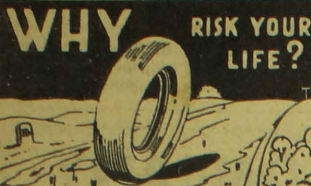


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Indo-Ceylon Problems

By Stanley Morrison

INDIA is today a firm friend of Burma's. She is already on the way to making friends with Pakistan. What about Ceylon? Can the differences that separate the two countries be bridged? I am confident that there is a better chance of this happening now than at any time in the past. The reason why there is a better chance now than ever before is Mr. Desai. He is the first Indian Envoy who has appreciated Ceylon's fears and suspicions. He is the first Indian Envoy who realises that if the Indians in Ceylon are looked upon with suspicion, it is the fault of the Indians themselves, since they want Ceylonese citizenship but desire to remain Indians in outlook.

However, for the first time since this problem cropped up a leading Indian has begun to tell the Indians in Ceylon where 'they get off.' In other words, he has told them that they cannot hope to be Indians and Ceylonese at the same time. They have to choose and they must make an irrevocable choice. I am sure that Mr. Desai's plain speaking is having its effect. The dark glasses are beginning to fall from the eyes of those Indians who have all along nursed the belief (a delusion so long as Shri Nehru is alive) that India will soon swallow Ceylon up or (as some of them have told traitorous Ceylonese) land troops here and take us over as once happened in Hyderabad. These Indians, however, forget that Hyderabad is territorially a part of India and conditions there were so bad that the Central Indian Government had to act or see chaos ensue in Hyderabad and spread to the neighbouring provinces. In fact, I have repeatedly heard some Ceylonese of a certain community openly express the conviction that India would one day "do a Hyderabad" on Ceylon and that this was inevitable.

To such traitorous Ceylon Indians and Ceylonese Mr. Desai's utterances have come like a chill East wind. His straight talk has blasted their hopes of an Indian coup d'etat in Ceylon. His outspoken warnings to Indians about how they

should conduct themselves if they wish to become citizens of Ceylon have given a golden opportunity to the more sober-minded Indians to take control of the situation and to create a climate of opinion whereby Ceylonese could trust the Indians in Ceylon. It is to be hoped now that the sinister Mr. Aziz will disappear from the scene and leave it to men of liberal temper to bridge the gulf that separates Indians in Ceylon from Ceylonese.

As I said in previous articles on this subject, Ceylon and India cannot afford to remain estranged. India is weakened thereby and so is Ceylon. But the onus is on the big country to make some concessions to Ceylonese fear of being swamped by Indians. That this fear is a genuine one is proved by the way Indians in other lands to which they have migrated have behaved. Take British Guiana, where Indians now outnumber the Negroes. There was an authentic newspaper report recently to the effect that the Indians there object to Negroes being allowed to settle in this territory from the over-crowded West Indian Islands, although British Guiana can easily afford to find room for these surplus Negroes. And take the Fiji Islands, where again the Indians outnumber the native Fijians with whom they have scarcely intermarried and are definitely a separate community.

In the face of these facts, can any impartial critic deny that Ceylonese fears of the Indian are justified? However, the fact that these fears are justified is no reason why they should continue. It is up to the Indians in Ceylon to prove by deeds that they do not intend to form a separate community entirely distinct from the Ceylonese as they have done in Fiji and in British Guiana. In fact, it should be easier for Indians to allow themselves to be assimilated with Ceylonese since this kind of assimilation did occur in the days when Tamil kings ruled Ceylon in Kandy. But until such assimilation begins to take place the Government of Ceylon will have to safeguard the Ceylonese people against such a situation occurring as has occurred in Fiji and British Guiana.

Now, in Ceylon the Indian problem is most acute in the Highlands. Vast numbers of Indians are settled on the tea plantations and they definitely threaten to swamp the Kandyan Sinhalese. There is no class of Ceylonese who deserve more sympathy than the Kandyans. They were the worst victims of British rule. Forty thousand of them are reliably reported to have been wiped out in the Uva Rebellion of 1848. Then followed the era of the coffee and tea plantations when thousands of Kandyans saw their lands declared Crown land or sold over their heads to British planter pioneers for a song. It is also a tragic fact that, once the Planters' Raj was established, a whole horde of Headmen grew up to aid and abet this Raj and these parasites then proceeded to plunder the Kandyan villager on their own. And now,

(Continued on page 2)

CEYLON TOURISM REACHES PEAK FIGURE

IN 1952 Ceylon's tourist industry reached the highest figure on record either pre-war or post-war. During that year the earnings had been so abundant that the industry ranks fourth in Ceylon's table of export values, after the three major export industries—tea, rubber and coconuts. This result has been achieved through an intensive publicity programme and the rapid development of the Department's activities.

