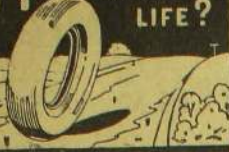



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ANOTHER VIEWPOINT ON KANDYAN PEASANTRY

Mr. Singleton-Salmon on who is to Blame

"WE cannot doubt from the evidence before us that especially in the latter half of the 19th century the establishment of the plantations reacted unfavourably on the Kandyan landowners. By various means which, to say the least, were prejudicial to the latter, land was acquired to form large estates, firstly for the planting of coffee and later tea and rubber. Moreover, the plantations established in their territory, while they deprived the Kandyan peasantry of some of their land and resources, brought no direct compensating benefit in the way of employment as, for various reasons imported Indian and not local Kandyan labour was used by the plantation industry."

90 PER CENT OUTSIDERS

The above observations made by the Soulbury Commissioners in their Report, were quoted in support of a motion suggesting the desirability of Government acquiring suitable land in the vicinity of towns such as Kadugannawa, Nawalapitiya, Hatton and Talawakelle with the object of settling the permanent population of those areas on such lands. It was stated that the up-country towns lacked living space for the growing population, which has increased to a very great extent during the last decade. These towns had sprung up as a result of the tea industry flourishing in those areas. All round these towns were tea plantations, on land acquired years ago by various companies for a mere fifty cents an acre. Among those who have taken up an active part in the trade of the up-country areas are the low-country people who migrated thither a century or so ago running profitable business concerns as merchants and transporting agents. Nearly 90 per cent. of the land in the urban areas mentioned is said to belong either to European tea companies or to Indian capitalists. An appeal was made to the Ministry of Lands and Land Development to remedy the state of affairs and to take active measures to implement the motion, especially to promote the welfare of the Kandyan peasants who have suffered for centuries and abuse upon abuse had been heaped on them.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

Mr. Singleton Salmon, in commenting on the motion, said that while one blamed the people who in those old days opened up the plantations for the difficulties which the Kandyan villagers face today, others state that these towns had sprung up because of the plantations. In other words they were not there before, or they were small villages or hamlets which were not of any appreciable size before those plantations were opened. It has also been stated that low-country Sinhalese migrated to these areas and opened up business. So it would appear that the people who are at fault are the people who have taken over these villages and expanded them into towns at the expense of the poor Kandyans, and now they find they have no room

for the population they are creating there. It was further stated that abuse had been heaped on those pioneers. "The plantation owner is getting used to abuse upon abuse being heaped upon him," said Mr. Singleton Salmon, "and as most of them in the past were British—we are hoping that our Sinhalese plantation owners will follow in the footsteps of the British—we were quite used to being abused."

BRITISH A LONG-SUFFERING RACE

Continuing, he said: "The British are a long-suffering race. They are the only people who would have stuck for 12 to 13 years the conditions that prevail in England today. They are used to paying taxes on the spot, on the very day they are due, instead of dodging them, as we know quite a lot of people do here. They are used to standing in queues for hours for the little they get. Through years of abuse they have managed to hold their heads up and say, 'Well, tomorrow is another day, we can stick it.'"

"But when it comes down to the fact that it is the low-country Sinhalese, the Indians and the Moors—I see quite a few of that community along the roadside at Kadugannawa—who have pushed out the poor Kandyan villager, so that he now has no land, it is strange that these very people should come along and blame the plantation owners for it."

HOW TOWNS EXPANDED

The expansion of the town, he explained, was due to a great extent, to people who do not belong to the area, and not to the fact that British, the Scottish and the Irish planters—came up in the old days and took up the lands. The nationals of this country are now entering to a much greater extent into ownership of these lands and in many cases they are buying up these lands near these large towns in the hope that these lands will be acquired by Government. The expansion of these towns, and the lack of room for the inhabitants of the area, is due to the fact that people from other parts of Ceylon have migrated there, and not entirely to the fact that these plantations were opened up.

NO CROWN LAND

Although the motion is not one for the Ministry of Lands and Land Development, said Bulankulame Dissawa, but the Ministry of Local Government, he had obtained some notes about these up-country towns, which needed expansion. There is no Crown land available in Kadugannawa. Recently the Urban Council had acquired about two acres from Farm Estate for a housing scheme. The town is congested but is not entirely hemmed in by estates. There are two estates on two sides, Belungala and Farm Group. The town can be expanded by extension of its limits on the two other sides. Further land for housing and other schemes is available from Farm Group, Belungala, being too steep.

MATTER FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY

"My position is merely that of an acquiring officer," said Bulankulame

Dissawa, "and I will be only too glad if the Hon. Minister of Local Government will bring in those cases of congestion in towns to my notice to acquire any estate. For a matter of that it may be half an acre, quarter of an acre or the whole of an estate that is required by the local authorities for expansion. Whatever it may be—whether the exploiter was the Englishman or the white or brown capitalist—it does not matter to me so long as it is my duty to improve the conditions of the people living in that area. Now the position with regard to towns as far as I am concerned is this: I am merely an acquiring officer. If the Hon. Minister of Local Government, or the Government thinks that the acquisition of estates is necessary for the expansion of towns, I am only too willing to acquire them."

BLAMING ANYONE UNNECESSARY

The Minister of Local Government commenting on the remarks made by Mr. Singleton Salmon who made references to people who are at fault in this business, said he did not think it at all necessary at this date to apportion blame to anybody for the present state of affairs. It is just as difficult to apportion blame, he said, as it was to apportion praise when good things are done. "I should like to state that all these matters are being looked into and where land is required for the expansion of villages in the Village Committee, Town Council or Urban Council areas, the matter is being looked into and something definite will soon be done. There is no objection to accepting the motion."

Question was put and agreed to.

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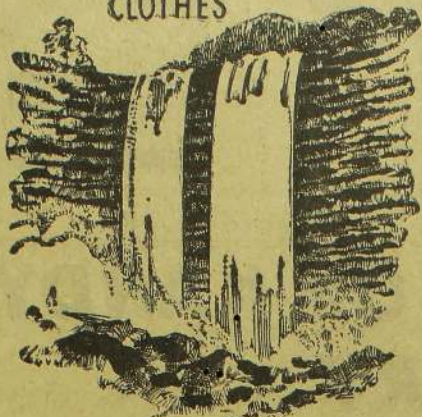
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LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FARMING

By D. L. Perera

FROM time to time I have urged the necessity to interest rural producers in livestock raising and poultry farming with a view to gaining them an extra income to help their otherwise poor living. Ten years ago I placed before the present Food Minister, then Civil Defence Commissioner, a scheme for the establishment of small poultry farms in Ceylon with the idea of stepping up egg production. Six years ago I agitated the need for cheaper eggs and pleaded for a poultry industry drawing reference to the possibility eliminating completely the imports from South India if we could only step up production here. Last year the Marketing Commissioner envisaged the possibility of stepping up production by expanding the departmental egg collecting scheme and encouraging producers to increase production of eggs with a view to attaining self-sufficiency.

