respect towards the workers of all countries, in a spirit of preserving and strengthening peace between countries."

"And it is because our army is brought up in a spirit of internationalism, in a spirit of unity of interests of the workers of all countries, that our army is an army of the world revolution, an army of the workers of all the countries...."

"The Party prides itself on the fact that the Red Army has succeeded in honourably traversing the difficult road of the fiercest battles with internal and external enemies of the working class and peasantry of our country, that it has succeeded in forming itself into a most powerful militant revolutionary force to be a terror to the enemies of the working class and a joy to all oppressed and enslaved people."

(Stalin: "Three Peculiarities of the Red Army," 1938. Quoted in Large Soviet Encyclopaedia, Vol. 47, p. 776, Moscow, 1940).

"The tasks of the Party in foreign policy are: (1) to utilise each and every contradiction and conflict among the surrounding capitalist groups and governments for the purpose of disintegrating imperialism; (2) to spare no pains or means to render assistance to the proletarian revolutions in the West; (3) to take all necessary measures to strengthen the national liberation movement in the East; and (4) to strengthen the Red Army."

(Stalin: "The Party Before and After the Seizure of Power," Pravda, 28th August, 1921; Stalin's Works, Moscow, 1947, Vol. V, p. 111).

"The U.S.S.R. has no interests which are at variance with the interests of world revolution, and the international proletariat naturally has no interest which are at variance with those of the Soviet Union."

(Khorin: "Fascism, Social-Democracy and the Communists": Speech to 13th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, December, 1933).

(c) THE MEANING OF "WARS OF LIBERATION"

"Wars of liberation" mean armed intervention by the Soviet Union in other countries for the purpose of "liberating" their inhabitants. The emphasis placed on its "liberating" mission shows again that the Soviet Army is not maintained solely for the defence of the territory of the Soviet Union. The present position of the satellite States of Eastern Europe shows the results of liberation by the Soviet Army.

"The Bolsheviks held that there are two kinds of wars: (a) Just wars, wars that are not wars of conquest but wars of liberation, waged to defend the people from foreign attack and from attempts to enslave them or to liberate the people from capitalist slavery, or lastly to liberate colonials and dependent countries from the yoke of imperialism; and (b) unjust wars, wars of conquest waged to conquer and enslave foreign countries and foreign nations."

(Short History of the All-Union Communist Party, Moscow, 1945, pp. 168-169).

"Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin the Red Army grew into a mighty, unconquerable force, safeguarding the independence of the Soviet State and the inviolability of its frontiers, defending the interests of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and, in case of need, stretching out the hand of fraternal assistance to the toilers of other countries in their liberation struggle against the exploiters and oppressors."

(Large Soviet Encyclopaedia, Vol. 47, published 1940; article on the Red Army).

"It is also necessary to emphasize that the services of the French and Italian Communist parties to the revolution were not less great, but greater than those of Yugoslavia. Even though the French and Italian Communist Parties have so far achieved less success than the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, this is not due to any special qualities of the C.P.Y., but mainly because..... at a moment when the people's liberation movement in Yugoslavia was passing through a serious crisis, the Soviet Army came to the aid of the Yugoslav people..... and in this way created the conditions which were necessary for the C.P.Y. to achieve power. Unfortunately the Soviet Army did not and could not render such assistance to the French and Italian Communist Parties."

(Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, 4th May, 1948).

"There can be no contradiction between the composition of the armed forces of our Socialist State and the political objectives of war, because the very nature of the Socialist State excludes the possibility that it would wage unjust wars, intended to harm the people. Consequently, our armed forces in comparison with any non-Soviet armed forces will always have the premises for a much higher fighting morale."

(Voennaya Mysl (Military Thought): "The Problems of Inter-relation of Man and Technique in Military Affairs" No. 7, July, 1946, p. 48).

"War, Comrade Stalin shows, is of two kinds: (a) just war, not for territory, liberation, having as its goal either the defence of a people from external invasion and attempts to enslavement, or the liberation of a people from the slavery of capitalism, or finally the liberation of colonies and dependent countries from the oppression of imperialists; and (b) unjust war, for territory, having as its goal the seizure and enslavement of foreign countries, foreign peoples."