The volume of tourist traffic in 1952 was the highest on record in the history of this industry. A total of 482,421 tourists visited the Island representing an increase of 3,183 over that of the previous year. The general trend has been a steady increase of 203 per cent, in five years since the Bureau was fully re-esta-

blished. The following records illustrate the trend during the period 1948 to 1952:—

1948	...	159,203	tourists
1949	...	268,654	"
1950	...	430,461	"
1951	...	479,238	"
1952	...	482,421	"

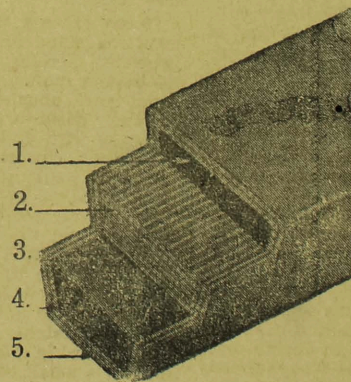
The following is a summary of the trend of earnings between 1948 and 1952:—

1948	...	Rs. 5	million
1949	...	Rs. 5.6	million
1950	...	Rs. 6.43	million
1951	...	Rs. 7.34	million
1952	...	Rs. 10.94	million

Ceylon's income from tourism has been doubled in five years. The income last year represents an increase of 94.6 per cent. over earnings in 1949, the first complete year for which these statistics were recorded.

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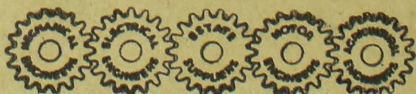
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COLOMBO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

THE Working Committee of the United National Party has decided at a meeting held at Temple Trees to contest all the seats in the Colombo Municipal area. There will be no alignments with any other party. A nominee of the U.N.P. will be put forward for each Ward in the city at the coming triennial election. A Special Committee was elected to work out the details and plans and report to the Working Committee at an early date.

Competent Stenographers Not Found Over-Night

THE shortage of competent stenographers on the staff of the Supreme Court to expedite the work, particularly in the Additional Courts functioning in the disposal of Election Petition cases, was emphasized by Sir Lalitha Rajapakse, Minister of Justice, during the course of the debate in the Senate, on the Ceylon Parliamentary Elections Amendment Bill when questions were asked on the delay in the disposal of the inflated number of election petitions. "There are stenographers and stenographers," said Sir Lalitha "but there is a class of stenographers which is very difficult to recruit, namely, the sort of stenographer who has to take down the proceedings of this honourable House and the other place which is almost as important as the speed and the effectiveness of a stenographer who has to take down the summing up of a trial judge which is considered minutely and carefully by a Court of Criminal Appeal. That type of stenographer is extremely difficult to get. Government is making every endeavour to increase the number of efficient stenographers of that type. Just as Rome was not built in a day, stenographers of that calibre cannot be produced overnight."

TWENTY ELECTION PETITIONS

Of the twenty election petitions that were filed the Dedigama,

Kalutara and Kandy election petitions have been determined, said Sir Lalitha, subject of course to any appeal. Judgment has been reserved in the Batticaloa Election petition and the Chilaw Election petition is in the course of determination. Of the remaining Election petitions two are against Ministers, one against the Speaker and three against Parliamentary Secretaries. Preliminary matters in relation to the petitions concerning the two Ministers, the Speaker and one of the Parliamentary Secretaries, the proceedings in some of which lasted several days, have already been disposed of, and the dates for the final hearing will be fixed in due course by the appropriate Election Judge. The petition against another Parliamentary Secretary has been fixed by the Election Judge for 29th June, 1953, at the request of the lawyer Senator who raised the question of delay in disposal, as he found an earlier date for which the learned Judge had proposed to fix it, unsuitable. The petitions are, as a rule, fixed for hearing in chronological order. The Court does not take judicial notice of the status of the respondent in fixing a date. If, however, an application is made that a particular petition should be given priority on the ground, for example, that the respondent is a Minister, and it is in the public interest that the petition should be disposed of early, the Court would undoubtedly give consideration to that application in fixing a date.

