

TRIBUNE

WORLD BANK

danger of loan

The Minister of Finance, Stan'ey de Soysa, on his return from Washington recently announced that the World Bank was likely to grant Ceylon another loan after a fresh mission to this country. Whilst welcoming such "aid" from the World Bank, Government must take care that the same humiliating terms as on the last occasion will not be repeated, and at the same time that the new conditions, if any, do not infringe on the rights and sovereignty of this country.

The bitter lesson that Egypt has learnt over the Aswan Dam project, when the World Bank after agreeing to grant a loan sought to impose indirect "political" strings, cannot be easily forgotten. But an even more staggering instance of "interference" has occurred after that. This time the victim, if one may use the term, is India.

Scoop

The world must thank the London *Financial Times* for bringing to light one of the greatest scoops of the year. A fortnight or so ago, this paper published certain letters

that had been exchanged between the World Bank President, Eugene Black, and India's Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari. It will be remembered, in this connection, that heavy reliance was placed on foreign financial assistance for the due execution of India's Second Five Year Plan. As much as Rs. 900 crores were expected to be raised from foreign sources; and from promises made by US leaders, it was thought, that the World Bank at Washington would advance a sizable proportion of the money so needed.

But the Eugene Black's Letter has created a *furor*. Krishnamachari is being criticised in India for suppressing this letter and even his heroic reply. What was the gist of Eugene Black's pontifical pronouncements? With the typical superciliousness of an American banker, Black wrote:

"It is scarcely possible, however, for the Bank to commit itself to any specific figure of lending to India during the period of the Second Five Year Plan.....

We feel that we have to consider the pace and scale of our further loan operations in India from time to time in the light of economic conditions and prospects and taking into consideration the eco-

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omic policies which are pursued by the Government."

What seems to trouble Black are the economic policies of the Government and the rest of the letter makes it quite clear what the Bank President had in mind. He wants "further encouragement" to private enterprise, both Indian and foreign, and at the same time he wants "more positive measures" to facilitate "foreign investments."

Interference

Reporting from Washington Balaraman, the *Madras Hindu* correspondent, in a despatch dated October 23, stated: The publication of the correspondence exchanged between the President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, and India's Finance Minister, Mr. Krishnamachari, on the question of the Bank's financing of India's development projects had caused quite a ripple in the placid waters of the Bank here. This is the first time this world body, always more conservative in operations and philosophy than the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, (the Bank of

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CEYLON NEWS & VIEW
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FILM

SAFARI

Victor Mature, Janet Leigh
English at the SAVOY

I am fairly sick of the sight of African big game being slaughtered to make a Hollywood holiday. This film begins with the destruction of a majestic specimen of an African elephant. If I am any judge there was no trick photography here. Clearly the elephant was teased into charging towards the camera, and dropped in its tracks to provide a thrill for a whole lot of people who perhaps would have considerable difficulty in distinguishing a hippo from a rhino and couldn't care less anyway. Disgusting, I call it. However the prevailing fashion in Hollywood seems to be a little illicit passion where vultures roam, punctuated by squealing elephants, laughing hyenas and ram-paging "natives". I remember Gable gambolling with gorrillas and Grainger gyrating round giraffes. Here we have Victor Mature out-Gabbling Gable in the art of shooting rhinos and crocodiles and things on the run, with a rifle as if they were clay pigeon. Africa has so often nowadays been brought to our doorstep via the medium of technicolour and cine-

mascope, that I for one have ceased to work up any enthusiasm for the carryings on and the goings on in this sort of film. Must be the law of diminishing returns or something! But we can have too much of a good thing. But I go to them because I do get a kick out of seeing African elephants feeding and drinking peacefully and going about their business. Or giraffes nibbling tree tops. Or impala leaping. Or great felines slinking gracefully into the bush. I get a kick out of seeing great rivers forcing themselves thro narrow gorges. Of seeing illimitable horizons that must be a part of the vastness and the Wilderness that is Africa. I like all this and consider Victor Mature and the entire panoply of Hollywood technicians and actors a rude interruption of my reveries.

The technique of this kind of film is fairly straightforward. Take a white hunter, preferably the current hunk of Hollywood masculinity. He must be an idealist, a philosopher. He must love Africa and have a disgusting regard for Africans. He is used to looking lionesses straight in the eye. But is quite unable, poor chap, to interpret th- blandish-

ments and the sex appeal of the females of his own species. Now youve got to produce the female. Youve got to wangle her somehow into the weldt - it really doesnt matter how, as long as she gets there fresh from Roedine or Park Lane or Mayfair. Bring the couple together preferably after a conventional rescue from the jaws of a man eating lioness. Well, our hero soon begins to thaw. There would be no film if he didnt. Between the thin trickle at first and the roaring torrent at the end, throw in as many animals as you like, preferably charging, interspersed with savage tribal dances. Time it for about two hours and you have Safari or Mogambo or what have you.

In this film Mau Mau take the place of Indians. There is a hectic gun battle. There is a loveable native boy with an infectious guffaw. And Janet Leigh who survives hippos and crocodiles and and rhinos and elephants, and a perilous voyage down a waterfall which in the ordinary course would have drowned a herd of hippos - all this and Victor Mature too, without dropping an eyelash.

Well . . . Well . . . Well . . .

N

World Bank

continued from fist page

England), has got embroiled in a public controversy of kind which has followed in the wake of Mr. Black's letter — a letter which many here, while appreciating the validity of some of his observations regarding the way India has been ordering her economic house, nevertheless regret, because it lays the Bank open to the charge of interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign country."

