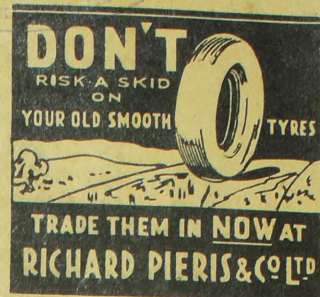


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## Senate Passes Citizenship (Amendment) Bill

### Baneful Influence of Agitators Deplored.

THE Indian and Pakistani (Citizenship) Amendment Bill was passed by the Senate last week. The Senate divided and the voting resulted in Ayes 13, Noes 5. The debate was carried on for three days and was discussed in extenso, particularly on the amendment relating to the residence of the wife and minor children of an applicant for registration in regard to a married man who seeks Ceylon citizenship.

Senator Sir Lalitha Rajapakse, Minister of Justice, in the course of his speech visualising the background of the legislation said:—"We have already 800,000 persons in Ceylon who are Indians, persons who according to our contention, are not taking up permanent residence in this country but constitute what may be called a floating population. They are persons who go to India, from time to time and come back." What can we do with them? It was asserted by some persons that it was not possible for us to take them in as citizens of Ceylon at all, whilst others said that we should give them

full citizenship rights. But I think it is quite clear that it is well-nigh impossible for a country like ours, with a population of only 7½ millions, to take in all these people. Therefore, the question arose as to what number of them could be taken in and as to which particular persons should be made citizens. As a matter of fact, it was not so much the number of persons who should be taken in that had to be gone into but the particular persons concerned. Hence the amended Bill.

#### WHERE TROUBLES ARISE

Senator S. T. P. Rodrigo described the Bill as one of great importance to two countries which are considered as mother and daughter. Many took pleasure, he said, in interesting themselves in historical research claiming very close associations with "that great country India." Therefore any observations offered should be made with the utmost care so as not to hurt the feelings of anyone. But in considering the Indian population it is not the estate population only they had to consider. We must recall the fact that in Ceylon we have had in ancient times, the Barathars, the Parsis, the Borahs, the Memons, the Scindis, the Gujeratis, the Nadars and many others including, last but

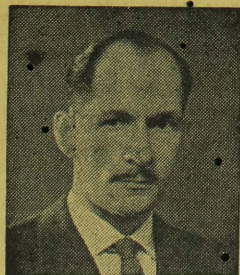
not least, the money-lending Chettars. We all know where all the trouble about these matters arise. In 1947 we had the full number of Members in Parliament, including seven members from electorates which were supposed to be predominantly Indian. But what did those Indian members do? Having entered Parliament, they did not restrict themselves to questions which only concerned the Indians. On all matters concerning the welfare of this country, and this country alone, they joined with the "apostles of Russia" and tried their best to oppose the Government. How

can we, therefore, place much hope and confidence in these leaders who parade the country and at every turn oppose those who had fought for the freedom of this country? As is admitted by them—and we have often heard it repeated—our late Prime Minister has been called a world statesman, but at every turn and in matters of paramount importance to this country what did these Indian members do? They opposed him. They thought that by joining that particular section of the Opposition, to which I made reference, they could achieve greater

(Continued on page 2)

## Capt. J. M. Godefroy . A Ceylon Citizen

CAPT. J. M. GODEFROY took his oaths as a citizen of Ceylon at the Colombo Kachcheri last week, having been selected as one of the twenty-five who are awarded citizenship rights annually by the Prime Minister.



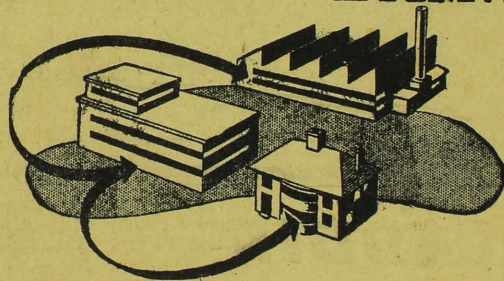
Capt. J. M. Godefroy

Born at Sydney, Australia. Educated in England, Capt. Godefroy became a journalist in Fleet Street, ultimately becoming editor and manager of publications. At the invitation of British textile interests, he became general secretary and public relations officer of leading British trade associations such as the National Association of outfitters, British Direct Mail Advertising Association, Menswear Council of Gt. Britain, Buyers Association of Gt. Britain. He was also an executive member of the International Wool Secretariat. At the outbreak of the last War, through his associations, co-operated with the British Board of Trade, Department of Overseas Trade and the Commercial Division with the Ministry of Information in countering German and Italian anti-Allied propaganda against British exports and was the organising secretary of the British Textile Exhibition at the British Government Pavilion in 1940 at the New York World's Fair. During the first two years, he was also Home Guard Commander before joining the Army in which he served in Europe, Africa and in the South East Asia

having a Staff appointment. On demobilisation he settled in Ceylon and is today chairman and managing director of Godefroy and Partners Ltd. Since he has been in Ceylon, he has encouraged efficient Ceylonisation. He is a past member of the Ceylon Government Tourist Advisory Board and is a member of the Council of the Ceylon Electrical Development Association and Chairman of the Propaganda and Development Committee. He also helped materially with propaganda used in connection with the Colombo Plan Exhibition. He is a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Under Col. The Hon'ble Sir John Kotelawala, he was responsible for the organisation of voluntary transport for the Government party at the last General Elections.

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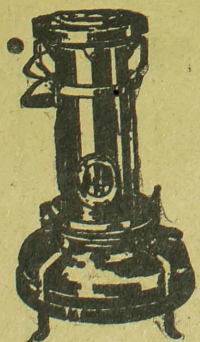
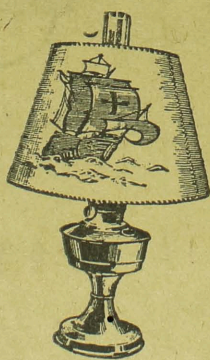
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# Senate Passes Citizenship (Amendment Bill)

(Continued from page 1)

importance and help their community to a greater extent. Well they have been mistaken!"

### INDIAN MADE THORNY PROBLEM?

"Citizenship rights for Indians is a thorny problem; it has been made so by the Indian themselves", declared Senator A. B. Rajendra who commenting on the Bill which he had scrutinised, that the Tamils and Sinhalese, who form the permanent population of this country, have the inherent right to determine its affairs through their representatives in Parliament. "There is no doubt that the Indian labourers—the merchants, traders and so on in the metropolis, and towns—have contributed to the prosperity of the country. But it cannot be denied, that in doing so, they have contributed to their own prosperity and that their ultimate aim is to save up as much as they can and go back to their own country. It is a well-known fact that large sums of money, millions of rupees are sent by them to India. Only a small percentage of them have made this country their home. Many of them come here, leaving their wives and children in India, with the intention of going back. If you visit any post office towards the end of a month, you will see a long queue of these people waiting to send money to India. Even the members of the Opposition who speak so vehemently against the U.N.P. realize that many of these people do not intend to make this country their permanent home. They have every opportunity of becoming citizens provided they fulfil certain conditions. The leaders of this community should be thankful to the members of the Government for waiting with folded arms when all these things take place. It must be said to the eternal credit of the late lamented Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake that he tolerated all this with a great deal of patience.