Indo-Ceylon Problems

(Continued from page 1)

Ceylon having gained independence, Kandyan villagers face the prospect of becoming a minority community in their own ancestral land if Indian estate labourers are given the vote en bloc. Can any Ceylonese Government with any sense of justice agree to such an arrangement?

This, therefore, is the tragic situation facing the Kandyans—most of whom are the most child-like people in Ceylon, distinguished for their beauty of feature and their lovely complexions and a passive attitude to life which is the product of centuries of oppression. And for the first time in centuries they find a Government in Ceylon (originating with the late D. S. Senanayake) which is determined to do them justice and to make some restitution to them for all they have suffered in the past. The whole country owes them a debt which has to be repaid with interest. They cannot afford to be made a minority in their own land. I know that the magnanimous Mr. Desai appreciates the position of these people and that he is deeply sympathetic towards their plight. The greatest proof of his culture is this fact that he fully realises that these fine Kandyan people cannot be sacrificed in order to do justice to Indian claims. And I believe that he is earnestly searching for a solution which will be fair to the Kandyans and to the Indians too. I do not know what solution he has found. But I personally believe that one way out of the difficulty is for the gradual replacement of Indians on tea estates by Kandyans who should be trained to do the work and given special incentives to take to it. The Indians who are to be displaced should be found work in other parts of the country which are to be opened up by capitalists and the Government for food crops. I believe that if every year about 40,000 Indians could be transferred to other areas outside the Highlands then in a period of ten years the danger of the Kandyans being swamped by the Indians would disappear. In order that the Indians might be persuaded to leave the estates for other areas they should be given special incentives to work in other areas. And in order to prevent the communal problem arising in the areas where these Indians are

settled these areas should consist of mixed communities of Sinhalese and Indians and by means of community centres and other amenities the assimilation of the Indian with Ceylonese should be encouraged culturally. With a common education and a common community life in course of time the Indians in these areas would undoubtedly freely intermingle with the Sinhalese settlers.

However, whatever the solution or solutions found for the Indo-Ceylon problem, there is not the slightest doubt that most Ceylonese who have given any thought to this matter fervently desire a permanent understanding with India. Commonsense, a common culture, close territorial proximity, the tremendous admiration Ceylonese of all shades of opinion have for the Nehrus, the Tagores, and the greatest man of them all Mahatma Gandhi—all these factors dictate the imperative need for Ceylon and India to get together and remain together for all time. But mighty India must give the leadership. She must be generous to a small country like Ceylon. She must be prepared to make greater sacrifices than little Ceylon to reach a permanent understanding. She must realise that whatever misunderstanding exists at present is almost entirely the fault of the Indians here. She must realise that it was not the Ceylonese or a Ceylonese government who imported indentured Indian labour into this country to work on the plantations. They were brought here by the Britisher for his own selfish purposes and because he found the Indian labourer dirt cheap and far more docile than the Sinhalese labourer. The whole Indo-Ceylon problem, therefore, was created by the British rulers of this country and the independent Government of Ceylon is now being asked by India to accept full responsibility for this liability. In a spirit of humanitarianism the Government of Ceylon is willing today to go far to reach a solution to this problem. But India must assist the Ceylon Government in this very onerous task. It is certainly a good augury that the Indian Government has chosen a great Indian Civil Servant and not a crafty diplomat to help Ceylon in solving this problem. Mr. Desai has the goodwill of every Ceylonese patriot. May he turn a deaf ear to the advice (unsolicited) of the Cey-

lon Indian traitors. And from the point of view of Ceylon, there is no doubt that this is the best time to reach a permanent understanding

with India, since an agreement with Shri Nehru would be of such validity that no subsequent Indian Government would dare to repudiate it.

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Sir Winston—Defender of Democracy

By Quintus Delilkan

AND so Winston Churchill has now accepted the honour of being a Knight of the Garter.

It is a relief to know that he has not accepted a place in the House of Lords. This would have meant political extinction. We cannot at this juncture of the world's affairs let Sir Winston recede from active political life into that limbo of lost causes and moribund enthusiasms—the House of Lords. We do not want Sir Winston to be merely a relic in the museum of remote political ideas.

Of all statesmen living, Sir Winston is the most vital, challenging and dominating. He is a world-figure of colossal proportions. The man towers above his generation. He is all muscle of the mind. The man who saved England during the war which carried the fate of humanity, saved all democratic civilization. In saving democratic civilization, he has established the possibility of saving the totalitarian nations too.