(To be continued)

THE SMALL MAN MUST MAKE THE U.N.P. A SOCIALIST PARTY

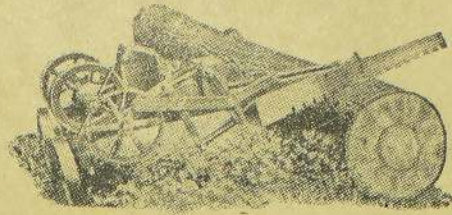
(Continued from page 6)

without knowing why it is good it seems as though we are doing good by accident, and then, logically, we can, as accidentally, do wrong. That is why it is essential for the U.N.P. to be really the party of the people that it has the right to be, for the hundreds of thousands who voted it into power were ordinary, small people, like the workers and peasants and the vast middle-class of Ceylon."

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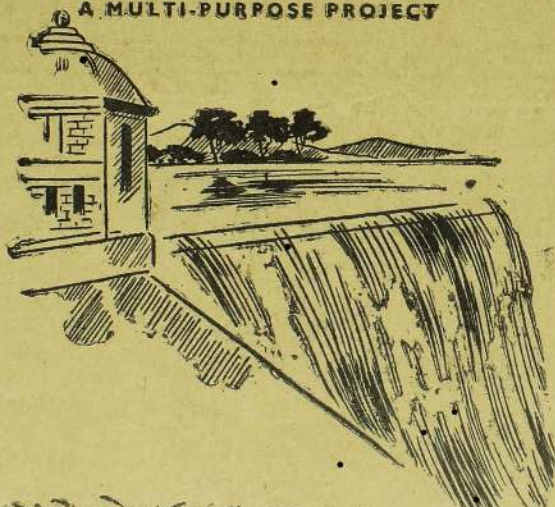


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Moratuwa Reception to Talawakelle, M.P.

THE spontaneous expression of gratitude and genuine affection was displayed in tangible form on Saturday, the 19th July, when men, women and children in thousands from the four corners of Moratuwa streamed in to Korallawella, Moratuwa, to felicitate to Mr. H. E. P. de Mel in honour of his election as a Member of Parliament and in appreciation of the manifold services rendered to Moratuwa by Mr. de Mel for its literary, social and economic advancement, initiative having been taken by the Korallawella Waag Wardhana Samithiya. The celebrations commenced with a mile-long procession composed of nearly 1,500 school children, the employees of the Lanka Light Match Factory and of the Ceylon Hosiey Ltd., representatives from Literary and Social Service Associations, members of the general public.

A Public Meeting next took place. The proceedings commenced with the hoisting of the National Flag by Mr. T. Cecil A. de Soysa, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, when magul bera was played and "Namo Namo Matha" was sung and the Scouts stood to attention.

Messages of felicitations were received from Rt. Rev. Dr. Edmund Peiris, O.M.I., Bishop of Chilaw, Rt. Rev. Dr. Graham Campbell, Bishop of Colombo, Hon. Mr. M. D. Banda, Miss E. M. Roper, Principal of Princess of Wales' College, and Dr. Walter Peiris, J.P., U.M.

Speeches were also made by Rev. M. Premaratana, Maha Thero, Rev. Fr. James Dalpathadu, O.M.I., Rev. S. W. Peiris, Sir Wilfred de Soysa, and Mr. F. H. Juan Silva.

The Hon. Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, the Minister of Labour and Social Services said that he was there not merely to honour a colleague of his but certainly to honour a man who had been a social service worker in the high sense of the word. He was highly impressed by the tributes paid to Mr. de Mel. He was convinced that Mr. de Mel would be an acquisition to the Parliament.

Mr. S. Lucian J. Silva speaking on behalf of the Moratuwa Public thanked Mr. de Mel, for his valuable services towards the social upliftment of the town.

Mr. H. E. P. de Mel in reply thanked most sincerely for the great and wonderful reception accorded to him.



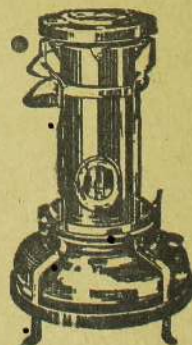
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Triumph of Democracy Why?