### ONE CAUSE OF HOUSE SHORTAGE

After detailing the happy living conditions of the estate labourers, who get their ration of rice regularly, whereas some of the permanent people starve, said that the Indians live in well-built houses, paying high rents forcing the permanent people to live in slum areas and in appalling conditions. "What about the Indian population in the metropolis and in towns? There is no room for Ceylon merchants and traders to do their business. I know that in Colombo, these Indian traders rent out as much as two or three houses at a time, having of course, paid about five or six years' rent in advance, which our merchants and traders are unable to do. Only recently, three Borah merchants came to my bungalow and offered me Rs. 10,000 as a gift and five years' rent in advance if I would let it to them. They are able to do this because they have got the money which our traders have not. . . . No country will allow non-nationals to flood it and be a nuisance. Any Government that has the welfare of its nationals at heart should and must evolve a scheme whereby they may live in comfort. That is why the residence qualification is insisted on. It is the duty of the Government to avoid an economic crisis. For some generations past Ceylon's productivity has maintained a lead in the race with population. Now, the odds in the race are shifting. There is grave doubt whether increasing production in the old patterns can any longer keep pace with a greatly accelerated population growth. . . . We must draw the line somewhere and all of us whether we belong to the U.N.P. or are Sama Samajists or Communists, must join together and appreciate the fact that Government has brought forward this measure for the benefit of the country. As regards the Indian labourers they are really aliens in this country; the majority of them do not wish to make this country their permanent home, although the Government intends to offer citizenship rights to those who do so."

### CORRECT INTERPRETATION

"I might say that, so far as I am concerned", said Senator S. Nadesan, "I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that the Hon. the Minister of Justice has correctly interpreted the views and opinions held by the late Prime Minister as well as the Government of Ceylon. It might be that there is some misunderstanding on the part of the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon in regard to this matter, but certainly the entirety of the correspondence as well as the other matters, inclusive of the regulations to which the Hon. Minister of Justice referred, cannot but lead one to the conclusion that so far as the Government of Ceylon is concerned, it was rightly of the view that ordinary residence meant residence during the qualifying period. The question before us is how we are going to deal with the problem relating to that large Indian resident population in this country. It is not a problem that can be solved by finding out what the Indian Ministry of External Affairs suggested in regard to certain matters and what the views of our Government are. In other words, a real human problem exists in regard to the Indian labour population in this country. One has to look at the problem purely from the point of view of the interest of Ceylon."

This Opposition Senator concluded his comments on a note of pessimism. "The Indian problem will remain with us so long as we do not live up to the great traditions of this country", he bemoaned, "so long as we do not put into practice the various religious teachings of this country, so long as we only talk about humanity and generosity but do not practise the Dhamma—until such time the Indian problem will be with us."

### FUTURE FRATERNAL RELATIONS

Senator Sir Lalitha Rajapake in winding up the debate said: It is our intention to look at this matter from a human point of view, and everything possible will be done to help these people. Our grouse is against those misleaders who are causing all the trouble. I think it will help us considerably if we can remove the baneful influence they exercise over these labourers. If that is done we can settle down to our task without having to worry about anything. We can very well alienate the feelings of the mischievous revolutionaries, but we cannot alienate the sympathy of the poor labourers whom it is our intention to embrace and look upon as our own people.

We must all be brothers and sisters. The Tamils have quarrelled with us and we have quarrelled with the Moors, who in turn may have fought with the Burghers, but those are only minor domestic disagreements. We must regard ourselves as being one nation and march forward together, irrespective of whether we are Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors or Burghers. Even in the matter of religion, whether we are Buddhists, Christians, Hindus or Muslims, we must all regard ourselves as one people. This is our country, our homeland. No matter where we came from or whether we came 2,500 years ago, 1,500 years ago or even 300 years ago,—as in the case of the Burghers,—we must remember that we are all permanently settled here, that we are all one. We must be united and be proud about it.

### PEOPLE EX TERRITORIO

We must accept the Indians who become citizens of this country as our brothers and sisters. Whether they want to join us or we want to join them is something I am unable to say. Of course, there may be certain initial difficulties with regard to language, habits and so on, but, whatever it is, we must regard them as our own people as people ex territorio. I am sure that any difficulties that we may have at the start will, in course of time disappear—time, as you know, is a great healer—and the whole thing will be forgotten. If we can only get rid of the baneful influence of these political agitators and misleaders, I believe we will be able to achieve our objective without much difficulty.



# Merchant Shipping Bill to Operate Soon

WITH a view to amend and consolidate the law relating to merchant shipping a new Bill has been drafted and the Minister of Commerce and Trade presented the same to Parliament during the recent session. On the second reading the Bill was discussed fully and allocated to Standing Committee "B" for consideration and report. The following members were co-opted to the Standing Committee: Messrs. B. H. Aluwihare, S. C. Shirley Corea and M. D. H. Jayawardene. The Committee has considered the Bill and their report has been forwarded to the Minister. The Bill will come into operation shortly. The object of the new Bill is to replace the various existing Ordinances, by a comprehensive measure based on and co-ordinated with the latest merchant shipping Acts in the United Kingdom.

The main enactments of the Ceylon legislature dealing with this subject is the Mercantile Shipping Ordinance enacted in 1863 and based on an Imperial Act of 1854. There are also in force in Ceylon certain other Ordinances dealing with connected matters, namely, the Wrecks and Salvage Ordinance (1865); in the Coastwise Passengers' Ordinance (1886); the Shipping Inquiries Ordinance (1899); and the Passengership Ordinance (1911).

## TWO-DECADE-OLD PROJECT

This matter of regulating and controlling shipping has been under discussion for the last twenty years or more and a special officer, Mr. R. B. Naish of the Civil Service, was deputed to go into the question and make recommendations for the purpose of having a consolidated Ordinance. The original draft was prepared during World War II and

was the outcome of over two decades of work. It was, however, considered inadvisable to introduce legislation which could have no practical use in the conditions then prevailing. When the matter was taken up after the end of the war, the impending constitutional changes led to a further delay. In September, 1949, the Cabinet Committee on the Legislative Programme authorised certain amendments to the Draft Act. These have now been carried out and the Draft brought into conformity with Ceylon's altered political position. The Bill, however, does not answer all the problems in the sphere of shipping. The Bill provides for a variety of needs for which there is no legal provision in the existing and out-dated legislation. In addition to consolidating the present Ordinances, it provides, among a very large number of other matters for the certification of personnel and vessels (including motor-driven ferry boats used in inland navigation), engagement and discharge procedure of Ceylonese seamen and apprentices, technical provisions relating to safety of life at sea, installation and maintenance of proper radio communication facilities, power to detain unseaworthy ships and, generally, for the better control of all ships calling at the Port of Colombo.

## IMPORTANT PROVISIONS

There are important provisions made in regard to what are called Load Lines. Most of the ships registered in Ceylon are faced with difficulties when they go to foreign ports because Load Lines are not demarcated properly. The necessary authority to do so is provided in this Bill. Another reason why the Bill is presented is that most of our powers are derived from the United Kingdom legislation. After the Ceylon Independence Act no amendments to existing United Kingdom legislation will affect us and it is very necessary to bring our own law up to date to meet our present requirements.

## EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE

IN Mainz, Germany, the Rev. Rudolf Goethe was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church the day before he reached his 70th birthday. There were two facts about Father Goethe, a descendant of the great German poet, which made the event extraordinary. He was a former Lutheran Minister and he was married. He, his wife (who is 60) and their son had embraced the Catholic faith. The former pastor expressed the wish to enter the priesthood, and Bishop Albert Stohr of Mainz petitioned Pope Pius XII to allow it. The dispensation was granted for Father Goethe to be ordained and continue to live with his wife. He will work in the Chancery office, and his son will become a religious teacher.