His moral courage during the crisis which overwhelmed the world recently was of epic proportions. His words were worth perhaps a hundred divisions in the field. Millions of armed men, without the courage to fight and without something to fight for, might well collapse. The example of Winston Churchill, his brave words, his magnificent patriotism, his defiance of evil, were an international asset. England can well be proud that the occasion always call forth the man. It has saved England in many a crisis to have leaders who can change the face of history, for other countries as well as their own.

Churchill has always been a man of action. With him, to think is act. He has been even annoyingly bold in action. At least this is what some of his critics have been apt to think. A. G. Gardiner gives us a typical story which illustrates this side of Winston Churchill's character. When he held the office, I believe of Home Secretary, there was a strike, with danger of the community being held to ransom. Churchill's instant idea was to put down force by force. John Burns, a great friend of Churchill and a great friend of the labouring man too, came into Churchill's office room and found him sticking coloured pins on a large map. "What do you think of my

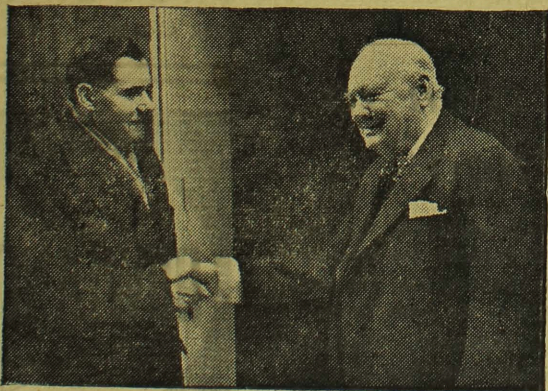
disposition of troops, John", said Winston Churchill. John Burns was suddenly angered by troops being called against men who had his sympathy. "I'm afraid, Winston", he blurted out, "you've mistaken a coffee stall row for the social revolution". Banging the door, he went out in high dudgeon.

H. V. Morton relates the story of Churchill's Atlantic crossing during the war. The Germans would have dearly loved to send Winston down to the bottom of the sea. No other man could have taken his place and the Germans knew that pretty well. Their submarines were very busy in the Atlantic. But Churchill crossed over and carried through his mission in America. There was more danger in coming back. It was an extremely tricky business evading the German offensive in the Atlantic. Churchill more than any man must have known the risks. But he was the most undaunted figure amongst all. On the way back Churchill met a British convoy. It would have been enough if he had stood on deck, and cheered the men. Churchill knew how much England and the world owed to the ordinary men who kept going the lifeline to America. If they had failed, the whole war effort would have failed. He could not just pass them by. The convoy was thrilled. When the men manning their posts saw Winston, they hailed him vociferously. To the great consternation of the men who were in charge, as it were of Churchill's life he insisted that he should be taken round the convoy more than once. The men in the convoy could not believe their eyes. But they saw what it meant. Churchill was with coolness and calm courting imminent death through his love of the common man who faced danger for England. It is in moments like this that men can be judged best. It is not strange if these men, with a peculiar emphasis, cast out fear. It is moments of this kind that make the greatness of England's story.

Here is really a knight of high chivalry, a man to whom life without liberty would be without meaning, a man who is fit to be a champion of the spirit of world democracy.

All the free world will be glad that Churchill did not yield to the temptation of being a lord.

At the present time, the democratic world needs its great leaders most. It is no time for a man like Churchill to quit the field of action. Not only England, but the whole free world wants him.



SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT DOWNING STREET—Among world-wide gifts sent to Britain to aid the victims of the East Coast floods was an amount of £90,000 (Rs. 12 lakhs) from Russia. In connection with this gift, the Soviet Ambassador in London, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, called on the Prime Minister at No. 10, Downing Street. In this picture Sir Winston is seen shaking hands with Mr. Gromyko on the steps of "Number Ten" after the visit. The Premier thanked Mr. Gromyko for the gifts from Russia. Altogether over £1,000,000 (Rs. 1.3 crores) has been contributed to the Lord Mayor of London's Flood Relief Fund and many organisations and individuals in Britain have also sent money, food and clothing to the victims of the Dutch flood disaster, where damage and loss of life were much greater.