Yet our imports from Southern India remain today in the region of a quarter million eggs per month or three million eggs per annum which calculated at the rate of 15 cents per egg, works out to the tidy sum of Rs. 450,000 paid out to the South Indian producer. This amount could be saved to our rural producers. What is essential is careful and constructive planning in introducing a scheme whereby rural folk could be made to interest themselves in extensive production.

I readily agree that religious scruples of certain sections of the public should be respected. On the other hand there are other sections of the public who do not consider livestock farming or poultry breeding or the sale of eggs for commercial purposes as affecting their religious convictions. Therefore it would be ad-

visable to encourage such people resident in certain areas, say the coastal belt from Colombo to Chilaw as a case, to step up this item of food production. In areas especially towards the interior where the rural populace are averse to livestock raising all assistance should be given to increase the production of vegetables, yams and other foodstuffs raised from the earth.

The amount of money that is sent overseas for our consumption of meat and frozen chicken could be eliminated if large scale production methods are introduced. To achieve this it is necessary to grant financial assistance to persons who are interested in livestock or poultry farming for a living. Take the case of fishermen. If these people take to poultry farming in addition to their normal occupation the income derived would be of great assistance to them and their families during fishing off seasons. If individual grants to persons for the development of poultry or livestock cannot be granted then it would not be difficult to organise these people into co-operative production bodies for the supply of meat and eggs.

Very recently I placed before the Food Ministry a scheme outlining the areas in which certain types of food production could be introduced, for having travelled extensively in this country and living with all kinds of people, I am in a position to say which people welcome particular pursuits. The breeding of goats is a very profitable occupation and large-scale rearing would meet the mutton shortage and save the thousands that go to producers in Southern India. The northern provinces would be ideally suited for this activity. In like manner the cow being a sacred animal to the Hindus we cannot expect our northerners to engage themselves in raising cattle for commercial purposes. What is really necessary, therefore, is to restrict production to areas where the people would take a keen interest in the effort and devoid of any feelings both religious or personal.



MR. ATTLEE ON CENTRAL AFRICAN TOUR—The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Clement Attlee, accompanied by Mrs. Attlee, have been touring Northern Rhodesia and other parts of Central Africa, at the invitation of the local Governments. He has been having discussions with local political leaders there, European and African, on the proposed plan for a Central African Federation, Mr. Attlee's first meeting with Northern Rhodesian Africans was on his arrival at Livingstone Airport at the end of his Comet flight from England. Here he talks informally with two Tonga chiefs, Chief Musukotwane and Chief Mukuni, using the services of an interpreter (centre).

SAVE TILL IT HURTS

Says Clodagh Jayasuriya

THOUGH we have achieved our political freedom, economically we are far behind "what we were in the days of our glory." The economic independence that was the pride of Sri Lanka in the days of Parakrama Bahu the Great is an ambition to be achieved, an ambition which will take years, perhaps to realise. But a start must be made somewhere.



Mrs. Clodagh Jayasuriya

The ideal of the welfare state has been reached in other countries. Unemployment is greatly reduced, the beggar problem is unknown and thieving is amongst the rarest phenomena. The amenities of civilisation are enjoyed to the fullest in these countries. The secret behind all these achievements is the tremendous impetus that has been given to the Savings Movement. In European countries the Savings Movement has been fostered with enthusiasm and the progress is rapid and refreshing.

In Japan especially it is the poor factory workers and the women in the humbler strata of society who are the greatest champions of the Savings Movement. My appeal is particularly to the women of Ceylon. I appeal to the leaders of this country to put their shoulder to the wheel and drive the movement into the rural areas and schools. The villager is the backbone of the country. Our salvation lies in encouraging the growth of thrift amongst the peasantry. We all know that the Savings Week has just been inaugurated. The purpose of the Government is to induce you to save and at the same time to give added security to the Government coffers. I speak to you today as a woman. Women have always played an important part in the progress of a country and likewise her role is as important in saving. Your husband may be the head of the family but you are the custodian of his finances. If you remember this you will probably realise the importance of having a reserve from which your husband can draw in time of need. If you turn to nature you will be amazed to find that there is hardly an animal which does not put by some food for a winter day. We must emulate their example. There was a well known slogan in war-time. "Give till it hurts." Let your peace-time slogan be "Save till it hurts."

EMPHASIS ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(By a Special Correspondent)

(A) One hundred and eighty teachers in State and assisted schools, instructors and inspectors of physical education gathered at the Maharagama Training College for a six weeks' residential course in physical education. The trainees comprised of men and women from all parts of Ceylon. The first part of the course was held in April under the direction of Dr. H. S. R. Gooneratna, Education Officer, Physical Education, assisted by Messrs. P. T. Henry and Leslie Handunge.

(B) The second part of the course which was more of a practical nature, was held in August under the direction of Mr. P. T. Henry. The second part of this intensive six weeks' course was brought to a close with an examination on the results of which a certificate of competence will be issued, and with a display of the best feats of the course and a garden party. Dr. H. W. Howes, Director of Education, Mr. T. D. Jayasuriya, Assistant Director, and other high-ranking officials of the Department of Education were among the many who witnessed the final day's series of events.

(C) The officer-in-charge was assisted by Mr. Duncan White, the Olympic Athlete, who is on the staff of the Training College, Mr. P. E. Rajendra, B.A., who holds a master's degree of Iowa University in Physical Education, and Mrs. N. G. Pate. There were also other specialist lecturers loaned by the Medical Department and the Ceylon Red Cross Society.

(D) The trainees were grouped into seven Houses which were supervised by two Inspectors who were termed Leaders, and who had the assistance of a trainee as House Captain. These trainees' day began at 6 a.m. when the parade and roll-call took place. Till 10 p.m., with a break of three hours at noon, the lectures and practical demonstrations succeeded each other in alternation. The variety of physical training subjects to which these trainees were to be expected to greater precision in their teaching were such as School P.T. and Recreative P.T., Indigenous and minor games and Athletics, Country dancing and Lezium* in the exposition of which Mrs. Pate excels were the most welcomed items in the curriculum.

(E) The trainees were also taught skills in games such as Soccer and Volley Ball. The Medical Department specialists lectured on First Aid practical work and Anatomy and Physiology. Messrs. Henry and Rajendra took the trainees through the syllabus prescribed for Junior Schools in England with the necessary modifications to suit local needs.

(F) At 4.30 p.m. all the trainees—male and female—turned out to take part in organised games. The daily entertainment hour was 7 p.m. when the students produced concert items or a film show was given. And so the day ended at 10 p.m. when the lights out order rang out.

(G) The aim of this course was (1) to give an insight into the scientific basis of Physical Education, (2) to give teachers a thorough knowledge of all skills in Physical Education, (3) to examine the educational value such as character-building, social training, etc., that can be acquired through a Physical Education Programme. This course for teachers serves as a stop-gap till a proper school of Physical Education is established when more time can be taken to impart the necessary knowledge.

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National Stock-Taking in Ceylon Five Censuses in One

"CEYLON" says Irene B. Taueber, Co-Editor of "Population Index" can constitute a laboratory for all Asia if she so wills. Potentially the population problem is acute, but there are agricultural areas for expansion, land which can be intensively utilized, and some industrial opportunities. Ceylon has enough time to undertake the research essential to the discovery of the economic pressures and values, motivations and taboos that surround family formation, the role of women and the bearing and rearing of children, and then to determine experimentally the changes in the physical or the cultural aspect of rural life that will alter the familiar patterns that underlie the superabundant production of children."