## LAW OF CELIBACY

Commenting on the unusual case L'Osservatore Romano, semi-official Vatican evening paper, said that "that nothing has been changed in the general Church regulations with regard to the matter in question". "There must have been extraordinary reasons", said the paper for granting the "special favour". Vatican sources added that the law of celibacy among priests of the Latin rite is not of divine origin but an ecclesiastical rule which the Pope can dispense. St. Peter regarded as the first Pope, was married, and priests of the Oriental rites, the sources

said, are allowed to keep the wives they married before ordination. Other Vatican officials are reported to have said that the case was not new and that in the past few years more than twenty Dutch and German pastors had obtained like dispensations.

## PERIOD OF FLUCTUATION

Actually Church laws on celibacy fluctuated for several centuries after the death of Christ. The matter came up at the Council of Nicaea (325), but the theologians did not rule on it. However, local Councils condemned the married clergy, maintaining with St. Paul that "he that is without a wife, is solicitous for the things that belong to the Lord" (I Corinthians 7: 32). The synods of the sixth and seventh centuries recognized clerical marriages by conferring such titles as bishopess on the wife, but as a rule she did not live in the bishop's house. The thorny question was not finally settled until the First Lateran Council (1123) implemented a century later ruled that celibacy was the rule even for subdeacons.

The Vatican statements made it clear that the case of Father Goethe did not presage a change of this law. But reports from Mainz said that another German Protestant pastor would be granted Father Goethe's privileges when he completes three years of study. Clearly there were exceptions to the rule.

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**QUARTERS FOR GOVT. OFFICERS****Flats for the Town Dweller**

THE moral obligation of the Government as a model employer to provide its employees with quarters which conform with modern standards of habitation has been recognized. Several Committees were appointed since 1941, to report on the capital cost of the various types of buildings appropriate to the various grades of employees,—tenements, cottages, bungalows and other type quarters. A factor which necessarily affected the economic aspect of the proposal was the decree that all monthly-paid employees should be eligible for rent allowance and should pay rent for Government quarters at 6% of their salaries. This rate was calculated on the average gross return Government might expect from the capital outlay to cover maintenance, depreciation, rates etc. (excluding interest on capital). It was also necessary to consider not only the rent paid, but the rent allowance foregone by the tenant and to arrive at the figures which have to be based on salary. The recommendations of the last Committee to advise on type plans, appointed in 1947, were not fully implemented, however, because since 1948, building costs have been rising and this factor, combined with the scarcity of Crown land in most towns made it necessary for the Public Works Department to devise ways and means of reducing the cost to Government quarters further and of utilizing to the best advantage the limited amount of Crown land available in towns.

**1951 COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee appointed by the Minister of Finance in September, 1951, has submitted the report, the terms of reference having been to examine the type plans now being used by Government for the construction of quarters for different grades of officers and what modifications should be made with a view to reducing the cost and the total number of types. Referring to the sizes of houses the Committee states that there is ample evidence that in most countries, the sizes and number of rooms are being reduced. Design in building today specialises towards the most efficient utilisation of the minimum space. Existing large houses have become a drag in the market because they cannot be satisfactorily run and maintained on account of high expense and lack of domestic staff. Individuals are well content to accept reductions from the standard of a detached bungalow in its own spacious garden which only a few years ago was considered the essential minimum. In many countries the idea of the flat for the town dweller has become accepted without question and the whole scheme of living has been adjusted accordingly. Those who want a detached house in its own garden must go far out of town or pay high rents. This tendency is noticeable in Ceylon as well as in other countries. The servant situation is rapidly developing into a problem from the householder's point of view. Although it has not yet reached the advanced stage now obtaining in the United States of America, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom, it is already a serious problem and there is little

doubt that it will become worse.

**CHECK ON EXTRAVAGANCE**

Owing to the necessity of employing more servants than the income of the householder can comfortably permit, existing accommodation has in many cases become unsatisfactory. It has been found that the larger Government quarters allotted to very senior officers are no longer attractive, as they are more spacious than the needs of the officers require and much too expensive to furnish and maintain. Apart from the necessity to reduce the size of quarters to suit social tendencies, the rise in the cost of building during the last few years makes it imperative to do away with unnecessarily extravagant standards of accommodation. The cost of building materials, and from personnel for supervision down to craftsmen and labourers continues to rise. Another important factor in the cost of accommodation is the increasing cost of water supply, drainage, electricity, roads and other services. The land suitable for building in Colombo is also rapidly becoming more scarce and more expensive. A check on extravagance is certainly called for.

**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**

Apart from reduction in the size and number of rooms, the conventional features of the past in building such as excessive overhanging of eaves, embellishments, mouldings etc., are to be avoided in future as they are not essential. Provision will be made to reduce the minimum requirements of the Housing Ordinance viz. 10-foot headroom from floor to ceiling and 120 square feet for a habitable room which is considered excessive and can be reduced substantially without causing hardship. The recommendations of the Committee which are considered desirable are as follows:—

- (a) minimum head room be fixed at 9 feet for ground floor and 8 feet 3 inches for all upper floors;
- (b) that the minimum size of room be—120 square feet for the first room, 100 square feet for the second room and 90 square feet for the third and all additional rooms.

With the proviso that no side of any room shall be less than 8 feet.

**SIX GRADES OF OFFICERS**

For the purpose of allocating quarters the Government officers have been divided into six grades:—Senior Staff Officers, Junior Staff Officers, Senior Clerical Officers, Junior Clerical Officers, Senior Artisan and other minor grades, Junior Artisan and minor grades (peons, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers). For the Senior Staff Officers the two-storey type of buildings as are in Gregory's Road and a one-storey type have been recommended. As far as Colombo is concerned it is considered hardly necessary to build any more quarters for the Senior Staff Officers who are relatively few in number and are generally non-transferable. Already there is a fair number of large type bungalows. The very large majority of Junior Staff Officers' bungalows to be erected in future will be, where accommodation has to be provided in Colombo and other congested areas, flats (six to a block with garages). In outstations they will be semi-detached two-storey buildings. In rural areas where there is no scarcity of land a detached one-storey type bungalow will be provided.

The officers of the Clerical grade, semi-Junior and subordinate grades will be provided accommodation in flats (4, 6 or 8 to a block based on the Thimbrigasaya type).

(Continued on page 5)



# Is Britain Recovering Her World Leadership?

By Stanley Morrison

AFTER several days' deliberations at the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference, the most heartening event to emerge is the dynamic proposal by Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, that Britain is prepared to make substantial investments in Dominion industries and agriculture in order to derive optimum productivity from sterling area resources. This is a bold and highly constructive move, and its value is enhanced by the assurance that this investment and development plan is without strings. The "Ceylon Daily News", which carried this report in its issue on Monday, the 8th inst., also stated that Mr. Butler left no doubts at all about the magnitude of the volume of investments which Britain intends to make in the Dominions, if agreement can be reached on the plan.

On the whole, perhaps this is the best news to come out of the conference. It reveals a resurgent Britain, adjusting herself to the new situation created by the emergence of the great Asian Dominions as vital partners in a hitherto predominantly White Commonwealth. In the proposal Mr. Butler has just made there lies the promise of the Commonwealth blossoming into the nucleus of a World State. And if Mr. Butler's plan succeeds, the world will see the growth of a wonderful partnership of widely differing races, uniting and co-operating voluntarily to bring about an era of freedom and prosperity such as will expose for ever the hollow and brutal pretensions of Soviet Russia to be the founder of a new civilisation.