DANNY BOY



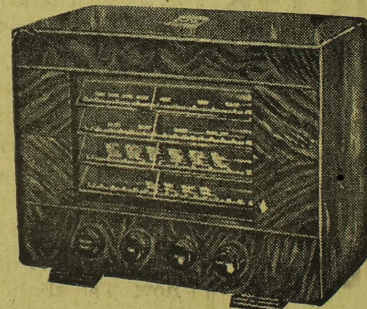
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Friday, May 1, 1953

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

THE decision of the working committee of the U.N.P. to organize the city of Colombo for the Municipal elections is one that will be welcomed on all hands. The first serious effort to do so was made some years ago when Sir John Kotelawala did the preparatory work by getting together all those who had any desire to contest wards in the city and getting them to agree to place their signatures to a document in which they undertook to be loyal to the Party whatever the decision of the Nominations Board would be.

The same procedure should be adopted in the present instance because there is the unhappy habit among a few people to use the Party good offices only so long as they serve their personal interest. It has often happened that people who had described themselves as members of the U.N.P. have contested U.N.P. candidates whenever they failed to secure party nomination. There are two correctives for such unhealthy traditions. One is the insistence by the Party itself of unquestioned loyalty to the decisions of the Nominations Board. Those who after submitting their names to such a Board insist on opposing the accepted nominees should not be allowed to resign, but must promptly be expelled. If we do not set up this tradition now, we shall be guilty of allowing a core of rot to set in which will ultimately destroy the organization.

For democratic government it is vital to have a party system. Every man must vote for one party or another. It is no exaggeration to say, in the words of Dr. Colvin R. de Silva, that independent candidates are "three-headed donkeys". We cannot, however, expect the people to regard such candidates in that light until we ourselves lay stress on party loyalty and party discipline. The idea that we must always win is undemocratic. It is a principle that we lay before the electorate and for that principle if we expect other people to make sacrifices then we must be ready to make such sacrifice for that same principle ourselves. If there is only one candidate who is steadfastly loyal to the Party it is that candidate who totally accepts our policy that we must nominate. The old idea of nominating candidates who could "win" must be banished from our political thoughts.

We must continually bear in mind that the United National Party is the Party of the people and has been established for all time. It is not one election or another that counts. We appeal, therefore, to all party members in the Colombo Municipal area to tell anybody who comes canvassing whoever he may be that personal promises and personal loyalties will always be subordinated to the party principle and party nomination. Those who are so critical of public affairs and public men must look into their own hearts and ask themselves the question: "What have I done to justify my political attitude?" It is only then that principle will triumph over expedience and bring about in this country the healthiest traditions of democracy which all of us hope to establish.

Farewell Function to A. G. A. Trinco

A FUNCTION was held at the Trincomalle Rest House on the departure of Mr. T. E. Gooneratne, A.G.A., Trinco., and Mrs. Gooneratne to Matara. The public reception was organised by Capt. A. C. Kanagasingham, M.B.E., Mr. N. Rajavaro-thayam, M.P., and Mr. T. Ahambaram, Chairman, Urban Council, Trincomalle. There was a good gathering at the function.

Mr. Kanagasingham dwelt on the good qualities of Mr. Gooneratne and the ready help he rendered to the people of Trincomalle. He added that he, as a senior citizen, could say with authority that Mr. Gooneratne also wholeheartedly co-operated as regards the social activities of Trincomalle were concerned.

Mr. N. Rajavaro-thayam, M.P., said that Mr. Gooneratne was accessible at any time whenever help was needed on behalf of the constituents.

Mr. T. Ahambaram, Chairman, Urban Council, said that first and foremost, Mr. Gooneratne was kind to the public, and the best of co-operation was given to him as far as the Urban Council administrations were concerned. He also gave a big hand towards the erecting of a Town Hall at Trincomalle. Mr. Gooneratne will also be remembered in the history of the Town Hall of Trincomalle.

In reply, Mr. Gooneratne said that he liked the Trincomalle district very much and thanked the organisers and others present there. (Trinco Cor.)

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Apartheid Is A Sort of Slavery

Says Archbishop of Canterbury

THE election of Dr. Daniel Malan's party to guide the course of the Union of South Africa for at least another five years has intensified the conflict between whites and non-whites. It is not simply a matter of black versus white.