New Colonialism

But the most trenchant comment on the B ack Letter has come from Aneurau Bevan who in his weekly *Tribune* declared. "It is, in short, financial im-

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Role of Women

The Seminar on *The Status of Women in the U.S.S.R.* held in Moscow commenced on the 15th September 1956 with over 100 delegates from 37 countries participating. The seminar was held from 15th — 21st September in Moscow. From 22nd — 30th the delegates were taken on two alternate study tours:-

- 1 via Leningrad to the European Soviet Republic of Estonia, Ukraine to Sochi on the Black Sea.
- 2 via Stalingrad to the Soviet Asiatic Republic of Uzbekistan and to Sochi, where we resided for two days in a mammoth sanatorium in semi tropical climate. I selected this tour.

We made a theoretical and practical study of the experience of the U.S.S.R. in achieving the equality of men and women in all spheres of civil, economic, state, social, political, and last but not least, cultural life. The participants were invited by the Soviet Government, and included members of the Commission on the Status of Women of U.N.; Economic and Social Council and of the U.N. Secretariat as well as members of the W.H.O. and U.N.E. S.C.O. Representatives of International and National Women's Organization were also present.

The Seminar was opened by Madame Anna Pankratova, member of Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and President of U.S.S.R. United Nations Association. She read a paper on "*Soviet Women have equal political rights with men and take an active part in Government*". Other reports were on "*Equality of Women in the Economic Sphere*," "*Maternity and Child Protection in U.S.S.R.*", "*Women's Rights to Education in U.S.S.R.*" and "*Soviet Women Enjoy Equal Civil Rights with Men.*"

Resume of Reports

In 1917 the political system now existing came into being. Earlier in Tsarist Russia there was a crying

inequality of women in society where national oppression was at its worst. Then women had no political rights and women were prohibited to hold office in any Government Department. There was no separate women's movement in Russia; but women actively participated in the general struggle of men and women against autocracy, and women revolutionaries are even today spoken of in high terms for their heroic deeds. Under the Soviet system, new legislation gave women complete equality with men.

Due to long years of slavery, oppression and illiteracy, women were first unprepared to take an active and effective part in government, skilled labour and the professions. At that stage Lenin decreed that "every housewife should know how to govern the State", and delegates' meeting, literary drives, more schools, industrial and agricultural institutes, clubs—all combined in a mammoth and gigantic task of uplifting the entire nation and the 16 Union Republics.

Theja Gunewardhana attended the Seminar conducted recently in Moscow on the Status of Women in the U.S.S.R. as one of the two delegates from Ceylon. She sets out her impressions in this article which will be concluded next week.

The organs of local government are termed Soviets and in 1921 on the probation system women workers and peasants were introduced into the Soviets to acquire through practical work the necessary experience. There was a very close link between Government agencies and the population, in particular women, who began to specialize in the problems of mother and childcare, health services, labour protection and education.

Radical changes were brought later by industrialization and collective farming under 5 year plans. I saw for myself how in Uzbekistan—a Muslim state—where women in purdah up to 1920 are today playing a distinguished role in all fields of life—an eloquent tribute to the success of their civil, political and social emancipation.

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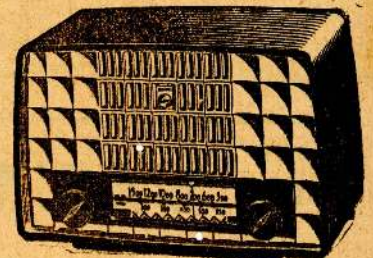
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In Soviet Russia

(continued from page 387)

Public opinion and civic education play an important role in the U.S.S.R. Women participate in nominating, discussing and canvassing for candidates who are nominated by industrial enterprises, voluntary societies, co-operatives etc. Along with men, women inform the population on electoral procedure and rights and duties of citizens. 99% of the total electorates go to the polls.

Today 50 lakhs of women are Deputies (equivalent to Municipal and U.C. or V.C. members) looking after the Budget, Legislative, Health, Labour, Culture Social Security, Industrial and Housing Commissions.

There are 748 Women Deputies (Parliamentarians) in the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Four of the 15 members of the Presidium (a body in nature of a Cabinet) of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet are women. We met them in the Kremlin where we were welcomed on the first occasion by the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and several times during the few minutes of off lunch and tea spare time.

The Soviet State I found, with its entire socialist system, its ideology, contributes to the consolidation of the family. Facts of wanton irresponsible attitude to marriage, family life and dissipation are against the principles of socialist morality and are condemned by Soviet society, especially by public opinion, as hostile to the healthy mode of Soviet life. Many *de facto* marriages are now being registered. There are many legislative acts aimed

at giving assistance to mothers and children and also to prevent irresponsible attitudes to marriage dissolution. To a question on the grounds of divorce the reply was that the war years had grave repercussions on family relationships. Now family stability was increasing. The law of 1944 restricted divorce. The Courts try to go into the circumstances. Courts are elected by ballot and include people with wealth of experience and rich in human relationships and therefore persons who go deeply into

cases and cope with them with wisdom. Many cases end in reconciliation. There is no prostitution. There are also no social inequalities and no unemployment.

I visited a few homes and saw for myself how there is respect and cooperation between husband and wife and how the whole Soviet Union loves children. I saw young fathers carrying their babies on the high roads, in parks etc; and thought of Ceylon men who carry their babies occasionally, only inside the house!

To be concluded next week

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43 SHOW

The annual Exhibition of the 43 Group is now on at the Art Gallery and will be open to the public till the 4th November.

This year there are 4 guest artists, Madam Yuki, Sibyl Keyt, Marie Perera and Nalini Jayasuriva invited by the Group to exhibit with them.

As for the rest of the exhibition there is nothing new except that it is as it would have been in '43 (I presume) and will continue to be in '63 (once again I presume judging by the past few years' exhibitions).