And Mr. Butler's plan comes at a very opportune time. Just now the world is being given another exhibition of the kind of civilisation Russia stands for in the Blood Bath enacted at Prague. Other Blood Baths are threatened in some of the other East European satellites. Who, except the lunatic disciples of Stalin outside the Iron Curtain, now dares to believe that any kind of freedom exists in these Communist states. Their utter subservience to Soviet Russia cannot be more brutally demonstrated to the outside world. Contrast this horrible system with the kind of system which has made the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference possible. At this conference no one partner has even attempted to assert its will over against the wishes of the other partners. A complete freedom to disagree has been (paradoxically enough) the motive power of

the conference, and out of such an apparent disunity has been evolved a pattern of co-operation which sets an example to the whole outside world.

Nevertheless, magnificent though the example set by the Commonwealth Conference is, still, even this beautiful symbol of human progress is marred by a few defects. For instance, there is the spectacle of South Africa, with her apartheid policy, sitting cheek by jowl with the Asian Dominions. And there stands in the background of the conference the unfortunate situation in Kenya, where apparently some grave defects in the British colonial administration have provoked some appallingly savage reprisals on the part of the native Africans. Similarly, a highly controversial situation appears to be growing up in Central Africa, where the Africans are intensely distrustful of the mooted Central African Federation. It would be a sad day for the Commonwealth if the pattern of freedom which now exists in the White and Asian Dominions of the Commonwealth were not to be extended to the African peoples and if White domination, open or subtle, were to be fastened on that vast continent. Of course, the great safeguard against any such denouement is the vitality of British public opinion. In the end this public opinion has always proved too strong for that class of British planter or businessman (fortunately a minority as we know from our experience in Ceylon) who are intent on pursuing a policy of crass exploitation of the native populations of a backward country.

Meanwhile, among the Asian Dominions themselves everything is not perfect. For instance, relations between Ceylon and India will not be harmonious until the Indian problem is settled. It does not seem yet to be sufficiently realised that a small country can be exploited not only by foreign capital, but also by foreign labour which claims all the privileges without any of the responsibilities of citizenship. Any amount of evidence exists in Ceylon of the inimical attitude of a large majority of Indian immigrants in Ceylon to the interests of the permanent population. If India does not recognise the right of the Ceylonese people to admit as citizens only those foreigners who genuinely identify themselves with the interests of the permanent population, then the relations between the two countries are doomed to frustration. But every Ceylonese looks forward to the forthcoming meeting between the Indian and Ceylon Prime Ministers to bring about a final and permanent reconciliation between the two Asian peoples.

## Quarters for Govt. Officers

(Continued from page 4)

In the case of Artisans and minor grades accommodation in congested areas will be in flats 4, 6 or 8 quarters on 2, 3 or 4 floors with one central staircase. These blocks of flats will be solo or combined end to end up to a maximum of three staircase units. Where more land is available semi-detached one-storey houses, based on types of quarters recently built in Kolonnawa will be provided.

### NO LIFTS FOR FLATS

There will be no lifts provided for flats as they are very expensive to instal and maintain, and is not the normal practice in other countries to provide lifts for small middle-class flats in two, three or four storey blocks. At the present level of building costs of the taking into consideration the amount of rent allowance foregone, the rent (flat rate of 6 per cent. of salary) paid by Government officers for Government quarters is considered very low. The Committee is of opinion, therefore, that there can be no justifiable grievance that the accom-

modation, particularly in the case of flats, provided for various grades of officers is not very different one from the other, as all the officers concerned are charged rents at concession rates (though the rent payable by one officer may be higher than that payable by another for the same accommodation).

It is recommended that if the type plans are adopted all Government Departments providing quarters for their officers should be instructed to adhere to the type plans for the grades of officers concerned, as there is justifiable dissatisfaction when standards vary from one Department to another. It is suggested that the Treasury should consider the question of re-classification of existing quarters in relation to the new standards proposed by the Committee for the different grades of officers. In the event of a revision of salaries it is recommended that Government should revise suitably the salary limits prescribing the types of quarters for which officers of various grades and salary scales are eligible.

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Friday, December 12, 1952

### RE-IMPOSING RICE RESTRICTION

THE decision of Government to impose several restrictions on the transport, sale and consumption of rice is a stern reminder of the efforts that the Government has been forced to take in the interests of the public, and proof of the realization of the responsibilities of the State towards the people's welfare. In view of the difficulty that is being experienced in procuring the rice from the markets overseas where prices have reached astronomical heights, these measures, recalling the war-time period, have to be resorted to.

Another factor which has influenced the decision of Government is the unscrupulous trader's pernicious activities of hoarding and battenning on the black-market. It has been found that fair quantities of rice are being smuggled to the deficit areas in the south of the neighbouring Continent. Among the measures planned to check this illicit occupation is the proposal to instal in the northern areas, the closest points to the south coast of India a number of road barriers. Units of the Ceylon Army will in addition to their watch over illicit immigrants—the unwanted human cargo—keep a sharp lookout to check the smuggling of rice.

As was stated by Sir Oliver Goonetilleke during the discussion in the Senate on the Food Control (Amendment) Bill, the Defence Regulations which were in force during the war period will be re-imposed. These regulations will enable the authority in charge of food

to restrict the number of meals served in public places; the composition of courses and meals and also to regulate the composition of food served at social gatherings. There will be a ban on banquets. The use of rice in unlimited quantities at public banquets by people who can afford to organize these lavish parties, will be prohibited. Further, it is understood, that the ban will go to the extent of restricting the number of persons who may participate at these functions such as lunches, dinners, &c., at which rice will be served. With this end in view, the Food authorities will be empowered to deal with the task by the amendment of the Food Control Act, the sole object of which, as was explained by Sir Oliver was to prevent squandering at banquets.

It is hoped that those who can afford to throw away money and patronise the black-market to obtain their supplies will not continue in such indulgence but co-operate with the authorities to conserve the article of food of the common man which for centuries has been his staple diet. The time has come when these rice saving measures have to be enforced.

It behoves all who love their homeland to join hands with the authorities in the emergency which is within sight. It was the Moral Re-Armament Chief (Dr. Frank Buchman) who declared at a recent paddy transplanting demonstration that "there will be plenty of rice in the world for everybody's needs, but there never will be enough rice either in Ceylon or in other rice-consuming countries, for everybody's greed". It is to control that greed that the authorities contemplate imposing the control measures.

### "Those Wild Buddhist Chants" — Time Magazine

AMERICAN magazine "Time", in its latest edition dated November 24th, reports a trial of one of its soldiers for treason under the heading "Case of the Buddhist Sergeant".

The case refers to John David Provoo who has a background of having been taught Buddhism while young and later visited Japan for further instruction. During the war, as one of the many American prisoners taken when the Japs occupied Corregidor, he is accused of having greeted the enemy in Japan-

ese and thereafter working for them.

Here is the para that "Time's" Crime reporter writes and "Times" Editors have printed:—

"As witness after bitter witness testified against him, Provoo sat in Court, writhing at the accusations. He was heard frequently to mutter curses under his breath—or possibly one of those wild Buddhist chants".

Dark type is ours. No comment necessary to a Ceylon reader.—(Ed., U.N.P. Journal).

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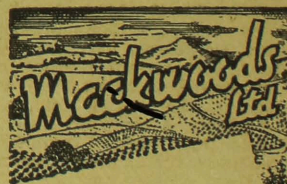
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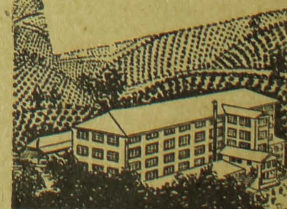


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# Ceylon Citizenship Act and Its Amendments

By Hamilton Abeywickrama

DURING the British Regime, there was no necessity to frame a Citizenship Bill as all Citizens of Ceylon were considered to be British subjects. With the attainment of complete Independence, it was very essential to frame the laws relating to an important subject like Citizenship; a cardinal factor in Independence is that the country enjoying that status has the legal authority to frame its rules and regulations relating to the Citizenship Laws. The very fact that we enjoy this right indicate not 'Fake Independence' but real Independence.