By **Hamilton Abeyewickrema**

EVERYONE says that the U.N.P. won as it deserved. Various explanations to this victory have been put forward by the public. It is very interesting nowadays to travel by train or bus as invariably any talk ends in politics. And the most fascinating of the talks is the general election results. Some try to explain the gains and losses by astrological calculations, others by myths and the rest by baseless accusations regarding the conduct of the elections. Ignoring all these minute details, the only conceivable and fair explanation lies in the analysis of certain fundamental elements.

Firstly, one finds that the U.N.P. stands pledged for the continuity of all that constitutes democratic principles. This entails actually all the rights that humanity requests in a modern civilisation, e.g., Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Free Enterprise, Universal Franchise, Freedom of Religious Worship, Non-discrimination of any section of the Citizens, etc. These democratic rights, the Government Party jealously guarded during the last regime of its office most efficiently under the leadership of the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, the "Father of the Nation." The voters knew fully well that no other party could guarantee the preservation of these rights.

Secondly, the magnetic personality of the late Premier acted as a sure guarantee. The whole world recognised him as one of the ablest statesmen of the modern era. He welded together the different elements of public opinion in spite of wide differences and formed a united front—unlike that of the united front of the Left. This achievement alone was admired and appreciated by the public. The foundation of this was not laid on sand but on solid rock; the solidity of which was illustrated as time passed on. No doubt, the death of this great leader is a great blow to the rising Nationalism of this country. Then the people elected his son, Dudley Senanayake, to succeed him.

Thirdly, this young Prime Minister, the youngest Prime Minister in the Commonwealth of Nations, is a person of action like his revered father; he is tolerant of others' views and nothing but justice could flow from his actions. He could have well afforded without a strain of a General Election to have remained the Prime Minister till the end of the actual period of the House of Representatives. But he preferred to act on a new mandate. He assured that the future policy of the Government would be the one followed by his father. Due to the implicit faith that the public had in him, success was assured.

Fourthly, in contrast to this, the Leaders of the Opposition were struggling for the leadership. They could not afford a United Front nor a definite programme of work except vain boast of the creation of a Utopia. The voters preferred action to talking. What the U.N.P. promised after the first General Election was granted to the best of its ability with all sincerity. The U.N.P. placed Ceylon on an equal footing with the nations of the world, in the various World Conferences that took place. When in our neighbouring country, millions died of starvation no one in our country suffered that fate. There has been no communal crisis as in the other South-East Asiatic countries. These are few instances to illustrate the work of the Party. Not one U.N.P. Journal but a volume of books can be written on the constructive work this party has done. Therefore, it is regretted that not even a skeleton of the work performed can be mentioned in this article.

Fifthly, regarding the solidarity of the opposition parties much can be said. Before the nominations there was a general talk of a United Opposition Front, sponsored to divide the seats among themselves. But these plans were shattered owing to conflicting jealousies among the leaders. Each was jealous and suspicious of the other. Thus the Opposition Front was split

and divided and thus provided an easy walk-over to the U.N.P.

Sixthly, there was no leader capable of organizing an islandwide election campaign to equal the calibre of the Propaganda Chief of the U.N.P., Sir John Kotelawala. The people had very much confidence in him as a leader. No one can deny the fact that he had been one of the ablest Ministers. His popularity rests on his work. "If Sir John says that he will do this, he will do it even at the risk of his life; if he cannot he will admit it and not make a vain boast." This is what one hears of him. This speaks much for the ability of this great leader. Indeed he is an acknowledged leader.

Finally, the public are aware of the fact that the Leftists offer only destructive criticisms and nothing more or less. Their previous work in Parliament will show this trend. Majority of their leaders are embracing capitalism, being capitalists themselves, but speak of distribution of all lands. Why not start with their hundreds and thousands of acres? They speak of the upliftment of the toiling masses, but over the question of wages recently, there was a strike in the estate of Dr. N. M. Perera, as reported in the daily Press.

These and various other factors discredited them in the eyes of the public. Thus to the Nation's enjoyment, the true expectation of the victory of democracy was fulfilled.

WHEN NUTMEG CULTIVATION WAS A CRIME!