It is a tripartite conflict of Boer, Briton and Bantu Negro. The Boers or Afrikaners as they are politically described, regard South Africa as their home. They number over one and a half million and are the inbred descendants of Dutch, French and German immigrants who settled in South Africa between 1650 and 1707. British expansion snuffed out their independence in the Boer war (1899-1902). They, however, remain the backbone of Malan's Nationalist Party, which has not much love to the British of whom there are about a million who are mostly townspeople, traders, bankers, professional men &c. While they are making money, the Boers make the politics. There are ten million non-Europeans in South Africa, the vast majority (8,500,000) being black Bantus. Alongside live over three lakhs of Indians, most of them shopkeepers, traders, plantation labourers. There are also the coloured mulattos in the Cape Province, the descendants of early Boer settlers.

The two white groups—British and Afrikaner—fight among themselves, but behind this feud there is the fear of the blacks—"an overpressing tide of black men" which looms large on the horizon. The whites believe that the blacks should be kept in their place. There are three million Bantus, four-fifth of South Africa's industrial labour "to mine the white man's gold, wash his dishes, empty his dustbins". Another three million "harvest the corn, herd the

cattle, and gather the grapes for the winepress". Without the black man's labour the white man's civilization would shrivel and vanish. This fact frightens the white man and that fear brought about the policy of apartheid or racial segregation, for that alone, believed Dr. Malan, the aggressive Afrikaner, is the only way for the white man's supremacy and undoubtedly essential for the survival of a white South Africa.

It is interesting to note that the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Godfrey Fisher, addressing the British Council of Churches, said Dr. Malan's apartheid policy was "a sort of slavery". The name "apartheid" was misleading. "If it were entire separation, if South Africa agreed to become two separate countries with separate cultures and customs and Government there would be much to be said about it. In fact the European is still to use and to exploit for his own ends the labour of the African and to keep him not "apart" but "under". "This is of course a sort of slavery and it rests on the serious convictions of the present political majority in South Africa."

Dr. Malan's favourite theme is "Africa for the Afrikaners".

The reaction of the non-whites to this astounding aspiration of Dr. Malan is the appeal of the African National Congress another South African Indian Congress to "the white South Africans who still treasure freedom, liberty and democratic tradition" to join with the non-whites in a relentless struggle for "fundamental human rights". To achieve the high objectives for which they are pledged the non-whites call upon the freedom-loving people of the Union to take part in a non-violent campaign for the immediate reversal of the laws which attempted to crush freedom and set up "a fascist dictatorship".

LOCAL GOVT. IN CEYLON

LOCAL Government in Ceylon is an institution which is quite familiar to the people of the country. It was a machinery primarily intended for the preservation of peace and the settling of village disputes. Today the whole context of Local Government has changed and the duties of all Local Government institutions have become enormous and intrinsic. It is an integral part of self-Government and plays a very important part in the working of democracy. Yet there are shortcomings in the perfect working of this system due to political ignorance and narrow nationalism.

There are special characteristics of Local Government institutions in Ceylon. The working of the system is mainly confined to special localities and the chief organs which revolve round the hub of local government are Municipalities, Urban Councils, Town Councils and Village Committees. Their conformity election of members to the Council, election of Mayors and Chairmen, and the working of this system is legally dealt in the Local Government Ordinance. The extent of the boundaries and the composition of these various bodies vary, yet their objects are the same. They are legally independent entities having their own officers and servants. They are democratic in the sense that periodical elections are held and matters relating to the development of such areas are discussed by the Council prior to being put into execution. Local authorities have independent

powers of taxation and are autonomous units having power to decide for themselves any question of policy-making. Thus it is a vital living organism in the body politic.

After independence the sphere of local government has widened, as it is the Government's intention to uplift the rural people, clearing slums, educating the unaided and extending the social services to all areas where such help is needed. The next object of the Government is to raise the status of local bodies and give more power to the heads of such local authorities.

It is to the credit of local government, that some local government institutions have done excellent work, yet there are a few which have earned a name for maladministration, bribery and corruption. This is a gloomy picture and a dark spot in the smooth working of this system. Elections to these bodies are not well organized as the voter usually vote for caste, class and religious considerations ignoring the actual party system. There is no proper programme and policy put forward by candidates to the voters. Thus it is not in the true spirit of the democratic ideal. There is another set-back, which is the lack of enthusiasm among voters which shows that the people are not interested in local politics. Lack of political consciousness and public opinion have burned out many unworthy heads of local bodies stooping to bribery and corruption. With these evils playing havoc with the whole system, local government is apt to degenerate.