There are three important acts relating to this subject:—(1) The Citizenship Act No. 19 of 1948, to make provision for Citizenship of Ceylon.

(2) The Immigrants and Emigrants Act No. 20 of 1948, to make provision for—(a) For regulating the departure from Ceylon of citizens and persons other than citizens of Ceylon; (b) For controlling the entry into Ceylon of persons other than citizens of Ceylon; (c) And for removing from Ceylon undesirable persons who are not citizens of Ceylon.

(3) The Indian Residents (Citizenship) Bill. This applies to Pakistani residents also.

It is necessary to bring out the salient features in the Citizenship Act.

Firstly, it states that the applicant must be of full age and of sound mind.

Secondly, that the applicant must be a person whose mother is or was a Ceylon citizen by descent or would have been a Ceylon citizen by descent, if she had been alive on the appointed day and who, being married must have been resident in Ceylon throughout for a period of 7 years immediately preceding the date of application, or being unmarried has been resident in Ceylon throughout for a period of 10 years immediately preceding the date of application or (b) Spouse or widower or widow of a citizen of Ceylon by descent or registration, or have been resident in Ceylon throughout for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of application.

Thirdly, a person, whose father was a citizen of Ceylon by descent and who would have been a citizen of Ceylon if his birth had been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act; or

Fourthly, a person, whose father having being a citizen of Ceylon by descent whether at or before the birth of that person, ceased to be a citizen of Ceylon.

Fifthly, the regulations may be waved and the Citizenship rights granted on their application to not more than 25 people per year by the Ministry if—(a) they are persons who have rendered distinguished public service or are eminent in professional, commercial, industrial or agricultural life, or (b) have been naturalized as British subjects and feel that they all intend to be ordinarily resident in Ceylon.

The Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act was made to make provision for granting the status of Citizenship of Ceylon by registration to Indians and Pakistanis. This takes into account the past uninterrupted residence in Ceylon, immediately prior to 1st January, 1946, for a certain minimum period—(a) 10 years in the case of a person who is not married on the date of his application for registration; (b) or in the case of a married person whose marriage has been dissolved by death or divorce prior to that date, then it is 10 years; (c) 7 years in the case of a married person. Concessions were granted in the following cases—(a) if the applicant was during that period in the employment of the Ceylon Government and resident in another country for that purpose; (b) if having become, while in Ceylon a member or an employee of any of Her Majesty's Forces; or (c) if the absence was occasional and did not exceed more than 12 months.

Ceylon Citizenship Act further distinguished two categories of persons namely, those that attain Citizenship by descent and those by registration. The second section has already being dealt with. A person can become a citizen of Ceylon by descent if—(a) if his father had been born in Ceylon; (b) or if his paternal grandfather and paternal great grandfather were born here. A person outside, before the appointed day, has the status of a citizen by descent if (a) his father and paternal grandfather were born in Ceylon, or (b) his paternal grandfather or paternal great grandfather were born in Ceylon or, a person born in Ceylon on or after the prescribed date can claim citizenship by descent if at the time of his birth his father was a citizen of Ceylon born outside Ceylon and there are certain qualifying modifications also.

Attention on the purpose of the Immigrants and Emigrants Act has been focussed. At present there is a separate Department to deal with this subject. It need not be discussed in dealing with the amendments to the Citizenship Bill.

The amendments are to remove certain disqualifications in the attainment of Ceylon Citizenship by Indians and Pakistanis. It is to remove certain legal defects in the Citizenship Act. These applied to minor children, students and dependants of a person who had died before his claims for citizenship were dealt with. Firstly, the amendment allowed minor children on becoming 'majors' after the application had been made to submit fresh applications and become citizens of Ceylon (this is not stated in the Citizenship Act). Secondly, the dependants of a person who had died before his application was dealt with, can submit fresh applications. Thirdly, students—who had attained majority and continue their studies could apply for citizenship. The fourth amendment dealt with the citizenship cases that were heard at the Privy Council. This would enable the implementation of the original intention of the Citizenship Act. "The acceptance of the Privy Council judgment would be an encumbrance in the carrying out of that original intention of the Government as expressed by the Citizenship Act. The defective drafting of that Act had enabled the Privy Council to construe the meaning of certain clauses in the manner as evinced in the judgments given by the Privy Council. ("Ceylon Daily News", 12th November, 1952). Thus the intention of the present Government is to remove anomalies and further help those who genuinely manifest a desire to be citizens of Ceylon. If the wife of a person desiring to be a citizen of Ceylon should have ordinarily resided in Ceylon with the applicant for the time in 'question'. If the desire was genuine, then the wife should have accompanied him to Ceylon. If this

was not so, the Prime Minister stated that it would be tantamount to a situation where the applicant had looked upon India as his homeland instead of Ceylon.

As a matter of formality and to obtain outside help to oust the present Government at the next general elections, they would invent a story of discrimination as the fabulous story of 'Ballot Paper Racket'. Surely, dual citizenship cannot be granted. Of course, some of the Leftists are Stalinist stooges and thus they enjoy literary, dual citizenship, which a patriot cannot allow. But Mr. C. Suntheralingam stated in the House of Representatives, the other day that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel". This implies that his entry into politics and ultimately to the House of Representatives is not an Act of Patriotism. If it was an Act of Patriotism, then it is an Act of a Scoundrel. Which of the two positions would the Hon. Speaker accept?

If other countries can frame their own citizenship rules, why try to nullify a legal possibility. It is quite evident to anyone that our Government desire to help the Indians and Pakistani residents in as much as they desire to help us. It has been done to define who a citizen of Free Ceylon is. Otherwise any person can claim to be a citizen of Ceylon. What right have we to deny his citizenship of Ceylon in the absence of a Citizenship Act? The Act has been formulated not only in the interest of India and Pakistan. Therefore it is a matter of rejoice for all three countries. We appreciate much their Citizenship Acts so that persons without a genuine desire will not be legally permitted to attain their citizenship and enjoy the benefits which such an Act affords to the successful applicant. Similarly, they should be happy that we are not depriving of their citizens by enrolling them as Ceylon citizens on frivolous grounds.

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## Wanted—A Commission on Gambling

By T. M. G. Samat

WOULD not the legalising of bucket shops raise these places to a new dignity, for certainly the last vestiges of opprobrium on people who frequent bucket shops have almost gone now? Would not licensed bucket shops be another method of popularising gambling? In the proposal to legalise bucket shops might be found a new impetus for gambling for a licensed bucket shop could be a peculiar method of ministering to the gambling passion. In the implementation of the proposal might be found an invitation to come into the open for a bucket shop in every street corner.

Since the instinct for adventure and excitement became part of a man a spirit of gambling has always been there. As old as time itself, it is still there in those who stow away in ships to gamble with their lives in seeking new pastures, as much as in those who speculate in rubber shares, plumbago mines and gem pits. Some will say that our surroundings could be better without this spirit of gambling on the other hand the world as we know it today might be at a stand still without that spirit. It became an evil the day the monotony of a small fixed wage entered this world together with the problems of the mechanisation of daily work.

Even in a Buddhist country it has become difficult to attack the morality of a city which has to depend on a betting tax to help the country to maintain its public services.