(Continued from page 5)

The small minded, mean spirited creature that Van Dort was, finding that he could not succeed, vowed that neither Leyden should. This Mynheer was well aware of the severe order forbidding cultivation of nutmeg, when he planted the large area, but he had reckoned on being able to sell the plantation and retire to Holland before the authorities in Colombo could hear anything of the matter, for very few if any in the Island knew of the existence of such a stringent law. It occurred to him that as he had failed and nearly all his trees died before reaching maturity, he might turn the success of the Chief Clerk to good account on his own behalf, by informing the Governor of the bold infraction of the law by Leyden. The Governor was informed by the Collector of the high criminality of an officer of the Government. On receipt of the communication the Governor summoned his Council who decided that the forbidden trees should be cut down forthwith, the land confiscated and Leyden to be imprisoned for five years. While the zealous Collector was recommended for promotion on the first opportunity.

LEYDEN VINDICATED

The order of the Governor in Council was duly carried out by the Fiscal who accompanied by armed Malay guards arrested Leyden on the Governor's warrant at his residence, personally supervised the destruction of the trees and removed him to prison. Leyden's wife did not give up hope of proving her husband's innocence and exposing the treachery of Van Dort. She approached the Minister of the Parish, a good and generous man who listened to the whole story and undertook to petition the Governor, and take it to Colombo and personally present it. The padre put the case so convincingly that within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the communication, the Governor sent instructions to institute the most searching inquiry into the whole case. The result was the dismissal of Van Dort from the service, the restoration of the confiscated land, the release of Jansz Leyden and his appointment as Collector of Galle as compensation.

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CEYLONESE CARTOONIST- ARTIST TOURS UNITED STATES

AUBREY CARLYLE COLLETTE, editorial cartoonist for the "Ceylon Observer," left Washington on Monday on a four-months' tour which will enable him to confer with leading American cartoonists and journalists throughout the United States.

Collette and his wife will visit the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, California, Louisiana and Georgia. They arrived in the United States on July 16 under a grant arranged by the U.S. State Department's Exchange of Persons Program.

Before leaving Washington, Collette said he expects the trans-continental tour to provide him with enough material for a series of cartoons he plans under the title "Bunkumsinha Discovers America."

During his Washington visit, Collette talked with Herblock and Jim Berryman, cartoonists for the "Washington Post" and the "Washington Evening Star," respectively. President Truman and other high-ranking officials in Washington have been frequent subjects for the cartoons of both men, who have won national recognition for humour which chides but does not wound.

Collette and his wife were honoured at numerous Washington papers and also shared party honours with another distinguished Washington visitor, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Ceylonese Minister of Food.

PATHMA DANCE RECITAL

WHILST the Ceylon Government has been recently striving for the upliftment of Oriental Dancing in the Island, it is encouraging to note that an outstation school has been responsible for the fillip given. Dharmapala Vidyalyaya, Pannipitiya, held a very successful dance recital last Friday and Saturday.

Pathma de Silva, the dance teacher of the school, must get all the praise for her untiring efforts. It is to be remembered that Pathma de Silva (known to dance lovers plainly as Pathma), was one-time star pupil and leading lady of the Chitra Sena troupe of Oriental Dancing. She is assisted by another one-time Chitra Sena troupe girl, Sandaseeli. Sandaseeli herself is a good Kandyan and Manipuri danseuse.

Coming to the Dharmapala Vidyalyaya show, the dances were amazingly outstanding as a first attempt. The techniques staged were Kandyan, Kathakali and Manipuri.

The music was most appropriate in this dance and it provided all the ingredients of the folk dances of Manipuri.

The third dance was a Kathakali Lasya Nritya. Here the intricacies of the North Indian classic were well portrayed. The rest of the programme consisted of a peacock dance, bringing to light, character and mime.

With much odds to fight against, the costumes were tasty. The direction of lights was by Somabandu. Ibrahim Salih proved his class again by his masterly handling of the drums. He was assisted by the radio artiste Victor Perera.

Fareed Aniff.