You may not agree with me; you may show membership lists that have not continued to be the same; lists of names that have changed and are changing; hundreds of new paintings that have been produced since '43.

But it is not by lists of names nor by numbers of new paintings on show that I came to this conclusion. Lists may not remain the same and certainly not the number of paintings produced. *But still what this Group said and continues to say remains the same.*

What is it that this group has said and what is it that it has not said?
Shell

It has said as a Group that life is within a shell, a shell which holds only personal problems and within the limitations of personal problems. Justin Deraniyagala has become to the Group what James Joyce is to English Literature. We must not forget that Joyce is the author of not only *Ulysses* but also of *Finnegans Wake*.

Personal problems in the hands of Justin Deraniyagala may possess strength to stir the observer or even make a certain awareness felt, but how much better would it have been if this awareness was communicated with fewer restrictions and less limitations?

Now here are a group of artists definitely with talent, and in certain cases with exceptional talent, who year after year exhibit paintings of select colour, good lines and fine

artistry. These are assets to an artist. These are the technical requirements that help an artist to portray and reveal to those who are no artists the awareness and perception the artist has. There is something not fully correct when one uses all one's knowledge of technical details merely to present a private problem.

One becomes full of one's own problems and one's own self when one refuses to stir beyond them or when one is not aware of any other. One can get satisfaction in presenting one's own private problems within the context of the awareness of the individual, but can one present them as the only problems and the only problems that matter?

It was not mere madness and eccentricity that drove Van Gogh to the miners, Gaguin to the Tahitians, Lautrec to the underworld of Paris, Degas to the struggling ballerinas. These were artists with a certain awareness which did not stop at the surface of copyist, photographer or observer.

A correspondent has sent us this vigorous criticism of the '43 Group Show now on view at the Art Gallery. Comments on this criticism as well as other evaluations of the Show will be welcome.

One cannot feel the pulse of the people if one refuses to mix and be one with them.

This experience and knowledge is lacking in all these paintings. There are paintings of fishermen, of reapers, of raban players, of men at work, women at work etc almost in the same attitude the Govt. Tourist Bureau handles "natives" at work on their posters. They are paintings not born of personal experience. Class has stood against class, and what one could paint from the pedestals of one class has been painted; what one could paint only as an observer has been painted. This is like the second hand knowledge one gathers from books. It is good and sufficient for school children, for students, but not for those who create and leave the marks of their creation for posterity.

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ENGLISH BY RADIO FOR RUSSIA

The BBC hopes that during the next few months it will be possible to resume its English by Radio broadcasts to Russia, which were suspended in 1949 because of jamming. Preliminary plans for the resumption of these popular broadcast language lessons were announced by Mr. S. F. Stevens, Head of the BBC's English by Radio Department, to delegates from thirteen European countries who were attending the English by Radio Summer School held recently, for the fifth year in succession, at Westfield College in London. "The situation is now such," said Mr. Stevens, "that we can broadcast English lessons to Russia with every expectation of the people being able to follow them. We know that we have a considerable audience in Russia and we are happy that this audience is now making itself known to us." He quoted the case of a Russian listener who had written to the BBC expressing a great interest in the English lessons. The Corporation had sent in return a set of English by Radio gramophone records. The man reported the receipt of the records to the Soviet authorities, who displayed a favour-

able interest and eventually asked him to organise a listening group in his home town so that others could learn English from the records. The revived English by Radio broadcasts from London would consist of elementary lessons which would enable Russian listeners to learn English from the beginning without other assistance.

Groups

Over one hundred English by Radio lessons are broadcast by the BBC from London every week and as many more go out from stations overseas with the help of BBC records. Explanations and guides to learning are given in thirty-five languages. In addition to bilingual series for beginners, advanced lessons entirely in English are broadcast from London to Europe and to the nearer countries of Asia and Africa six times a day.

In countries throughout the world listeners in all walks of life have joined together in groups for the sake of practising the English they

learn from these radio courses. Each group has its "leader" who reports progress at regular intervals to the BBC's English by Radio Department. Several of these leaders and other students attended this year's Summer School in London for a fortnight of talks, discussions, demonstrations, and visits to BBC studios and places of interest in and around London. Ranging in age from the early twenties to the late sixties, their occupations were equally varied; but doctors and engineer; housewife, railwayman and lawyer; lorry driver and army officer were united in pursuing that common interest in Britain and the English language which they have developed through listening to BBC broadcasts, and in working out how to get the most out of the BBC's English by Radio courses.

By Courtesy
BBC London Letter

43 SHOW

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The attitude of tolerance of patronage of superiority is not found in paintings of Picasso. He has presented human problems not through certain pre-conceived attitudes but through his own experience directly. For him no barriers have stood between the subject and the *l'objet d'art*.

We who have such few artists in our midst we can ill afford to spare any for doodling and producing work that is cut off from life, from our way of living, and our way of thinking.

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WEEK by WEEK in CEYLON

★ MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ★ CROSSING OVER

★ PLANNING COUNCIL

The main news of significance this week were the nominations for the local body elections in a large number of provincial centres as well as the Municipality of Colombo. It can be said with some justification that the elections to the Municipality will constitute a good and true reflection of the trend of political opinion in the country.