Such investigations have a value which transcends the parochial. Ceylon has a series of census records dating as far back as 1871 and the analytical potentialities of such records as a research basis for population policies in the East generally is being increasingly recognized.

THE PREVIOUS CENSUS

Eclipsing all previous decennial censuses taken in Ceylon, the Census of 1946 stands pre-eminent, conducted as it has been in the most modern method, not only enumerating the population but also seeking to analyse its composition against a background of history and tradition of the people. The next census was fixed for September, 1951, but the world shortage of paper resulted in the cancellation of the project. The preparatory work had been done, list of householders prepared, houses numbered and various blocks of houses demarcated. As time passes it is anticipated that there will be a larger population to enumerate, according to calculations of statisticians of yearly increases. The Department of Census and Statistics is in readiness to take the Census and continue operations.

FIVE CENSUSES IN ONE

It is now decided that during the first quarter of 1953 to hold a comprehensive stock-taking of Ceylon's population and their economic activities. This will comprise five Censuses, the greatest attempt ever made in the field of demography in Ceylon, namely (1) Census of Population, (2) Census of Agriculture, (3) Census of Industry, (4) Census of Merchandising and Services (retail trading), (5) Census of Financial Institutions. The combined censuses will provide a wider range of statistical material than has been available hitherto, relating to the over-all economy of the Island. In a note on the projected censuses prepared by the Deputy Director of Census and Statistics, it is explained that the five projected censuses, although taken separately, are closely inter-related. Together they will help to present a complete picture of the social condition of the people. The statistics which they will elicit will not only provide suitable valuable bench-mark figures, some of them for the first time, but also round-off and complete the scheme of statistical in-

formation relating to the Island's economy in an important phase of the nation's growth. The population census will show the changes that have taken place in the composition and condition of the people since 1946, the date of the last Census. As regards the Agricultural Census, the unsatisfactory nature of the paddy statistics in particular has led to the institution of crop-cutting survey, on an all-Island basis under the direction of a F.A.O. Statistician, Mr. R. S. Koshal, who has also undertaken the task of estimating the acreage under paddy, also on a sample basis. The Censuses of industry distribution and financial institutions will provide a scheme of information hitherto not available. It derives special value and significance not merely because it breaks new ground but also in relation to the stage of evolution which has been reached in the national life. The merchandising and services census will cover retail trade any certain other services such as hotel and restaurant services, hair dressing, funeral direction, and portrait photography. Next to agriculture, the distributive trades and services give employment to the largest number of people in the country. Associated with the census of merchandising and services is the census of financial restrictions which will include banks, finance and insurance companies and pawn-broking and money lending institutions.

A CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT

The success of a census undertaking depends to a large extent on the devolution of responsibility for census work on a regional basis. The provincial administration of Ceylon falls into two types. There are in the first place the local self-governing areas consisting chiefly of the Municipal and Urban Councils. In addition the Central Government has at the head of each province a Government Agent who is in general charge of the administration of his area. Below the Government Agent are the Assistant Government Agents who have similar responsibilities in regard to the districts of a province. Under the Census Ordinance No. 9 of 1900, the Government Agent and the Assistant Government Agents are statutory Commissioners of Census. The Mayors of Municipalities and the Chairmen of Urban Councils are likewise ex-officio Commissioners. The full co-operation of the provincial administration has in a large measure contributed to the efficiency of census-taking in Ceylon.

From the point of view of mere numbers, the population increase that has taken place since 1946 has been very striking, the rate having been accelerated largely owing to a phenomenal fall in the death-rate which dropped from 20.4 per thousand, the average for the period 1941-1945 to 12.6 in 1949 and 1950. The figures that will be available from the forthcoming census in 1953 will enable demographers to assess the nature of the trend, to forecast the future population of the Island with greater accuracy than was possible before and to examine the population problem in the light of specific policies designed to increase the national income and outlay."

JURGEN.

Govt. Estates in Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces

The following is the list of estates owned by the Government in the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, their extent and the nature of the plantations thereon:—

Central Province		A. R. P.	
Ma Oya and Mary Mount Estate	Coconut	1,237	2 21
	Jungle	302	2 20
Meegama Estate	Cocoa (Interplanted with rubber and coconut)	356	2 0
Yahalatenne Dippitiya Estate	Tea	324	2 0
Goodwood Estate	Tea	207	3 37
	Jungle	167	2 29
Geragama Estate	Tea	536	0 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa			
Knavesmire Estate	Tea and rubber	805	3 0
Mahakande Estate	Coconut	411	1 25
	Jungle	174	1 0

TASKS BEFORE THE NATION—IV

By Stanley Morrison

IN my last article I berated the public servant who keeps on asking for more privileges, despite the fact that he knows that those privileges cost money and that they mean increased taxation and less revenue for developing the resources of the country and for ameliorating the living conditions of the poor. No one can deny that in so poor a country as Ceylon the security and remuneration enjoyed by the average public servant (taken together with all his other privileges) entitles him to be called a highly privileged class, when his condition of life is compared with the kind of precarious existence enjoyed by the average worker and landless peasant. It also cannot be denied that the proportion of the public revenue spent on the public service is excessive when compared with the revenue available for works of development and for social reconstruction. In fact, the bureaucracy in Ceylon is swallowing an enormous amount of revenue in proportion to the actual work it is doing and there seems no limit to the expansion of this vast unproductive machine.

Why does the public service enjoy so privileged a position? The origin of these privileges is to be found in the fact that it was constituted by a foreign power to enable it to carry on the government of this country. Hence, that power made the public service more attractive than it is in an independent country, so that the public servant would have good reason to be loyal to that foreign power. But now that Ceylon is an independent country it should be the endeavour of the Government to make the public service (except the civil service and the higher technical services) less attractive than in the past in order that the educated youth of the country might be forced to devote itself to pursuits more profitable to the country and in order that they might be attracted to the industrial and technical vocations which the country badly needs, if the national income is to be raised to cope with the increasing population.

Besides, the excessive attractions of the public service act as a damper on young men and women joining the teaching profession, with the result that the cream of the educated youth of the country is not

available to participate in the very essential task of bringing up the younger generation. The present disparity between the salaries paid to graduates in the public service and to graduates in the teaching profession deprives the teaching profession of some of the best talent in the country. The quality of the teaching in the schools must deteriorate if this state of things continues. What is needed, therefore, is a scheme whereby the graduate who takes to teaching would be put on a better salary scale with better prospects of promotion than graduates who take to the public service.