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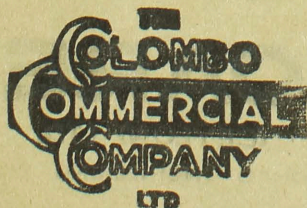
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Wanted—A Pettah With Better Trade Concepts

By T. M. G. Samat

IF "Ceylonisation of trade" is just a matter of forms and formulae and the collection of the necessary capital by Ceylonese all this exuberant inexperience must be causing dangerous confusion.

No doubt there are standards to gauge the abstract qualities of management and placing values on the efficiency of complex operations. But if these do not lead to what is proper and right in economic life the code of ethics in our commerce that would be evolved might not be conducive to nation building. In the internal life of any business there are "imponderables" of a high element. Indeed the future with us will be black if Ceylonisation of trade is not going to mean a healthy combination of the physical, mental and spiritual forces in our business world.

Broadly speaking practices which by inference made suspect are permitted in trade circles to observe common prices and conditions of sale to protect against fair price competition from those outside a number. But does commerce in Pettah ask for more?

Too frequently in the Pettah nowadays supplies do not accord with samples. Two of a whole lot of subtle groupings with which many have yet to be acquainted with are the Profiteer of the "double die" caste and the "rings" that keep prices up for food of the nation. Once in a while in certain set transactions abroad Ceylon's fair name in high level business has not been so fair. Now these practices instead of building healthy associations disturb the possibilities of the pattern of Ceylon commerce.

The question may well be asked whether in practice Ceylonisation of trade is being placed on proper concepts?

It is a pity to talk about Ceylonisation of trade and to encourage young men to think that by training themselves in series of techniques, procedure and other operations they could establish themselves in a career in business if trade lacks a code of commercial ethics.

It must be recognised that business can never be all just a case of scientific methods. Statistics, Reports, Calculations, Audits however good are of only paper value if they ignore the human complications and personal relationship of the most subtle and significant order.

If Ceylonisation of trade is to survive it will have to come to the level of an art and to get to a flying start towards this is certainly not on most of the "Pettah" practices that lead to chicanery.

It could of course be argued with some justification that any association or practice which prevents the reduction of prices to the consumer is against public interest.

But practices like "monopolies" are an integral part of trade associations establishing exclusive dealings and within defined limits an agreement not to compete of confine competition to defined boundaries would be conducive to economic development.

On the other hand certain harmful practices to protect greed and narrow interests are all oppressive action against the people and have no contribution to make towards the development of the nation.

G. C. S. U. Branch, Polonnaruwa

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Polonnaruwa branch of the General Clerical Service Union held at the Kachcheri Canteen premises, the following were elected office-bearers:—

President: Mr. M. K. Sanganadar.

Vice-President: Mr. K. D. Perera.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. P. B. Herath.

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. W. P. Perera.

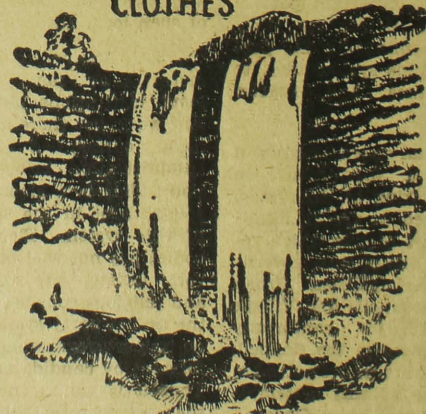
The following resolutions were also passed.

(1) That Tamil classes be held for Sinhalese Officers and Sinhalese classes for Tamil Officers.

It was also decided to have classes for those who are taking the E.C.C. Grade II Examination.

The President, Mr. M. K. Sanganadar, assured the members that he would do his best towards the progress of the Union.

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By Stanley Darius

SAN FRANCISCO STORY (Regal) starring Joel McCrea and Yvonne De Carlo is about gamblers and gold-rushers, gun-boat mutineers and vigilantes, shanghaiers and shameless women and end-of-the-line adventurers—it is a vivid re-enactment of one of the most colourful eras in American history.

Following the California gold rush, thousands of fortune-hungry men and women descended upon the bustling little town of San Francisco, all intent on gold.

CLASH BY NIGHT (New Olympia) is a powerful drama, well produced and cleverly directed. Barbara Stanwyck, Paul Douglas and Robert Ryan carry the story through. Barbara is a woman of unstable character who returns to her home town, unhappy, and marries a good man in order to escape from her unhappiness and when she finds she is happy, she loses that happiness by falling in love with a worthless scoundrel, supposedly a friend of her husband.