Although 125 persons have sought election to the 31 wards in the City of Colombo, what is important that four leading parties have gone into the fray: the MEP, the UNP, the LSSP and CP. The MEP and the UNP have put on the field 27 and 28 candidates each. The LSSP has 19 and the CP also 19. In 9 of the wards the contest is a three cornered with the UNP, MEP and either a LSSP or CP candidate. In 10 other wards, although the contest is four-cornered the UNP, MEP and LSSP or CP are fighting the issue out with Independents or with candidates of the Labour Party (there are only three of them). In 7 wards the contest is five-cornered, in 2 wards six-cornered and in one seven cornered where candidates of four main parties are in the field with Independents, Labourites and candidates of Sir Razik Fareed's "Moors". In the 2 other remaining wards, Independents, Mrs. Kumaran Ratnam and T. Rudra are being supported by the LSSP and CP, and whilst Mrs. Ratnam is being contested by the UNP candidate (and an Independent), Rudra has an MEP candidate (and an Independent) against him.

It will be seen that the LSSP and CP are between them contesting all the 31 wards, but they are clashing only in 9 wards. In 19 wards, there is only one LSSP or CP candidate and in 2 they are supporting Independents. For some weeks before the election, there were talks aimed to bring about a LSSP-CP front for the Municipal elections, but owing to the fact that there could be no agreement in regard to 4 or 5 wards the socialist front of LSSP-CP did not materialise.

Polling will take place on December 15, and this election is the first really important one after the defeat of the UNP and the coming to power of the MEP in April this year. It is yet too early to indicate and trends, except to state that there is a general sense of disappointment in Left and progressive circles that the LSSP and CP could not arrive at an agreement to contest the Colombo Municipal Elections jointly with a single list of candidates between them.

Ethirmanasingham

Ethirmanasingham, Member for Paddiruppu, who was selected on the Eastern Province Tamil Front ticket, against a Federalist by a small majority crossed over to the Government Parliamentary Party last week. He is the first Tamil to have joined the Government Party.

In his statement on crossing over, he emphasised that he had received assurances that Government would do everything to safeguard the Tamil language and the culture of the Tamil people, in spite of the

Sinhala Only Bill, and in view of this he saw no reason why he should sit with the Opposition. His constituency is undoubtedly one of the most backward and neglected, and it is felt in political circles that the main reason for the crossing over was that Ethirmanasingham must have thought that if he were on the side of the Government he would get many concessions in the way of roads, culverts, hospitals, schools and the like. This is UNP politics with a vengeance, but there is no denying the fact that the politics of bread and butter (for the constituency maybe) is still very much in vogue in this country.

Since the new Parliament assembled, three men have crossed over from the Opposition to the Government: Kariapper from the Federal Party, Jinasena from the UNP and Ethirmanasingham who was regarded as an "Independent".

Planning

The National Planning Council met for the first time last Monday.

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Linguistic States

On November 1, India registered a historic landmark when her new States were inaugurated. One of India's greatest achievements after Independence was the liquidation of the princely states; and after that, the contemporary refashioning of the political geography of India on a linguistic basis will go down to history as an even greater achievement of the upsurge of democratic freedom.

It is necessary to remember that British imperialism had divided India in a number of ways. The ancestral homelands of several nationalities were carved out as puppet principalities for princely autocrats. Peoples speaking different tongues and with varying cultural backgrounds were mixed up in political provincial units that were intended to facilitate the rule of the East India Company and later the British Crown to hold sway over the vast sub-continent. For instance, it is modern Indian history that it was with the help of the British that the Nizam of Hyderabad was endowed with a big State with people and lands of Andhras, Karnataks and Maharashtrians. With the new grouping of states, Hyderabad disappears (as surely as the British power in India is fast disappearing) and in its stead have emerged the traditional homelands of the Andhras, Kannadas and Maharashtrians as separate States.

Pledged

With the re-fashioning of India in this way one of the oldest demands of the Indian National Movement has been realised. The Indian National Congress, from very early days, was pledged to re-group the provinces on a linguistic basis, but unfortunately the top Congress leadership in the Constituent Assembly resisted this demand in the name of preserving the unity of India. It was incorrectly thought, at that time, that the British-created boundaries, artificially sustained, would help to strengthen the unity of a democratic India.

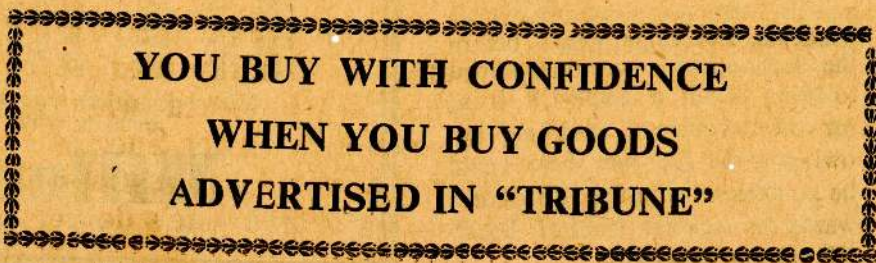
The people of Andhra led the campaign for the creation of a linguistic State, and when they succeeded, the movement grew like an avalanche all over India

and the top leadership of the Congress had to bow to the democratic will of the peoples of the various nationalities that inhabit India. Bengal, Bihar, Andhra, Tamilnad, Kerala, Karnatak are among the States that have arisen. There have been bitter controversies over the one bilingual State that has been created, Bombay. Owing to the demand of the Gujarati vested interests, which have a tremendous influence in the top leadership of Congress, for the city of Bombay as part of Maha Gujerat (whereas it rightly belongs to Samyukta Maharashtra), the Congress leadership decided to create a bi-lingual State of Bombay with the Gujaratis and the Maharashtrians as the component units. It is recognised that this is only a temporary and unstable compromise and that sooner or later, Maha Gujerat and Samyukta Maharashtra will emerge on the crest of popular feeling. Various border disputes also now exist, between the Tamils and the Andhras for instance, but these will easily be settled by negotiation.