Another important task before the government and the nation is the need to siphon off a large segment of the discontented middle class into farming pursuits where they could be turned into a productive class instead of being encouraged to warm the seats of mercantile and government offices. To begin with, the Government can acquire annually a certain acreage of coconut estates and parcel them out among middle class elements after the latter have been given a training to equip them to work their allotments. They can be encouraged to run pig and goat farms also on these allotments, each of which should be about 30 acres in extent. I am sure that quite a number of middle class youths would be naturally attracted to such a life. Other members of the middle class could be given an intensive training in dairy farming and the Government could organise a great chain of such farms on a co-operative basis throughout the island and adjoining all the large towns and cities so that a ready market might be available for the produce of these farms near at hand. This would reduce the country's heavy import bill on dairy products and produce a healthy class of yeoman farmer, who could act as a stabilising influence in the village areas.

Incidentally, another advantage will accrue from the settlement of middle class elements in outlying areas and that is his availability, in his spare time, for assisting in adult education classes for the peasant. I am sure a sufficient number of public-spirited middle class farmers could be found to help in the educational uplift of the villager, who will be his next-door neighbour. The middle class farmer can thus act as a leaven amongst the village population.

Exercise—Cure for Corpulence

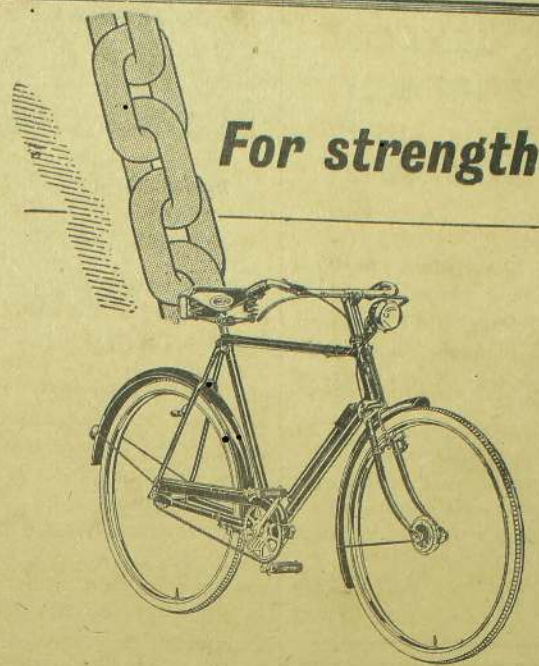
ALL those who are interested in Health and Physical balance, or samatresity will know that Corpulence is not desirable either in men or in women. But very few are aware, that these excessive layers of adipose tissue are best treated by means of scientific physical culture. General exercise out-of-doors, walking, cycling, hill-climbing, working in the garden and house work done under healthful conditions, will all contribute to keep your figure free from unnecessary flesh. We often see people who are self-conscious or figure-conscious deceiving themselves and "Eye-wash" the public by wearing ill-fitting corsets and broad

belts reinforced with whole bone and even strap of steel.

I certainly believe it is right for every man and woman to develop their waist muscle by proper training, so that they may give full support to the figure, forming a kind of natural corset, infinitely superior to any artificial article.

Further the bust or chest can be increased in size by Breathing Exercises, and Arm Movements which will definitely add many more years of healthful life.

D. KAMAL WIJESINGHE,
Assistant Secretary,
Ceylon Amateur Weight Lifters
Association.



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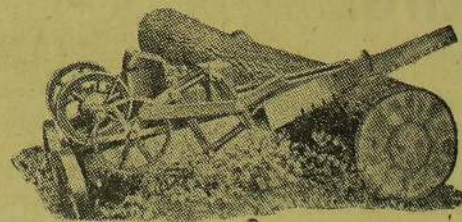
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Friday, October 10, 1952

FRIENDS AND FRIENDS

There were a few matters in recent days which came under the general heading "Crisis." We are concerned here with the lighter side of the various episodes. It is amusing to turn back to the files of the daily Press and observe the very touching concern in various quarters for Sir John Kotelawala. He is variously advised, for his own good no doubt, to save himself from his "friends." It is reported that a great many who called on him after he had weathered the storm, also spoke to him in various degrees of earnestness on the same theme. We presume that all those advisers are also friends. If so from whom are they trying to save Sir John? If they were not friends themselves the dictionary definition of the opposite of friend is a dangerous word to use. We will not use it. We would like to make the passing comment that there are a lot of people including very distinguished Marxists in Ceylon who are waiting patiently for the day Sir John will cease to have friends. That will be the day of the local revolution—and of course that day will never come. The moral from all this

is to avoid panic when little problems raise themselves once in a while.

Another amusing feature is the great concern shown by an evening paper's political correspondent for the fate and fortune of the U.N.P. journals. For a long time this particular department of that evening paper has anxiously waited to announce the death or retirement of these very vigorous political organs. In boxed paragraphs and in mistranslations the public has been kept constantly alive to the existence of the U.N.P. journals. On one day when it suited the convenience of a particular argument these journals represented the authoritative voice of the U.N.P. On another they were not the official organs of the party and the latest lie given prominence in a single column box on the front page is that the Working Committee of the U.N.P. had taken control of the U.N.P. papers. We are flattered by all these attentions. We are young enough to know that we deserve such notice. We are confident enough to realize that we are not exactly political wall flowers and that there is sufficient strength and power in what we say today and what we may say tomorrow and it may be modestly stated in conclusion that the U.N.P. journals' attitude on the policy in regard to rice is exactly in accordance with the Prime Minister's latest declaration on the subject.

Kottukachchiya State Farm

Now A Successful Colony

HOW a State Farm started as an unemployment relief measure and worked at a loss was converted into a successful colonization scheme was explained in detail by the Prime Minister when a supplementary supply (token vote) was presented in Parliament by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, in order to meet the salaries and expenses of the Department of the Commissioner of Labour. The vote was required to write off certain debit balances that remain outstanding in the Advance Account in the Treasury books in respect of the Kottukachchiya State Farm. The Farm was started as far back as 1941 and it was worked at a loss. Later on, the farm was handed over to the Agricultural Department, and now it has been colonized and handed over to the colonists.

The Prime Minister, explaining the situation, said that the farm was started during the days of the State Council as a result of a decision of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, of which himself and the Member for Ruwanwella were members. "I think it was one of the great ideas of the Member for Ruwanwella that State

farms should be run for the relief of unemployment on a commercial basis and they were not going to produce losses, but profits," said the Prime Minister. "At the time it was started it was run on an Advance Account hoping that it would show a profit for a number of years. But it proved, I think, that these State farms were not successful ventures. It was found to be very difficult to run these State farms on a profit."

CHANGE OVER IN 1947

"When I became the Minister of Agriculture and Lands in 1947, this farm which was being worked at a tremendous loss, was handed over to me. I forthwith decided that the best thing that I could possibly do in the circumstances—and I am glad that we came to that decision—was to convert this State farm into a colonization scheme. It is a very successful and flourishing colony now. There are a number of colonists who have settled down there and they are doing very well indeed. The Government, therefore, took this step in order to prevent further losses being incurred. Today the colonists there are doing exceedingly well without any expenditure being incurred by the Government. Therefore, there need be no alarm about the matter whatsoever. There will be no commitments on the part of the Government. The colonists who are there today are making a very valuable contribution by the production of food crops.

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U. S. A. THE PERMANENT REVOLUTION THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

THE Editors of one of the biggest and most lavishly produced magazines in the world American "Fortune" with the collaboration of Russell W. Davenport, have produced a book published by Prentice Hall entitled "U.S.A. the Permanent Revolution."