Can the evil of gambling be reached through legislative enactment? Lively interchanges on this question took place in 1939 between Governor Mackenzie and Chief Justice Sir Anthony Oliphant. The flourishing state of the vice everywhere in the Island was attributed by H.E. to the lack of statute with which opinion Sir Anthony disagreed. "It is odious and inquisitorial" wrote Sir Anthony referring to statute directed solely to gambling "to pry into the pleasures of people which do not obtrude themselves upon the public eye".

H.E. however, had an ordinance drafted for the comments of the Chief Justice.

Sir Anthony explained the necessity of defining exactly what was meant by "gambling" and declared he was unequal to the task. "If this was not done" wrote Sir Anthony "every District Judge and

every Judge of the Supreme Court would frame his own ideas and set up his own measures of the offence even if it was possible that they agreed the legislature ought to define the offence by its laws and not the Judge by his decisions.

On the 30th of August, 1940, Sir Anthony went to the trouble of writing the following letter to H.E. "My Dear Sir,

I do not disguise from you that I think you are endeavouring to achieve an impossibility if you attempt to put down gambling except what obtrudes on the public eye as in canteens, hotels, bazaars, etc. and that no ingenuity can stop the vice. You may as well attempt to prevent fornication.

I am, Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant  
**Anthony Oliphant.**

Ordinances more distinguished for the puritanic views of H.E. than anything else promulgated heavy punishment for gambling. Any person convicted then for any kind of gambling was deemed a rogue and vagabond and on a second conviction was liable to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 lashes. Another Ordinance prohibited lotteries. No debt for gambling was admitted by law. Except for three licensed gambling places which were required to close at 6 p.m. and not open till "sunrise" all places of gambling were illegal. The keepers of these gambling places made oath before the "Sitting Magistrate" not to suffer any disorderly conduct to take place in their houses and the more to prevent licentious debauchery of youth.

All that determination of H.E. the Right Hon'ble Stewart Mackenzie to stamp out gambling was deserving better than a Ceylon in 1952 with "Jack Slots" in every boutique, slum betting involving children and even remote parts of the Island which could have people who regard racing as a national institution. Children in slums have come to accept hardship from losses because of the extra treats when there is a "lucky day." Indeed domestic misery caused by betting is as much a problem of the nation today as housing or food.

Apparently what Governor Mackenzie failed to recognise was that legislation against gambling was not enough. Nor would it be enough now without a solution to the monotony of fixed wages and the evils of mechanisation of daily work, not to mention the better observation of the Lord's Day, Poya days and the days of religious observation by Hindus and Muslims.

It is time a Commission on Gambling and Lotteries was established.

## WORRY

By M. S. A. Farouk

THERE is a common saying which runs as follows: "Money is the root of all evil" but wouldn't it have been still better if somebody inserted the word "worry" in place of "money". Apart from the various diseases that have been described as either dangerous or chronic worry is undoubtedly another of these most dangerous diseases that which most of us can develop in the quickest time possible and find it to be the most difficult one to get rid of. Once worry is allowed to creep into our system we can rest assured that it will develop in us in such a manner so that it will be very difficult for us to be ourselves thus forcing us to commit various errors in our daily life. This thing called worry is a chronic disease inherent among most of us specially in those who are always beset by troubles in our life. When one is poor he is naturally forced to worry over his bread. Thus this

naturalness of worrying over something or other has become a habit embedded in our system that most of us find it too late to attempt to counter-attack this disease ultimately becoming failures in life. The trouble with most of us is that we do not make proper attempts to face hardships as they come, instead we indulge ourselves mostly in "self-pity" or in condemning ourselves of our own "fate" and thus become an addict to worry. Day by day we magnify our troubles whereas the proper thing should have been to think of proper means and ways of getting rid of this evil-bringer worry.

We must learn to take life as it comes and not try to be discontented with our lot. We must always consider that what we have to be the best and not cry for more, for the more we feel discontented the more we give room for worry to enter our system. It is ourselves who have created a thing called

(Continued on page 9)

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## Short Story

### Prize Money

By E.C.T. Candappa

YOU could have knocked me down with a feather, as the saying goes. Henry had gone and done it.

And I was the first one he told it to, mind. 'Sarah,' he says, 'I've hit the first prize in the Maze Cross-words.'

And you should have seen his face, smiling and happy, and eyes shining.

'Well, Henry,' I said, 'I am very happy, and goodness knows you deserved it.'

Why, he'd been working cross-words since he was that small, and that's a long time ago. And never a prize before to soothe him. Did he give up? Not he, he was always the persevering sort.

\* \* \*

'AND now you've done it at last,' I said, 'But are you quite sure you got it?' 'Why Sarah!' he said, 'It's all over the papers.'

'Your name and everything?' 'No silly,' he explained, 'they give the correct solution today, see. We check ours, see. Then if we have all correct, one error, two errors or so, we send in our claims, see. They scrutinize the claims and give the prizes.'

'And what solution have you got?'

'Guess!'  
'All correct.'  
'On the dot!'

\* \* \*

'SARAH, I'm so happy,' he said. 'This means the whole world to me. I've dreamed of this day so long. Now I can quit the drab clerkship and do what I wanted to—you know what—and then I'll buy the finest things for my people, do a six-month tour of the Island, sleep late, and for you Sarah, I'll buy you the richest, loveliest dress that money can buy....'

Dear Henry, he was always so big-hearted.

\* \* \*

'DID you send in the claim, Henry?' 'Oh, did I? And the results will be out next Sunday. Boy, oh boy, or boy—and Sarah, I want to show you something....'

Did I tell you I was the first person he spoke to about the prize. Well, I certainly wasn't the last. He was always talkative, was Henry.

He pulled a letter out of his pocket. 'Its from my Aunt Magdalene,' he said, 'she's a poor way. She seems to have heard about my good fortune. I can't remember having told her. Oh well you know how good news gets around. She wants a loan. Who's talking of a loan. I've always wanted to help Aunt Magdalene, only I've been so darned needy myself. I know what I'll do. I'll give her a new start she never got before, set them on their feet, permanent sort of. And for her littlechaps, I'll give them such whacking good toys for Christmas they'll tell their grandchildren about. Oh its good I have money to plan....'

I hate to butt in and strike the practical note when a man is happy, but it's necessary sometimes.

'But you haven't got the money yet, they haven't announced the names yet.'

'Why Sarah!' he said, blaming sort of, 'I've got an all correct solution. Its in the bag, Sarah, you old doubting Thomas....'

\* \* \*

'I TOLD the office chaps today,' Henry said. 'I wanted to break it dramatically to them. 'Gentleman,' I said standing up on my toes, with my thumbs under the coat lapels. 'Gentleman, I said, clearing my throat for silence, 'I have a small announcement to make. I-er-have won the first prize in the Maze Crosswords.' And there was silence. And then they all started to talk at the same time. 'Gentleman, Gentleman,' I said, 'pray compose yourselves. It is not much of a fortune (only five thousand rupees) but one that will help me considerably in furthering my

## MORAL RE-ARMAMENT ASSEMBLY PLAYS

By T. Aloysius Perera

THE talk of the town today is centred on the four plays staged for us by Dr. Buchman's wonderful team of Moral Re-Armers at the Regal Theatre. In this article I shall endeavour to give our readers a brief outline of the work of Dr. Buchman's Moral Re-Armament Team.

People of every walk of life stormed the Regal Theatre to see these plays. They sat on the steps, on the aisles, on the ground and some even stood. It was a mixed audience, both big and small were there, rubbing shoulders with each other. The atmosphere was ideal. That was a scene which I shall never forget for the rest of my life; as we here in Ceylon had not seen such unity before—there was always the question of class, race and creed.