The question that arises is whether linguistic states will help to strengthen India's unity or tend to create vissionary tendencies. The trend of nationalist movements the world over, and the sense of democratic unity which true nationalist sentiment engenders, it is felt will provide the answer to this vital question. Strong and united linguistic states in India, determined to build a powerful India, will undoubtedly strengthen the Indian Union. It is significant that it was the reactionary forces in India that fought against the creation of linguistic states. No longer can the Andhra zamindars exploit its peasantry by side-tracking the democratic movement for better working

conditions against a few Tamil zamindars who also existed in parts of Andhra. In the same way, vested interests will find it more difficult to resist the legitimate demands of democratic forces anxious to reconstruct the economic resources of the State along modern scientific lines. Within the framework of the Second Five-Year Plan, the new States will be able to advance greatly, for a new incentive on a linguistic-cultural basis has been provided to stir the creative energies of the peoples.

This great experiment in India is well worth study. The Soviet Union was the first country in the world which created linguistic republics and autonomous regions after the Revolution. Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were among the new states that followed suit. But it is noteworthy that in these countries such changes only emerged after the establishment of communist or near-communist governments. India is the first country where the re-drawing of its internal boundaries have taken place in a country which is still under the influence of the liberal traditions of British parliamentary democracy. If the Indian experiment is a success, and there is every reason to believe that it cannot be otherwise, it is natural that in the "democratic" world there is bound to arise sooner or later a demand for the creation of linguistic provinces, areas, states and regions. As in all other matters, reactionaries are likely to endeavour to utilise such demand for linguistic-cultural regions to retard progress by seeking to create unhealthy divisions, but in the main stream of progressive world political development, it must be recognised that India's example has come to stay.



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The sensation for the week is the "scandal story" published by the *UNP Journal* in its last issue. It had a supplement, printed at a press other than the one where the paper is usually printed (viz. the Lake House Press) and where the rest of the issue of the 26th October was printed.

The story concerned the Minister and Lands Development, C. P. de Silva, who is also the Leader of the House and who acted for the Prime Minister when the latter was away in England for Commonwealth Premier's Conference. Sir John Kotelawela had brought this matter up in the Opposition Group and supplied practically all M.P.'s with copies of the "charges" and even photostats of certain documents. The "charge" related to certain transactions with the Tabbowa C.A.P. & S. Society during the period 1952-54 when C. P. de Silva was the President of the Society. The transactions centred around a few dishonoured cheques said to have been "cashed" by the President from the Treasurer; and from which a charge of "rolling" (Ceylonism for temporary misappropriation) the funds of the Society has been levelled against C. P. de Silva. The amounts involved seem to be vague, but cheques for Rs. 610 and Rs 984 have been mentioned.

The Opposition Group wanted the Prime Minister to investigate these charges, and at the time of going to Press all that the Prime Minister has stated is that the charges are without foundation and that he would make a full statement on the subject before he left for the UNO on November 2. He has also asked C. P. de Silva to act as the Head of the Cabinet during his absence from the island.

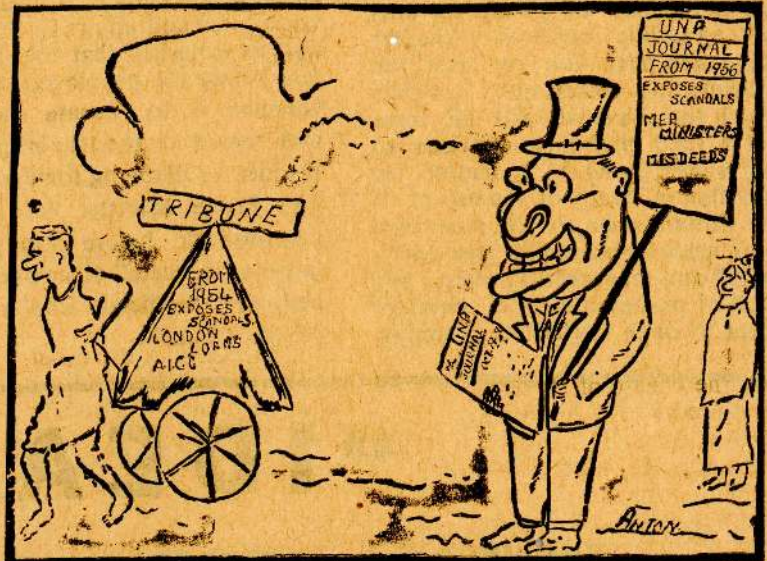
Surprising

Until the statement of the Prime Minister is known it would not be possible to examine the charges made by the *UNP Journal*. But what is significant is that the inquiries into the alleged misdemeanour of C. P. de Silva was completed on March 28, 1956 during the regime of the UNP. An

important question which arises is why this "scandal" was not released in April 1956, before or during the elections which started on April 5 and which went on till the 12th. A "sensation" like this, if true, would have had a major effect on the swing of the elections. The second question is why did the UNP keep this "scandal" under its hat all these months.

like the London Loan and the AICC transactions, left the UNP unruffled. It even went to the extent of resorting to *Trials at Bar* and other extraordinary steps to suppress such exposures. The public cannot have so far forgotten just what the UNP did to hush various scandals.

It is certainly gratifying to *Tribune*, which has always insisted



Whatever the truth or otherwise of these charges, there is no doubt that the UNP seems only interested in making political capital out of it - and does not seem interested as it never had been, of fighting corruption. This "sensation" has now been obviousty sprung for the Municipal elections and also to embarrass the Prime Minister on the eve of his departure to the UNO. If it had been otherwise, the UNP world have published this "sensation" long ago.

Greater sensations and scandals,

that one of the functions of a free press is to expose scandals and corruption, that the *UNP* and its *Journal* have rather late in the day decided that they should also expose scandals. A youthful cartoonist had send us a piece on this and although the product is amateurish and Kotelawela looks very much in the Collette mould, I persuaded the Editor that it should be used not only to encourage young cartoonists but also to mark the surprising change that has come over the *UNP Journal*.