This bulky volume is extremely readable and a forthright analysis of the average point of view of what the U.S.A. stands for and about its way of life. The introduction sets out the reason for this publication. It is that America faces the testing time of history. To quote from the introduction:—

"There comes in the history of every people when destiny knocks on their door with an iron insistence. In the history of America, destiny has knocked thus three times: once when we faced the seemingly impossible odds of British power to gain our independence; once at Fort Sumter, when we faced the bloody task of preserving our union; and it is knocking today.

But today, though we again have allies, though we have the United Nations, though we have access to resources all over the world, it is we who must shape the struggle; we must make the mould. That is the meaning of the iron clang. Our outlook is the same as it was at the time of the Revolution, and again at the time of the Civil War. The shape of things to come depends on us: our moral decision, our wisdom, our vision, and our will."

We publish in the U.N.P. Journal beginning today a few excerpts in the hope that they will provide the background material on which thinking people can understand some factors that govern the movements in the world's stage.

THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

WHEN a Frenchman wants to explain his country he speaks simply of "la belle France." The Britisher says: "There'll always be an England." These and other nations of the earth can tell a lot about themselves just by the use of their proper names. But the citizen of the United States has a different problem. There lives in him a kind of unspoken assumption that his nation is something more than a nation; that it is an experiment, perpetually evolving into something new; that it embodies an ideal. In referring to his country, therefore, he feels the need of including an abstraction or a general principle and this leads him on a quest for words.

The best he has ever found is "Liberty," but the rise of the social problem has somewhat tarnished the sheen of this greatest of all American abstractions. In the last century there was something called "Manifest Destiny." From time to time someone always comes up with "the American Dream." But these phrases do violence to another favourite Americanism, common-sense. As a result, when Americans of the mid-twentieth century want to refer in an inclusive way to all that vast complex of manners, customs, techniques, ideas, laws and principles that they know as the United States, they take refuge in a vague but tantalising obstruction that they call "the American way of Life."

Precise thinkers detest this phrase. It is used by every orator on every side of every issue, by the labour leader haranguing his local, the business man squeezing into an elevator on his way up to a metropolitan luncheon club, the dentist flourishing his drill at a patient who is trying not to think. It is used beyond our shores by pundits and intellectuals—and there, indeed, lies the rub. For "the American way of Life," besides being a vague phrase is an ambiguous one. It seems to imply that those who advo-

cate it wish to impose on the rest of the world all that which goes to make up a "way of life," all the customs and manners, the economic practices and the governmental forms—all the particulars—that make America what it is. But this is as far from the truth as anything could be. Americans never have advocated, and so long as they faithfully practice their "way of life" never will advocate the imposition on other peoples of the American particulars.

The phrase gets the American into other difficulties, too. In a way, it sets him apart from the rest of the human race, as if he had taken up residence on another planet. This aspect of the matter worries him deeply. In the first place, he likes to be liked—indeed, he carries his craving for popularity and human "acceptance" to extremes that are sometimes pathetic. Besides, he really likes people. Then there is an ideal of his, which is a human ideal, not a national or a racial ideal. All these factors combine to make the American feel that he is very much a part of this planet. He is proud that his country is populated by so many races and national origins. He welcomes into his midst their various cultures and traditions. He cherishes a liking for many distant peoples—the Chinese, for instance, have always been favourites of his (and the fact that he is fighting them now is a tragic incongruity). Finally he is taking very seriously his new role of leadership in the Western World, whose culture and spiritual traditions form the basis of his own, and whose civilization he is prepared to defend. The idea that he, of all people, wants to be set apart from the rest of humanity is a mockery of the way he really feels.

Thus this phrase "the American Way of Life," however useful for certain purposes, has become productive of a great deal of misunderstanding and friction. But on the other hand, it would not be practical to abandon it, because it does mean something important—indeed to the American, something indispensable. So the only way to proceed is to try to clear up the misunderstanding. And this in turn involves an understanding of what the American way of life is really like. It involves an understanding, specifically, of the all-important fact that this phase is comprised of two important elements: one the particulars which Americans do not expect other peoples to share with them, inasmuch as they are peculiar to Americans, the other, certain universals which Americans believe belong to all mankind and the nature of which, it is the American task to unfold.

To the foreign visitor the most disturbing thing about the American way of life is its "unabashed" materialism. The visitor is drenched with sights and sounds and smells emanating from a man-made environment to which almost all Americans appear to give almost all their energies. Pervading these sensory experiences there are the psychological ones—the insouciant way in which the radio combines "entertainment" with the most humiliating requirements of the human organism—the ubiquitous advertising, seeking to identify human happiness with bright teeth—the infantile movie heroes—the wasteful "abundance" protruding from every retail store. The visitor sees all this, and is impelled to sombre speculations concerning the fate of humanity. What price "the American Way of Life"?

The sombre speculations lead to two forms of criticism. The first fanned by Mr. Vishinsky, runs to the effect that American capital exists for the purpose of exploiting the people, who have thereby been degraded. This attack, however, is an easy one to meet. It may be a half-way adequate picture of what capitalism in America used to be like, or of what it is still like in some places today. But it no more fits modern America than a description of the living habits of Caesar.

The U.S. Bureau of Labour Statis-

tics maintains a Consumers' Price Index, which is intended to show changes in the current cost of living and which is therefore composed of the index levels of all articles that enter into the cost of living in an important way. This index, which is compiled specifically for moderate income families, has for years included radios, electric sewing machines, electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, automobiles, tires, gasoline and insurance; medical, dental, surgical and hospital care; drugs and beauty shop services—all this that is to say, over and above necessities like food, clothing and shelter. But the B.L.S. has felt for some time that this index was deficient; certain items, important enough materially to affect the cost of living, were not included. These, therefore, have been added. They include television sets, electric toasters, frozen foods, canned baby foods, home permanent-wave lotions and group hospitalization contracts. As the New York Herald Tribune wryly remarked "What, no caviar?"

Now to talk of the exploitation of human needs, in an economy where all these items have become so important to the standard of living that they must be figured into the cost of living, is to talk nonsense. The American capitalist system still works injustices, but to think of it in terms of exploitation is to think in terms of a past century. It is perfectly evident from the above list that it is not the capitalists who are using the people, but the people who are using the capitalists. Capital has become, not the master of this society, but its servant. No better evidence could be adduced than the figures recently made public by the Federal Reserve Board, which show that four out of ten American families possess at least 5,000 dollars of assets over liabilities, and that very nearly one family in ten has net assets of 25,000 dollars or more. It is not just a capitalistic system. It

is a capitalistic people.

But this raises the second form of criticism. If the trouble isn't with the capitalists, then it must be with the people. Men and women who insist on such a high standard of living, and are willing to expend so much energy to get it, must be hopeless materialists. Is it not true that the cost of this majestic continent is the drab uniformity of its products and the discouraging conformity of its moves? The itinerant lecturer is especially exposed to this dreary prospect. On his way from town to town he sees the same ads for the same products; he hears the same clichés; he is asked the same question by people who look and act and dress and entertain themselves, apparently, in exactly the same way as the people in the town he thought he had left behind him—the name of whose central thoroughfare, incidentally, was also Main Street. If this is "freedom," thinks the itinerant lecturer, then what is all the shouting and ballyhoo about? There are quicker ways to build an anthill.