This in my opinion is the beginning of a new era in the history of Ceylon—as these appreciative audiences demonstrated the fact that they can CHANGE—and that too in the right direction—to live and to pull together as one.

So much for the audience and the plays. Now let us wander back stage. What is the secret behind these terrific successes? This is an easy question to answer and could very well be answered in one word i.e. TEAMWORK. From the time the ship 'ATHOS II' put into port bringing in the equipment and stage effects needed for these plays, a team of enthusiastic men and women from the Moral Re-Arma-

ment Team and a delegation from Air India got down to the job of setting the stage for the Asian Premiere of FORGOTTEN FACTOR next evening. They worked through the night—and the day putting everything they had into the job and even as Mr. Peter Howard was speaking to the audience, introducing the play, the stage crew was still putting the final touches to the sets.

They worked all through the night with perfect understanding and even after having worked under extreme pressure, they still had a kind word or two for their team mates. There was no question of frayed nerves or disagreements. They pulled together to make a success of the play, and, at the end of the day they had their usual 'quiet time' when they listened to God and finally ended up by giving thanks to God for helping them to make it a success. This is TEAMWORK, at its very best.

Moral Re-Armament says CHANGE—UNITE and FIGHT to Remake the World. That was the order of the day for each and every member of Dr. Buchman's team and they demonstrated that in no uncertain manner; whether it be on the stage, back stage, at meetings, at their hotels or as a matter of fact anywhere, and this is, in itself a call to us Ceylonese to CHANGE our pattern of life on the basis of the four absolute standards i.e. Absolute Honesty, Absolute Purity, Absolute Unselfishness and Absolute Love, and then to UNITE and join in the FIGHT to Remake the W-O-R-L-D.

modest ambitions. And gentleman, if I may say so, I will not forget my old friends, in success and you will enjoy, even in the smallest way, my good fortune. Everybody then stood up and started to clap, and I had to call for silence again.'

Oh, Henry was always generous.

\* \* \*

I SET the alarm for five o'clock on Sunday. At 6 I was on my way to Henry's. If I was the first one to know about it, I might as well be the first one to shake him by the hand for it.

Just as I thought Henry was up already. I could see him from the road pacing up and down the verandah with the morning paper in his hand.

I went up to him and said, 'Morning, Henry. Already seen the papers, you have. Didn't have a wink of sleep, I'll bet. Poor boy. All this waiting. And you deserved it.'

'What,' shrieked Henry. Did I deserve this?'

'Why, of course, you did, dear

boy. You've been sending cross-words since you were....'

'Enough Sarah,' he said, 'quite enough, that would do.'

'Good heavens, man!' I cried.

'What's the matter with you? Haven't you won the first prize?'

'Sure, sure I have!'

'Well, what's the fretting for?' I asked.

'O.K., listen to this,' he said, and read from the papers.

'The first prize of Rs. 5,000 has been divided among 450 competitors who submitted all correct entries. They will each receive the sum of eleven rupees and eleven cents, subject to rescruity of claims....'

'Maze Crosswords congratulate every single winner.'

\* \* \*


OH well, these things happen. I met Henry just a few days ago. 'Sarah,' he says, 'did you see the new crossword. Like soup. This time Sarah, I'm really getting it.'

He was always the hopeful sort.

## WORRY

(Continued from page 8)

'worry' and therefore it is undoubtedly a shame of ourselves to yield to our own creation and make ourselves slaves of circumstances when really we should be masters instead. We all know how worry can easily destroy our robust health and almost ruin a man thus ending usually in one being either in debt, shame, poverty-stricken or more fatally ending in the form of death, either suicide or murder. That is Worry.



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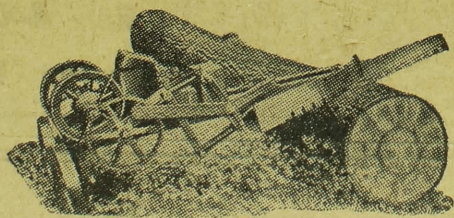




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## Cabinet Government in a Modern Democracy

By T. B. Herat

THE home of Parliamentary democracy based on a Cabinet system of Government is Great Britain. With political turmoils and the detriment of progress due to two world wars, the Cabinet system has remained untarnished in those countries where it is practised. In its modern context Cabinet Government revolves within the orbit of four main organs namely, the electorate, a party system, Parliament and the Cabinet.

The history of the emergence of the Cabinet system is rather interesting and accidental. The coming of the Hanoverian George I to power made him difficult to carry on the affairs of Government, as he was ignorant of the English language and thus he handed over matters of administration to his Ministers. Walpole, due to his magnetic personality, with a few friends had meetings and discussions in small rooms and inns, and carried on the administration without much interruption. This was the germ of Cabinet Government, although there were many lapses due to its infancy. The governing party did not have consideration for minorities, and the opposition was regarded as disloyal. But due to a growing political consciousness, the freedom of the Press, public meetings and the right of debate, there grew the realizability of the opposition which keeps the Government on its toes and today it is called His Majesty's alternative Government.

Democracy has taken shape in various forms, and according to modern constitutional Government, the two leading forms are Cabinet Government of Great Britain which is known as the mother of Parliaments, as many dominions are modelled on the British system and Congressional Government of U.S.A. There are many contrasts between these two forms, the chief of which is that in a congressional system the powers are strictly defined and separated, while in Cabinet Government there is the Union in a responsible Ministry of the supreme direction over both law-making and administration. The Cabinet is the hub in which all governmental activities revolve. In this type of Parliamentary democracy the king is the symbol of great dignity and nominal head of the country. According to Sir Ivor Jennings "kingship in England does a valuable function. It breaks the monotony of dull life" and he says "that there is nothing more vivid than Royal purple and Imperial scarlet."

The Cabinet system of Government functions only due to the presence of certain conditions. Firstly, there should be an enlightened electorate with a certain amount of political maturity and public opinion. Cabinet Government is essentially Party Government. There should be mainly two rival parties having divergent opinions on different political issues, but fundamentally the parties should agree and work together as a team for the common good of the country. They should not be violently opposed to each other, if that is so, the essence of Cabinet Government is defeated. The party which has a majority in Parliament becomes the Government party, and other opposing parties form the opposition. As in France due to multiple parties, the real structure of Government is weak and unstable. The Parliament is the forum of discussion. All issues regarding the progress of the nation are discussed and it is the law-making body. It is an integral factor of Cabinet Government that the minority views are considered, and the opinions of an effective opposition given due recognition. Whenever the occasion permits, it is the opposition which takes the reins of Government, and on all important issues the opposition is consulted. Thus the English Cabinet system is worked out according to conventions and statutes, and there is the common willingness to play the game both by the Government and the opposition—for the welfare of the nation.

Another feature is a Cabinet of Ministers who put into operation the work approved by Parliament. The Prime Minister is the keystone of the Cabinet arch. He holds the Chairmanship of Cabinet, leadership of Parliament, chief channel of communication with crown on general policy and leadership of the party. Thus he is the embodiment of the highest political power. A further condition for the perfect working of Cabinet Government is a bi-cameral legislature. Whatever its defects familiar to students of Government, Walter Bagehot regarding the British legislature has said "with a perfect lower House an upper House would be scarcely be of any value but besides the actual House a revising and leisured legislature is extremely useful."

Cabinet Government is a form of organization which is effective and speedy. It is a democratic form because like dictatorships the subjects are not under the iron hand of a dictator, but a Government elected by the people, and the changes of despotism is slight as public opinion and periodical elections are a check upon hasty and undemocratic legislation.