This week's TRIBUNE had gone to press before the Middle East crisis flared up. TRIBUNE joins in the world wide protest against Anglo-French action over Suez and in our next issue will publish some interesting facts about the hidden motives behind Ede's desperate gamble.

Week by Week

(continued from page 391)

Walwin de Silva, about whom there was *furor* last week over his appointment and rejection as a Director of the Cement Corporation, agreed to join the National Planning Council after due apologies from the Prime Minister and Minister William de Silva. (In the rush the injustice done to Dr. Wignarajah seems to have been forgotten with an apology from the Minister of Industries).

Although there has been no complaint about the personnel of the National Planning Council (NPC), it has been noted that it contains preponderance of public servants and ex-public servants. Whether these gentlemen can get over the bureaucratic obsessions under which they have suffered all these years (and probably continue to suffer even now) is a matter for speculation. Many of the others on the Council seem to be men who have made a success of "free enterprise" and may strongly resist any kind of proper control of development through regulated planning.

It is hoped that the Government would lay down the policy lines on which the NPC should operate, but doubts have arisen whether a conglomeration of bureaucrats and businessmen can provide the inspirational leadership required of a dynamic NPC. The few men conscious of the needs of modern planning seem to be in a negligible minority.

Human beings can change, and the clay of yesterday can become the atom of today (fired with proper ideas and fusion of thought,) and much good may yet come of this NPC. A visit to India, may be the Soviet Union and the USA, may give these gentlemen some ideas to work upon. A keen observer of men and affairs in this country has remarked that the primary task before the people and the Government is to educate the NPC with regard to the true meaning of the idea of Planning for Prosperity. The Prime Minister has a very onerous task before him particularly to "educate" some of the officials and ex-officials who are now on the Council.



It can be said that among thinking sections of the population the appointments to the National Planning Council has not created much enthusiasm.

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The Little Surprise

Miss Grayson will you take a letter please.

Miss Grayson approached him as usual with her note book.

Well how are your love affairs getting on, he asked making a strained effort to be affable.

My how do you say such horrid things. As if I have so many boy friends.

What about that chap who comes to see you at lunch time everyday. Miss Grayson blushed and giggled.

You mean Victor. We are engaged to be married. But mother doesn't approve. Says he is too young and scatter brained.

Are you in love with him.

My, what a question to ask. Of course I am.

Miss Grayson, I have a *little surprise* for you. I wonder what you will make of it.

Surprise. How marvelous.

How would you like to go abroad. To London Paris on a study tour?

Me? Study tour? London, Paris? But that's absurd. My boy says he will save up and take me to England some day.

But you haven't answered my question. Would you like to go?

Need you ask? Of course I would.

What about the boy friend?

Oh! he can wait.

Remember your Aunt Eileen?

Yes, I do. She was very fond of me in fact. Always called me her pet niece. She did help us now and again.

Well, in her will she has left you something. She has created a Trust and appointed Mr. Bartholemews and me the Trustees. The news was not to be given to you until after you were eighteen.

No, I can hardly believe it.

The income of the trust has to be spent on you in any manner we like and entirely at our discretion. Mr. Bartholemews and I have discussed the matter and have decided that the best thing for you would

be to go abroad. Nihal said all this with a great deal of solemnity which left no doubt in her mind that Aunt Eileen's wishes were not to be taken lightly.

Of course we shall be sorry to lose you. But you cannot, must not miss this wonderful opportunity to better yourself in every way.

My, I can hardly believe it. Oh! it's so wonderful. London, Paris why I've always dreamed of those places.

If you wish your mother will accompany and chaperone you. And I think that she should.

How marvellous. Mum will be so thrilled.

The next boat leaves in about six weeks. There are no passages before that. So you better make preparations. You will have to have warm clothes. You will let me know your requirements. Now where were we . . .

After the dictation was over Nihal reviewed the last scene in his mind. He was satisfied that it all went off as expected. Miss Grayson was quite convinced of her Aunt Emily's magnanimity. She

We had hoped to conclude this story this week but owing to exigencies of space the final and concluding will appear next week.

was clearly too overwhelmed by the good news to go into the details or the origins too closely. As the days passed her expectation visibly increased. He gave her advice as to her clothes and how she should use the time at her disposal to the best advantage.

You must do something, be something, believe something, he said when you are abroad. You must return a completely different personality. You must make me feel proud of you.

Oh! Mr. de Silva, how ever can I thank you. You have been just too wonderful. Don't worry you will have no reason to regret all the help and advice you have given me.

Nihal felt gratified that she should have come out of her shell a little to express her gratitude in such a warm fashion. He wanted to do so much more for her but he was determined not to give her a hint of what was in his heart. He would wait until she comes back. And

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The Little Surprise

continued from page 395

then . . . He had waited all these years. He could wait a few more.

Not very long afterwards Dagmar Grayson and her mother sailed for Genoa on the *SS Asia*. All Dagmar's little boyfriends and admirers and her entire clan turned out to bid her farewell and bon voyage. It was indeed a great day for her really. She was the first Grayson who ever got outside the environs of Bambalawatte. Of course Nihal was there too to see her off, purely out of a sense of duty as he said and in order to attend to the little details which as a Trustee he felt morally bound to attend. He looked at her from a distance. She looked happy and excited. He felt a pang of pride that he had at last made some tangible contribution towards the happiness of somebody else. At last the time had come for farewells.

Oh! Miss Grayson he said, I think everything has now been fixed. You have nothing to worry about. She was talking to Victor her fiancée who was contemplating her like an adoring spaniel. Do you think I can have one little word with you?