Now the American admits that his society is materialistic, that standardization is an essential of the "way of life"; that conformity is a danger he must watch and learn to counteract. Nevertheless, this criticism from the itinerant lecturer baffles him on the whole, because it seems to overlook more than it takes into account. For example it overlooks the great American love of diversity.

The American responds to diversity as to something good absolutely. The presence in his society of a bewildering number of races and national origins, creeds and shibboleths, economic interests and explosive ideas, is to him no problem at all. On the contrary, it is a great asset. In his labyrinthian political system the same idea is carried out. The forty-eight States

(Continued on page 8)



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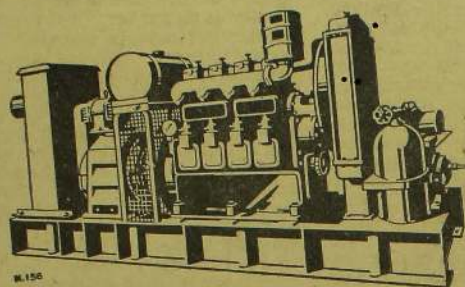
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REHABILITATING THE HANDICAPPED

AN experiment known as the Goodwill Experiment to rehabilitate handicapped persons has been so successful in the United States that there are attempts today to establish goodwill industries all over the world. The purpose of the experiment is to provide gainful employment, vocational training, rehabilitation and opportunities for personal growth of the handicapped individual. The term handicapped means a person who finds it impossible to work at a regular job because of physical or mental disabilities or the infirmities of old age. Goodwill not only makes the handicapped person a useful citizen, it also prepares him for a place in commercial life, with training, the workers become employable and valuable members of the community. Whether a man has lost a leg or arm in an accident or is born without any limbs, the Goodwill Experiment has succeeded in providing him with artificial limbs and trained to walk and work on some useful occupation.

GOODWILL STORES

Discarded wearing apparel and household furnishings are contributed by members of the community. A call to Goodwill Stores to pick up contributions at the homes of the contributors is responded immediately, a van being sent to fetch the articles. Once they arrive the handicapped and disabled persons start the work of sorting, renovating, reconditioning or salvaging the materials for resale in the Stores. About 70 per cent. of the earned income from sales and salvage goes back to the workers in

the form of wages. The balance is utilised to cover operating costs, medical dispensing and cafeteria. There is no such thing as "too old for industry." The Goodwill Experiment is a challenge to prove that no person is too old to sew and repair the garments received or to teach the younger and less handicapped people the trades of upholstery or shoe repair or the fine arts of cabinet repair. Those who initiated this experiment consider that it is the ability, not the disability that counts. Among those who have been trained and provided with a useful occupation one man who lost one leg in an accident but today is the best shoe repairman in the Stores. Another who has been cured of tuberculosis can do the quick easy work of sorting the clothes and putting them into dry cleaning machines. Another, unemployable by private industry due to partial blindness has through Goodwill training developed amazing skill in selecting small wares for the antique shop, evaluating or discarding the wares by touch. The reconditioned articles are bought by the public. During the past ten years as many as sixteen centres have been established reaching from Canada to South America, and from Germany to Australia and the East. Recently it is said that representatives from China, Korea, Japan, Thailand, India and Pakistan inspected the Goodwill plant and store in Washington and they are keenly interested in seeing similar institutions established in their own countries.

"Much is accomplished for the good of a nation when its citizens produce for society, not drain from it."

ARGUS.

U. S. A. THE PERMANENT REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 7)

each with its separate constitution and different set of laws, each requiring special examinations or licences for its lawyers, its doctors, its civil servants, even its automobile drivers, confront the foreigner as an irrationally complicated structure calculated to produce nothing but chaos. But the American thinks it is good, he can even prove that it is good. If there is only one of something, he is suspicious of it—as for example his federal Government. This is only partly because he dreads the power of monopoly, whether political or economic. It is also because he sees diversity as the expression of freedom, the living proof that men and women are given the opportunity to be true to themselves.

There is a practical side to this also, as there is to everything American. The tendency of industrial enterprise is to wind up into big units in the name of efficiency, but Americans have always been aware

of another kind of efficiency, a more creative kind, that can be achieved through decentralization—that is to say, through a diversity of operations. Outsiders often boggle at the idea of competition. But they should remember that competition in America is not the dog-eat-dog affair that social planners and Russian propaganda have made it out to be. Competition has caused suffering in America; it still does hurt when your company is thrown out of business and your job is lost. And yet the essence of American competition is far less desperate than that. It involves the releasing of energies, primarily, for the development of new ideas, new modifications, new "slants," any one of which may end up by revolutionising some segment of human affairs. That is what diversity means to an American. And that is why he welcomes the existence in his society of people, of beliefs, of ideas that are difficult if not impossible to reconcile.

(To be continued).



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Pioneer of Gal-Oya Scheme Remembered

Mr. S. Dharmaretnam

A VOTE of condolence on the death of Mr. S. Dharmaretnam, a member of the legislature in the days of the State Council, was passed in Parliament last week and the Clerk of the House was instructed to convey the sympathies of the House to the near relatives of the departed legislative councillor.

Sir John Kotelawala, Leader of the House, referring to the death of the Councillor, said that Mr. Dharmaretnam was ailing for some time and passed away early this month. He was a member of the old State Council and was on the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands. He was one of the most respected members of the Eastern Province and took a very great interest in the question of paddy cultivation in that area.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike associated himself with the remarks made by the Leader of the House. Mr. Dharmaretnam was a member of the House and it was always observed that he had a close and intimate knowledge of the problems of the Eastern Province, particularly in regard to the agricultural problems of the province, and his contributions, whenever matters connected with such subjects came up for discussion or consideration were always looked upon with respect.

"As a matter of fact," added Mr. Bandaranaike, "I believe Mr. Dharmaretnam was a pioneer in connection with the Gal Oya Scheme. He took a great interest regarding that scheme and was a pioneer in making suggestions for the launching of that scheme."

INITIATED SCHEME IN 1940

In August, 1940, Mr. S. Dharmaretnam, Member for Batticaloa South, gave notice of the following motion, which was the initial step taken in connection with the Gal Oya Scheme:—

"That in the opinion of this Council the scheme for the construction of the Gal Oya Reservoir be taken up without delay as there is great demand for land in this area and the scheme would bring under irrigation 66,000 acres of land and largely increase food production."

An year later the motion was moved and accepted by the Government, but it was held up for six years and after a period of consultation with American experts, it was in 1948 that the next stage was reached where tenders for construction came to be invited. The present Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, then Minister of Agriculture and Lands, took the matter up and the necessary funds were voted by way of an advance to initiate the work which was actually started on March 1, 1949.

NATIONAL SCOUT WEEK

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 27

THE Nation-Wide Scout Week celebration commenced on the 20th of September, 1952. Although the 1st Trinco Group of St. Joseph's College participated for the first time in the celebration they performed their Scout movements unexpectedly well.