## THE WORLD AT A GLANCE

By Guna

### KOREA.

The success or failure of peace in war-torn Korea is once again in the news. The landslide victory of the Republican candidate at the U.S. presidential elections followed by Mr. Eisenhower's promise to visit Korea before taking over presidential duties is now followed by the "Indian Peace Plan" to break the Korean deadlock still bogged down on the prisoners-of-war issue.

At the U.N. Assembly the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Vyshinsky, tossed up still another proposal for an omnibus commission which is to consist of twelve nations including the Big Five—China to be represented by the Peking Government to explore the possibilities of peace.

The Indian plan, however, seems to find the support of the majority

of nations. Britain's wholehearted support to the Indian plan given by Mr. Eden on his arrival in New York gives India a fair chance of success.

Political observers at U.N. headquarters believe that the Indian peace move has a fifty-fifty chance of success due to the changed outlook of the countries involved in the war. Firstly the ever-increasing clamour for peace by the American people who are well-nigh fed-up of the trouble and expense she is undergoing in an alien country. Secondly, the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to interfere direct in the war which might extend the area of conflict further. And lastly the great economic strain the Mao Tse-tung Government is faced with no direct aid from Moscow and in the event of an extension of the conflict, she is fully aware that she will bear the brunt of such an attack and that too at a time when she is consolidating her position.

(Continued on page 11)



# U. S. A. THE PERMANENT REVOLUTION.

## THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

As for "conformity", the danger here may be greater, because one is not dealing with things but with the standardization of people themselves. Yet here too the same principle can be applied to a certain extent. Much American conformity may be due to a kind of social compulsion that is highly undesirable; but much of it also is simply a matter of convenience. The reason why garden clubs are more or less alike is not that anyone compels them to be alike, but just because it is easier to organize them that way. Anyone who might try to enforce conformity upon an American would find out soon enough that where his convictions are concerned, he is capable of non-conformity to the point of bloodshed. Here, too, the American feels, a little perspective is in order. Conformity has not yet engulfed him. And he doubts that it ever really will.

The central focus of the American way of life—the concept of the inviolability of the human individual—was born politically in the Age of Reason and implemented by the announcement of the American Proposition. . . . But spiritually, of course this concept goes back to the founding of Christianity, whence the American derives his basic ideal of the individual. Christianity has had many versions in America, many strange and eccentric variants. Yet it has always been inherent in the American way of life, binding it together in subtle ways, even for Americans who do not actually profess it. The idea of the perfectability of man, for example, which gives Americans so much drive, is a Christian ideal. And the democratic virtues, which have to do with the relation of one man to another, are essentially Christian virtues. The American's Christianity is, to be sure, somewhat one-sided, his idea of "perfectability", for example, is theologically naive; his optimism leads him to overlook some of the profounder, more tragic depths of the human soul; he is apt to translate spiritual truths too facilely into practical terms. Nevertheless, his tremendous faith in the human spirit saves him, most of the time, from the consequences of his own errors—and may yet save the world.

For the forces released by this faith are dynamic, in the sense that there is no point at which their action may be calculated to cease. It is impossible to talk about the American way of life, without talking about change. Twenty-one years ago, when FORTUNE was founded, the present volume could not have been written: for the fall of America twenty-one years ago and during the stormy period of the thirties, was the face of a society that could not solve, internal problems that threatened to destroy it. To take the matter of industrial relations alone, violence,

espionage, and coercion were commonplace. The right to organize and bargain collectively, which in an industrial society is a minimum social right, was recognized in theory but was little practised. Bloodshed and hate stalked the streets of Gadsden, Toledo, Detroit, Aliquippa. Looking back, indeed, these memories seem almost incredible; not because we have solved all our internal problems, but because industrial violence, at least, is now recognized as a social crime. There is growing up in our society, a sense of social partnership that only the craziest optimist could have predicted from the social data of the thirties.

In his speeches before the United Nations, Mr. Vyshinsky has sought to portray Americans in terms of their own past—blackier than their past ever was, to be sure, but nevertheless reminiscent of problems they used to have. That is deliberate misrepresentation and it makes the American mad. But what makes him even madder is that this constitutes an attempt to fix him in time, to arrest him in the image, however caricatured, of what he used to be. And, on top of his anger, the American is then chagrined to find that other people, people whom he considers to be his friends and allies, half believe what Mr. Vyshinsky says; are indeed so blind to the native dynamism within the American way of life, released by the energies of free individuals, that they fail to take into account the constant change, the constant correction of errors, the constant reappraisal, the constant evolution of American aims. Americans wish that other people could see their country as it really is: not as an achievement, but as a process—a process of becoming.

What the purpose of the "becoming" is, and where it leads to, are not yet questions for the American way of life. Perhaps the day will come when this kind of question will occupy Americans, but thus far their mission has been the mission of action—the mission of the will. Metaphysical speculation is hardly yet a national specialty. In the American's eye the individual is, in the end, an enigma. Therefore, America is an enigma.

Anyone inclined to doubt that America is an enigma should study the Great Seal, reproduced on every dollar bill: an Egyptian pyramid rising from a mysterious plain; a mystic eye blazing light, from the pyramid's tip; and an occult inscription "ANNUIT COEPTIS . . . NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM". Practically no American can tell you what that Seal means. But that is not the point. The point is that the American way of life embodies a mystery, which no one has yet solved, but which is common to all men: the mystery of the human spirit.

(Concluded.)

## The World at a Glance

(Continued from page 10)

### AFRICA.

The dark continent is in turmoil. The century-old exploitation by the white man has been challenged. In West Africa, Sudan and Kenya masses of people are claiming what is theirs by right. They want their elementary human rights, their rights to live in as equals in no way subordinate to one another. The Mau Mau tribe in Kenya and the Negroes in South Africa have rebelled to achieve their ends.

Further in South Africa the struggle is on between the Malan Government and the Indians for the cancellation of the obnoxious race laws and end the discrimination aimed at the coloured peoples.

In the U.N.O. the United Nations special political committee has debated the Asian-Arab resolution on the treatment of Indians in South Africa. The African delegates' submission that the United Nations has no jurisdiction over a country's internal affairs has been rejected. The United States supported the resolution.

In South Africa itself the natives have threatened that any oppression will be resisted—non-violently and peacefully.

### PERSIA

Oil has once again brought Persia into the headlines. Premier Mossadeq's sudden signs of friendship with Great Britain and his readiness to pay the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. compensation, has found him many enemies among his supporters. The left-wing of his party led by the orthodox Moslems Kashani are disgruntled over the whole matter and any disagreement on policy between the two might result in the overthrow of Mossadeq and the Communists walking into power through the rear.

Russian troop movements on the Persian border during the last few months puts Persia next on the list in the Soviet bid to encircle the whole of Asia with its folds. Whatever the outcome may be Persia will be in the forefront of world politics for quite some time—with or without Mossadeq.

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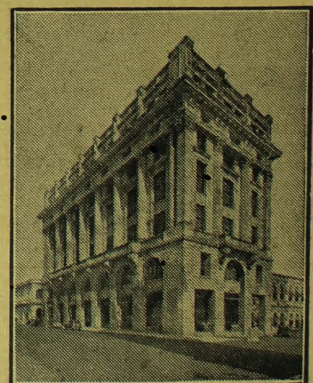
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The operations of this Association are spread throughout the Commonwealth and, besides having Branch Offices in all the capital cities of Australia and New Zealand, it has District Offices in practically every town of note in Great Britain and in South Africa, and in the East is represented at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hongkong. Ceylon Branch is the central office for the control of the four establishments last mentioned.

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