PATRIOTISM

SIR,—At a recent reception given to Messrs. Anandatissa de Alwis and Keerthiratne at Kegalla, the statement made by Mr. Bodhipala Vaidyasekera alleging that people who waste the time of Ministers by calling on them to further their own interests, expecting for personal favours such as certificates, transfers, jobs and etc., are the enemies of the country is indeed a worthy saying. Any man who is a citizen should think that every Minister is a representative appointed by the public by means of vote to work for the betterment of the country. The right of vote of which every citizen is entitled is certainly of great value for them.

As it is so we should think that by voting we elect our own representatives not to please each and every one individually, but to render their services in general for the whole country.

According to these facts it is clear that anyone who tries to further his own interests with the aid of such officials are obstructing the welfare of the country by expecting their own representatives to please them in common. Every right-thinking person should admire the work of great men living or dead because of their unselfish services to the country and noble-heartedness which makes them all the more memorable.

G. Don Gunawardena.

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Budget Passes Second Reading

(Continued from page 3)

The people, far from starving, had in some areas, three meals of rice. On the figures furnished by the Opposition people did not have one meal of rice a day.

SIX-YEAR PLAN AND AFTER

The Premier concluding said that in backward areas the number of technical assistants was insufficient to proceed at the desired speed. With the conclusion in September, 1953, of the Six-Year Plan and after, considering the recommendations of the World Bank Commission, the plan for the next six years would be placed before the House with the next Budget.

FINANCE MINISTER DEFENDS BUDGET

"We could not have derived much from additional taxation, certainly not sufficient to meet even a fraction of our Bill on subsidies. Any rash increase in taxes would also have weakened the economic strength of the country. We had to make up our minds that economic stability must be placed before social betterment if social betterment is ultimately to be secured and placed on a firm footing."

The above explanation was given by the Minister of Finance in defence of his decision not to impose any further taxation in winding up the budget debate in the House last week.

Mr. Jayewardene added: "We have provided the money necessary for the completion of the Six-Year Plan, and I thought it wise to refrain from additional taxation this year and instead to meet the deficit from unappropriated surpluses of the past years when we were able to meet our expenditure and still find money left over. The decision not to impose additional taxation was further strengthened by the rapid fall in the prices we obtained for our main exports in tea, rubber and coconuts."

Continuing, he said that the Six-Year Plan had definitely given priority to agricultural and industrial development. There were sixteen major development programmes in the Plan in addition to several minor schemes.

Had they not completed the Laxapana Scheme? Had they not shown that 40 per cent. of the revenue had been spent on social services? Had not malaria been wiped out?

He said that once the country became a member of the World Bank a team of experts had come here to

Upsurge in World Demand for Consumer Goods

(Continued from page 2)

country? asked Mr. Senanayake, adding that the Indians had always maintained their Indian connections and were now demanding that they should be considered Ceylonese because of their special love for Ceylon, which country is supposed to be, with all the propaganda that is carried out through the length and breadth of India, a second South Africa. But it required the Army and the Navy operating day and night to keep away thousands of people coming across from India to this country. He would like to ask why, if the treatment meted out to Indians is so bad, if normal human rights are not guaranteed to them, they come in shoals and why they even try to swim across if possible?

In conclusion Mr. Senanayake quoted the following extract from the speech of the Member for Vavuniya on the 23rd July, 1952 with reference to the protection of the Kandyan peasant:—

"I repeat it a thousand times; I say it is immoral, it is unjust by the people of this country that there should be immigrants who deprive the people of this country of their first fundamental rights including the rights of employment and living in this country."

This hon. Member for Vavuniya said in the course of his speech that he was the strongest campaigner in the cause of the Indians in this country!

survey the economic situation. He denied that parts of the report of the experts had been cut. The report would be made available as soon as it was ready, he said.

Ceylon, he added, was the only country next to the Soviet Russia where nationalization had been introduced. More than three-fourths of the land in the country belonged to the people.

Did the members of the Opposition want the Government to follow Dr. Mossadeq who took over the Anglo-American oil holdings and later failed even to pay the public servants of that country?

He said it was foolish to lose the country's most valuable assets. They had to develop them to increase the country's wealth.

In conclusion he declared that Government would continue to traverse the right road to economic stability, property and freedom.

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