These young lads camped at the seaside for three days. They had a hard time in putting up their camps and maintaining them as the blowing was very strong. In spite of the heavy blowing and the heat of the blazing sun they exhibited their Scout spirit and display to the utmost degree of correctness. After all the preparation these Scouts under the commands of Mr. J. A. Emmanuel, the Assistant Scoutmaster, fell out at the Flagstaff at 4.30 on Saturday for the opening of their Scout Week.

Sunday the 21st, the Religious Day according to their programme, also opened well. On Sunday as their first official item they fulfilled their first promise, "To do my duty to God and Queen." From their camps they marched along the street to the church to do their duty to God. Then after the service they marched back to the Flagstaff at their camp area to hoist the flag to do their duty to the Queen. Mr. M. Benedict, the G.S.M., dropped in then for the inspection of camps. He too was surprised to see the boys so smart at their work. It was about after ten months that we had an army marching along the streets of Trincomalee. After this long elapse of time it was the young Scouts of Trincomalee, St. Joseph's College, that marched along the winding streets of Trinco.

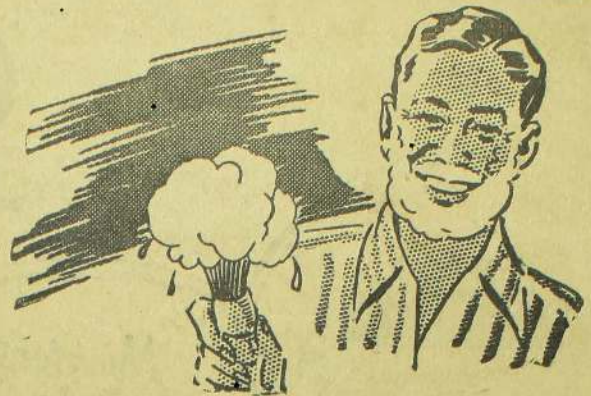
On Sunday evening many people visited their camps. They too were

taken up by the movements of these boys. Among those who visited the camps were Mr. S. Mahathevarajah, Proctor, S.C., Trincomalee. He came there with his three young sons. After his visit he said: "It is worthwhile to be a Scout. I am only sorry that my sons are too young, else I shall put them also in this troop. And what I learn from these Scouts is that the proper thing should be placed at the proper place."

Also Mr. S. Sivapalan, the ex-M.P. for Trincomalee, paid a casual visit to the camps. He said: "This is the first time in Trincomalee that I have seen the Scouts of Trincomalee camp out in the open like this. I am much taken up with the work they are doing. This indicates that the Scouts of Trincomalee are day by day improving."

This statement of his is true indeed. The present-day Scouts are not the same as those of the olden days. Although they do little outings nowadays they understand what real Scouting is and then thus act. The interest that the Assistant Scout Master and the Group Scout Master take in the group puts a competition among the boys. Each person tries to do better than the other and thus there is always perfection in the camping movements. When they had the rehearsals of the camp-fire items they had a good gathering. They hope to get a better gathering on the day of the camp-fire. The programme for the week was followed by the boys well although they were in office or in school. They intend to give a display of some games and marchings on Saturday, the 27th. I notice the Scouts in the evenings taking rehearsals to put out the best display. As a schoolmate of most of these Scouts, I am sure that they will be successful in their efforts. They will surely add endless fame to the school.

Our young lads are giving us a chance of learning from them the way to lead one's life alone. This is something that everybody should know. Therefore let the public of Trincomalee give to them assistance in every respect and then wish them good Scouting in their future.



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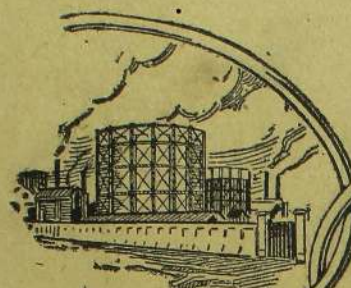
Polonnaruwa succeeded Anuradhapura as the Lanka capital, giving fresh scope to the Sinhalese genius for architecture and the shaping of masonry. It remained the capital from 769 until 1240, and must have been a civilized and beautiful city, with its topless towers, bathing pools, hospitals and its rice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

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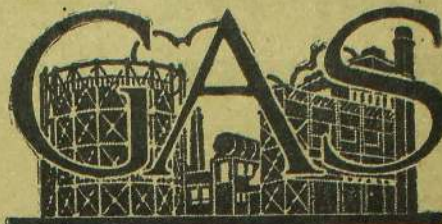


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There was a young lady from Vex,
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Said her colleague, to gripe:

"I object to the pipe;

"All it does is detract from our sex."

WITH these lines, a Belgian poetess registered her protest against Fellow Poetess Pierette Micheloud, of Vex, Switzerland, who insisted on puffing away at a long-stemmed elegant pipe. The limerick was by far the sharpest contribution heard at the First International Poetry Biennial, which assembled 200 poets from 30 countries at Knokke le Zoute, Belgian seaside resort, to spend a happy four days talking shop and eyeing each other's iambs.

Their chief conclusion seemed to be that, the 20th century is a thoroughly unpoetic age. Items: ¶ Jorge Carrera Andradá, an Ecuadorian Romantic: "This is the epoch of Icarus' fall, the epoch of burned wings; the poet has become a simple son of the earthly city." (Most of the poets present looked fairly earthly: no-hairs far outnumbered long-hairs, and there were only two beards among the 200 bards).

¶ Mariano Brull, Cuban Minister to Belgium: ".....The poet is in a wanting without wanting, which, like a disordered stream, runs towards that which attracts it with an illuminated trembling."

¶ Arthur Haulot, Belgian poet-journalist: "The hell with it all."

Belgian Poet Pierre-Louis Flouquet suggested a remedy: a worldwide "poetry day" in May during which all schools would devote a solid hour to the muse, sending the students home to brighten their parents' drab, workaday existence with a bit of T. S. Eliot or Rabindranath Tagore. After spirited debate, Flouquet's motion was voted down.

Summed up pipe-smoking Poetess Micheloud: "One gets the impression of being at a medical congress..... To speak of poetry as one would speak of the causes and effects of illness is to reduce it to the monotonous purr of humanity and kill it." Perhaps the best evidence of what seems to be ailing 20th century poetry was furnished by a delegate from The Netherlands who quoted a fellow poet and countryman, Koos Schuur:

Me, me and me and me and me and
me,
And me me me and me and me and
me
And this world, this universe, this
life,
And me me me and me me me and
me.....

Cinema—Gone Again

READERS and moviegoers who delightedly saw *Gone with the Wind* through (1,037 pages and 26 reels of three hours and 45 minutes) to its bittersweet end were warned this week to get ready for a third round—and maybe a fourth or fifth: Wind Producer David O. Selznick announced that he has bought the stage, radio and TV rights to the book. Package price: a 3,500 dollars down payment, plus generous royalty percentages. First up, said Selznick, will be a musical version called *Scarlet O'Hara*, which, in accordance with his contract with the estate of the late Author Margaret Mitchell, will be produced on Broadway within two years.