She left Victor and came towards him. He took her a little away from the others.

There are just a few things I would like to say before you leave. You must remember that you are now more or less my ward. She giggled. My wishes have to a certain extent be respected. You must keep me informed of your progress and activities from one week to another. And you must write to me at least once a month. You know I shall always be interested.

She giggled. My, she said, you should see Victor. He is almost crying I asked him not to be so silly. One would think I was going away for ever. He put this engagement ring on my finger. Don't you think it's nice.

Yes very, said Nihal. But Miss Grayson you heard what I just told you, didn't you.

Oh yes, I am sorry Mr. de Silva. Of course I know exactly what to do. And don't worry I shall not let you down in any way.

Splendid. And now I must go. Good luck. He took her hand and looked into her dark eyes. He longed to put his arms round her and kiss her mouth. This was a glorious opportunity. But no. He turned about and walked down the gangway.

In Time's vortex. Three years are as nothing. Dagmar took to her new life as a duck takes to water. She wrote to Nihal not every month but every week. She sent snapshots as often as possible. In one short year her physical development was apparent in her pictures and her mental development in her letters. Nihal was satisfied that Dagmar was making more than normal progress. Another year passed. And soon another. She stayed in Paris for six months and eventually joined the preparatory Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London. Here she made quite a name for herself. Her unusual beauty and her good manners impressed everybody. She won the highest awards for elocution and her reading from Shakespeare won the highest encomiums from her teachers. All these things pleased Nihal well. Dagmar only wanted voice, speech, and carriage to set her off. She had also taken up ballet dancing and had become proficient enough to win herself a short film sequence at Pinewood studios. Besides all this she had not forgotten shorthand and typing and took a course of secretarial practice with a London school of secretaries. Dagmar had certainly made good. She had shown a surprising ability to learn from and imitate the best examples. Her letters were couched in mature phrases. She was reading Wilde and Shaw and Agate. All the elements were now well mixed in her. Nihal was very satisfied. And very proud. It was worth it. He could be proud of her now as his wife, indeed if she would now entertain such a proposition. Yes he would court her now, woo her in the traditional style. And win her.

To be concluded next week

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INTRODUCTORY

In the last series of articles published in the *Tribune*, I paid special attention to the question of the scientific construction of Natal Charts or the Birth Horoscopes. I set out the principles on which they are drawn up. I also broadly defined the principles which guided astrologers in their work, but this was also mainly centred round the question of the construction of the birth chart.

In the present series of articles I will deal with PREDICTIVE ASTROLOGY. I seek to set out how with the help of a horoscope and the position of the planets as they move around the heavens it is possible not only to delineate the general characteristics of a person but also make accurate predictions on a day to day, week to week, month to month or an year to year basis.

What I will set out in these articles is a brief summary of all that has been written about astrology from ancient days to the present times combined with what little knowledge I have gained as a student of astrology in this country. Such a summary could be amplified many times, but in the space which the *Tribune* is in a position to allot to me I cannot do more than this.

I will be happy too to answer any questions which readers may ask of me in regard to the principles of predictive astrology.

Data

The data, if one may use that term, necessary for predictive astrology are three in number:

1. the Birth Horoscope or Natal Chart.
2. the Annual or Progressed Chart depicting the Maha Dasawa periods.
3. the Transit Results of planets in movement, or Gochara.

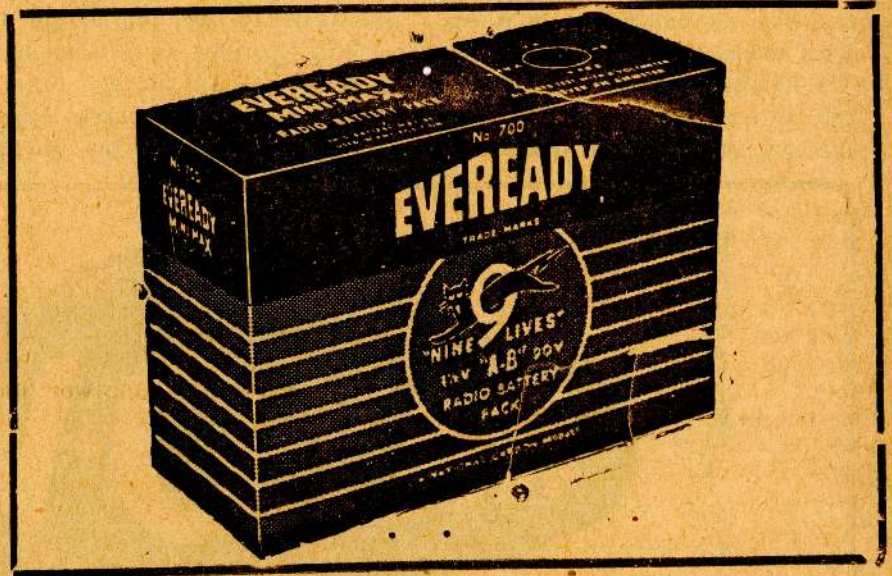
The Birth Horoscope fixes the main astrological features of a person's life. From it, it would be possible to make observations about general characteristics of a person, his temperament, qualities, and the like. A further calculation

about the strength of the planet at birth and the degree of their influence will enable an astrologer to gauge the overall strength and weakness of a horoscope. With the Birth Chart and the Navamsa (the role and construction of which I have dealt with earlier), an astrologer makes a beginning in sizing

up the broad outlines of a person's life and character, his potentialities and possibilities, and the tenor of his existence.