THE AFRICAN QUEEN (Savoy) is from C. S. Forester's celebrated novel, photographed in magnificent technicolor with Katherine Hepburn and Humphrey Bogart in the stellar roles.

Directed by John Huston, the film was made in Africa so that the scenes could be filmed in their true locale.

This is not just another jungle picture about African natives, for "The African Queen" is a flat-bottomed boat in which Bogart and Hepburn set off with the intention of blowing up a German gunboat. Both these great stars appear together for the first time—Bogart as a Canadian engineer and Hepburn as the sister of a missionary.

THE LION AND THE HORSE (Empire) is the first film in Warner-color, the second is "The Miracle of

Our Lady of Fatima" which is expected to be screened locally next month. "The Lion and the Horse" which stars Steve Cochran is about a cowboy who flees from the town to the wild country to evade the law. He takes with him his horse, Wildfire. Man and horse battle side by side against all manner of obstacles until the climax when Wildfire protects his master in a thrilling fight with an escaped circus lion which has been ravaging the countryside.

MARUMAGAL, the Tamil film now in its 4th week at the Elphinstone and Roxy, is the story of a daughter-in-law. She is a poor girl who marries into a rich family where there is discord. With her arrival in her husband's house she begins by putting things right—first she patches up the differences between her husband's elder brother and his wife. Next she straightens out the delicate position she finds her husband's younger sister in and takes the blame on herself.

PREMA THARANGAYA, the Sinhalese film now in its 3rd week at the Kingsley, is of the usual stereotyped theme which we have seen in several Sinhalese films recently. The story is of a young man of poor parents who condemns capitalism . . . his parents manage to give him a decent education . . . he marries a rich girl . . . and all his socialist ideas fly through the heavily-curtained windows of his bride's house . . . he finds fault with his parents too and sends them away . . . and finally there is the usual reconciliation.

Laddie Ranasinghe who plays the role of the father saves the film from collapsing. In this he is ably aided by Mark Samaranayake who plays the role of the villain. There is nothing to enthuse over the hero (Aruna Shanti) but one should forgive him for he did not have a well-written script to aid him. The heroine (Ayesha Weerakoon) exhibited faint traces of histrionic capabilities which could be developed into something more mature.

THE WORLD TODAY

By PAUL L. FORD

WASHINGTON, (USIS).

FROM the Kremlin comes word that the jailing and purging of nine prominent Russian doctors was all a mistake.

When arrested January 13, the doctors were charged with plotting to murder prominent Soviet leaders. A Moscow announcement said:

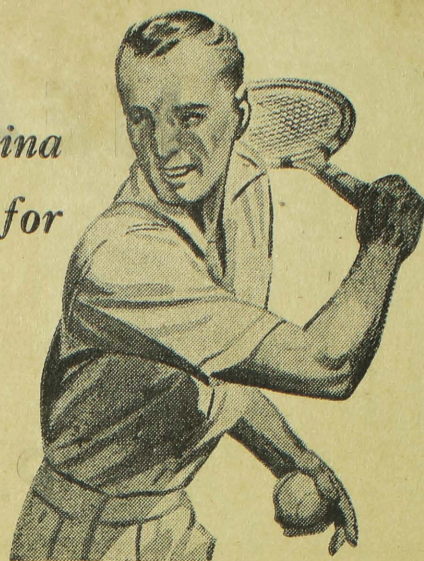
"Investigation has established that members of this terrorist group, by taking advantage of their positions as doctors and by violating the trust of sick people with premeditations, criminally undermined their health and destroyed them."

Now the Kremlin makes the startling admission that the forced "confessions" of the doctors had been obtained by faked evidence and "impermissible means of investigation". The nine doctors, it is admitted, are innocent of all wrong-doing. They and six others whose arrest never was announced have been given their freedom and restored to positions of honour.

Faked confessions and forged evidence have long been routine techniques in the Soviet police state. But now that the Kremlin has admitted the use of such techniques, what of the thousands of others persecuted in like manner?

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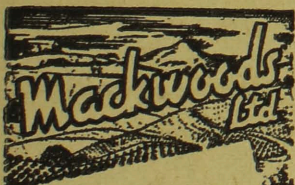
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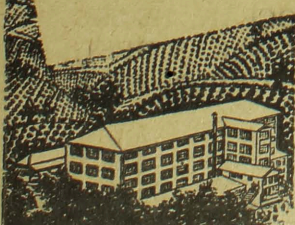


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