TOO TIGHT TOULOUSE

Filming the life story of French Painter Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901) posed a serious make-up problem for Director John Huston and Actor Jose Ferrer. Toulouse-Lautrec was a dwarf who stood 4 ft. 8 ins. and Ferrer, who plays the part is 5 ft. 11. The solution: Ferrer plays the part on his knees. Last week as the film, *Moulin Rouge*, neared completion in London, Ferrer showed the "torture boots" that enable him to walk like a dwarf.— ("From Time.")

All Set For U. S. Presidential Election

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 30

FIVE weeks before the 1952 presidential election the campaign to date might be summed up like this:—

(1) The contest between General Eisenhower and Governor Stevenson is still a wide open race, and it can be no more than a guess at this time as to which will win when the votes are counted.

(2) This year's registration is so large, the number of new voters so big, and the campaign picture so obscure otherwise as to indicate that the outcome of the presidential campaign as well as control of Congress may be determined finally by the great "silent" vote which the rival candidates are now courting.

(3) It may be another month before voter attitudes crystallize to the point where polls and other methods of testing public opinion can be accepted as a reasonably accurate indication of the final result—and the best forecasts must be discounted even then.

Stevenson and Eisenhower themselves appear to have come to some such conclusion. Their itineraries call for campaigning during the final month of the contest in all parts of the country.

TRUMAN'S PARTICIPATION IN CAMPAIGN

President Truman also is stepping up the pace of his own campaign in Stevenson's behalf. His current "whistle stop" train trip will take him through the middle-western farm belt and down the Pacific coast. He will travel through States where the farm vote is important and which turned the tide in his own favour in 1948 as the result of a similar tour.

General Eisenhower dips into the south again this week to bid for support in South Carolina. Democratic Governor James F. Byrnes, formerly Secretary of State in the Truman Cabinet, and before that a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and Senator from South Carolina, has announced his support of the Republican contender. Byrnes broke with Truman politically after leaving the Cabinet.

Thereafter Eisenhower will invade the Middle-West once more, campaigning from the Great Lakes area through some of the same States touched by Truman. From California he will circle back through the south-west, the deep south and border States, and back to the Atlantic seaboard. This entire tour—through the west, south and again back east, will be compressed into a two weeks' period. It will be made by train, with "whistle stops" as well as scheduled speeches by the score.

Stevenson meanwhile will be using trains and planes to cover much of the same ground. He will concentrate on the farm States, the Pacific Coast and the deep south, touching

States in which he has not yet appeared as a candidate.

Each candidate, in these early October tours, will cover either for the first or second time more than half of the 48 States.

ENERGETIC CAMPAIGNING

There has never been anything like this in any previous presidential campaign. Never in the country's history have two contenders for the presidency gone at the business of campaigning so energetically, so thoroughly or covered so much territory.

Nor will the tours described and their campaigning. After covering the west and south they will rest briefly—for not more than two or three days—before making their final appeals in New York and New England. Major speeches are scheduled for cities such as New York and Boston, each the hub of huge metropolitan areas.

In the light of those programs, and considering the unpredictable character of the 1952 campaign and the surprises which already have aroused unusual public interest, objective observers agree that the final month of the presidential contest probably will decide the issue.

As the candidates swing back and forth across the country, domestic issues and foreign policy seem almost equally to absorb their interest.

On the domestic side Eisenhower continues to insist that "it's time for a change." He bears heavily on the argument that his opponent could not "clean up the mess in Washington," if elected, and charges the Democrats with leading the country toward State socialism.

REPUBLICAN "OLD GUARD" TO THE FORE

Stevenson and Truman declare that the "change" promised by the Republican candidate could be a change for the worse rather than the better. They remind the voters of the high level of the nation's present prosperity, question Eisenhower's capacity for dealing with domestic problems, and assert the Republican "Old Guard" would run the government if Eisenhower should win.

Only in the field of foreign policy is there reasonable accord between the presidential candidates. While Eisenhower is critical of the country's Asian moves, nothing he has said points to any major change of direction or emphasis in foreign programs if he should emerge the winner. Stevenson praises and defends these programs, contends with Truman that Eisenhower himself was consulted on and approved some of the policies he now criticizes, and in general credits them with having averted a third world war.

Both candidates promise the country a peace built on military and economic strength and co-operation with other nations if they win, and adamant opposition to Soviet expansion.

'FLOWERING CURVES'

"GOD!" screeched the voice, "how funny it is!" Most sculptors would have been tempted to throw a mallet, but Gerhard Henning, Denmark's best sculptor, ignored his parrot Jakob, gave a few final taps with his hammer, and stepped back to survey his work. Before him was a life-sized figure of a Nordic maiden chiselled in grey limestone. Sculptor Henning grunted critically. His *Recurrent Girl*, finished last week for Copenhagen's Carlsberg Museum, was his first major work in two years, and he wanted it to be perfect.

His statues and statuettes—of girls with geese, girls sitting, undressing, standing, kissing—line Denmark's parks and museums, grace its finest homes. All have Henning's trademark: heavy, flowering curves, and a warm, sleepy sense of relaxation. Two years ago Gerhard Henning, 70 and ill, put aside his chisel. Now that he was back at work again, more relaxed lime-

stone girls will be following *Recurrent Girl* out of Henning's studio.

But Henning wanted something more. In France he had been impressed by Rodin and Maillol; he had also read the love poems of Ovid. He began to develop a style of his own with small statues of intertwined lovers in clay. He was urged to do major pieces for exhibition. "I don't like exhibitions," grumbled Henning. But he did more figures and at 44 he let people have a look. The cheers have been ringing in Henning's ears ever since.

More and more, Henning has restricted his work to sculptures of women. He works with very few models; when he finds one he likes, he keeps her for a long time, paying her by the month. One he kept for ten years, another for seven.

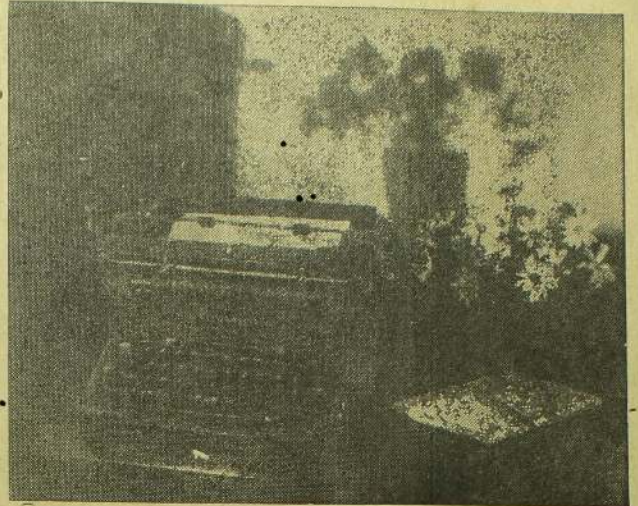
Women, says Henning, are not for the inexperienced. A young artist's apprenticeship should be spent studying the male body, "with all the muscles you don't see on the woman." In fact, says Henning, "students should not be allowed to study anatomy—especially anatomy on Sundays.—(From Time.)"

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