The Annual or Progressed Chart, is one where the life span of a person is divided into the main planetary influences he will be subject to. According to the well defined rules of astrology, which are based on astronomical data, it is possible to calculate the planet under whose

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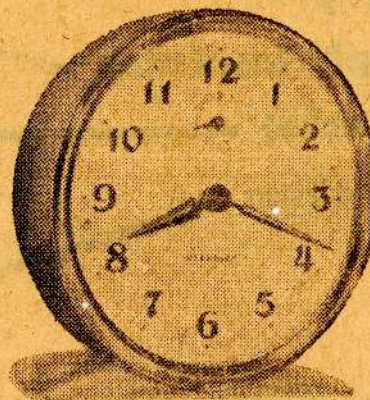
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Predictive Astrology

continued from page 397

main influence a person was born and also the specific period which the person would remain under such a planet. From this it is easy to calculate the different periods in which other planets come into the picture. With the basic main divisions, there will be subdivisions of sub-periods in which such influences will be felt.

The central principle on which this chart is based is that the planets are in constant movement and that their movement has been defined and established by astronomy. The life span of person cuts across this movement of planets and it is the boundaries of such intersection

that marks the main periods in the Annual or Progressed Chart of a person. Within each period of a main planetary period, the same movement is repeated in the same ratio with regard to time and we thus have sub-periods. It is from this Annual or Progressed Chart that one speaks about the MAJOR PERIOD and the SUB PERIOD in a person's horoscope at any particular moment of time.

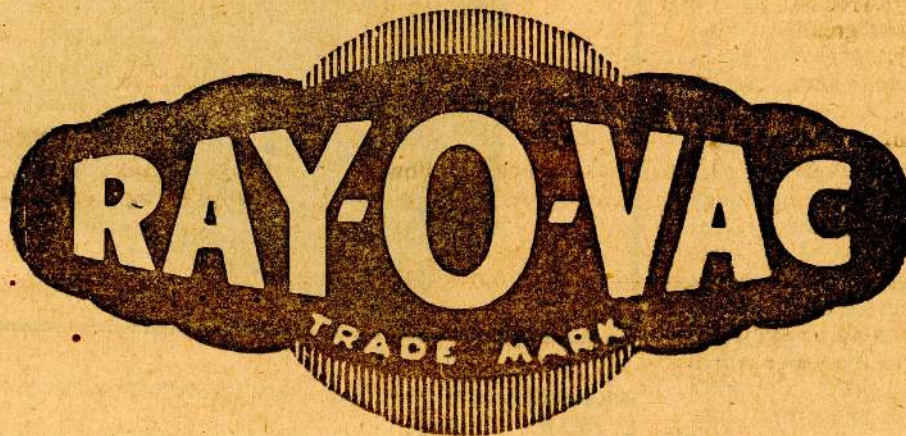
Transitor Gochara

But the most important basis for predictive astrology is the transit of planets day to day and month to month according to astronomical movements of the planets. An almanac presents the accurate astronomical movements of the planets

in the heavens and the constellations during each year in detail. With this information an astrologer has to analyse a particular horoscope to see how the transit of such movement affects the person concerned. In the first instance, I will deal with this aspect of predictive astrology, for in an examination of this study, all other aspects of predictive astrology will stand illuminated.

In my next article, I will outline the basis of this transit or *gochara* in relation to prediction. I will also set out the guiding principles which regulate this matter. In this connection, I shall deal with the preparation of accurate *Ashtavarga* and *Thasavarga* tables. *Ashtavarga* tables will show the movement of planets, which *Thasavarga* indicate the strength of the planets.

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World Bank

continued from page 386

perialism. It is the American modern form of colonialism. It may be argued that the World Bank is perfectly entitled to lay down conditions for its advances. Of course it is. But the conditions should concern the loans themselves, their amounts, the periods of repayment, and other strictly related matters.

"However, when the Bank steps outside these considerations and employs its position as an instrument to direct, control, and even dictate India's economic and financial policies we are in the presence of Imperialism naked and brutal.

"It is this the FINANCIAL TIMES describes as the 'greatest political issue of our times.' Mr. Black, the Chairman of the Bank, is so sure of his apparent immunity from effective criticism, that he spells out his views in the frankest manner possible short of demand-

ing to take over the Indian Government in its entirety.....The case against Mr. Black and the World Bank is bluntly admitted by the FINANCIAL TIMES.

"It is the use of money power to impose on a country policies congenial to the moneylender. It is the modern equivalent of invading armies and it is engaged in by the United States at the same time that the White House piously rejects colonialism. Beneath the guise of defending democracy against Communism the World Bank attempts to force democratic India to adopt the 'American Way of Life.' For most of the money behind the World Bank is American money and its power is being used as cynically against India as it was used against Egypt when the promise to finance the Aswan Dam was withdrawn.

"The difference between Tory Britain and the United States is that the latter has the money power and uses it; the Tories have only gun-boats and dare not use them. If the Black policy is allowed to succeed what answer have we to the

Soviet Union? That is much talk of the Soviet economic offensive. What is the charge? That if a nation trades with the Soviet Union it is liable to become too closely knit with Soviet economy and exposes itself to pressure through fear of trade dislocation. Thus, interference and and loss of national independence is a possibility. *But in the case of the United States it is a certainty, operating deviously through Mr. Black and the World Bank.*"

It is surprising why the daily newspapers in Ceylon have not thought fit (up to the time of our going to press) to refer to the international controversy which is now raging over the Black Letter and the *Financial Times* scoop. But even if the daily papers do not think it an important question, the Government must study every proposal from the World Bank carefully. It would be suicidal for Ceylon to become enslaved to a new form of colonialism, as Aneuram Bevan describes it, by obtaining loans from the World Bank on the terms Eugene Black had stipulated for Egypt as well as for India.

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