

# TRIBUNE

## Doctor's Salaries Committee's Recommendations

The "Tribune" reliably understands that the three-man Committee of Implementation appointed by the Minister of Health to go into the question of abolition of private practice and a readjustment of salary scales of government doctors, has recommended that the basic salary of a doctor be fixed at Rs. 480, an increase of Rs. 50 on the present basic salary.

The Tribune also understands that the Committee has taken into account the loss of private practice in determining the salary scales for the higher grades, and has therefore recommended a proportionately increasing scale (of compensation) for higher grades.

At the time of going to press the Committee had not fixed the salary scales for the higher grades, but had accepted the principle unanimously.

### Clinics

The Committee has also recommended that a condition to the abolition of private practice by

government should be the setting up of Consultative Clinics, where specialists will give of their services to patients who wish to consult them privately. The basis of this recommendation is that hospitals in the country are not of a sufficiently high standard, and the proposed Consultative Clinics will be well equipped with modern instruments and highly qualified staff. The Committee has also taken into account the facts that a large number of patients do not wish to enter government hospitals and institutions, because the facilities provided are not of the best quality, and the proposed Consultative Clinics will remedy that defect. Fees will be collected for services rendered at the Consultative Clinics and the government will share them with the doctors who work at the Clinics on a proportionate basis to be decided on later.

The Committee is also of the opinion that the setting up of Consultative Clinics cannot be done overnight and might involve a period of six months to one year. It has therefore recommended that private practice be not abolished immediately but gradually with the setting up of more and more Clinics.

Services of specialists will however be available at government hospitals and institutions as at present depending on the seriousness of the case, but where patients want to consult specialists "privately" they will have to go to consultative clinics.

### Not revision

The Committee has throughout its draft report maintained that the

**BATTERY TROUBLE**

Then Contact  
**GOONATILLEKE & CO. LTD.**  
206, GALLE ROAD,  
WELLAWATTE.  
Phone: 81096

*Don't be caught  
with your  
Battery down!*

Committee of Implementation was not a Committee of Revision of salaries of government doctors and has worked on the principle that its terms of reference permitted it to decide on a readjustment of salary scales consequent on the abolition of private practice.

The scales recommended therefore have been with a view to compensating the doctor for the abolition of private practice.

The Committee was of the view that the demand of the G.M.O.A. for a basic salary of Rs. 670 was far in excess of present day salary scales in other branches of employment, especially since the M.B.B.S. was an ordinary Bachelor's degree just as much as the Bachelor of Engineering degree was, and did not merit a salary scale that towered over other scales. It was however of the view that government should appoint a Commission to go into the question of revision of salaries for doctors in keeping with other salary scales, at an early date. For the present therefore the Committee has fixed the basic salary at Rs. 480, the basic salary at present for Medical Officers of Health.

### Total Strike

The Government Medical Officers Association which met last Sunday was unanimously of the view that unless the demands of the Association are met, if not fully at least reasonably, the Association should call out a total strike. The tempo at the meeting was very high and there was a strong section that felt that since the report of the Com-

continued on page 466

## TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW  
COLOMBO, Dec. 8, 1956  
Vol. 3 No. 20

### In This Issue

Shipping Lines	...	467
National Enterprise		
Telephones	...	473
Scandal		
Heart & Diet	...	4/5
Coronary		



## FILMS

The review of the Sinhalese film *RAMYALATHA* released on November 30th, will appear in next week issue.

### OUR GIRL FRIDAY

Joan Collins, Kenneth Moore  
English at the REGAL

When, they told me that there was a delightful British comedy in town, I naturally made it a point to see it. But I was frankly very disappointed. It fell short, far short, of the high standards one has come to expect from this type of film. It had no redeeming features at all, except perhaps Joan Collins who had many redeeming features indeed. Not even the battery of stars could save the film from the mess it got bogged in as soon as it started. After that it never really came unstuck and dawdled tediously along to the end.

I wonder if one can any longer be original about three men and a girl being wrecked on a desert island with a whole lot of phoney parrots who evidently had the best laugh out of the film. The producers must have realised this shortly after the film began for they gave it up as a bad job and decided that the only way to save the day and cut their costs was to undress Joan Collins in public as much as they dare. This perhaps succeeded. But only just. Lots of us thought that we could have walked away at any time but the pleasureable anticipat-

ion of Joan always round the corner with almost a bikini on, kept us going to the end. My own opinion is that she has Marilyn Monroe and her ilk knocked into a cocked hat and she sounded intelligent enough to be able to act if she gave her mind to it. But that would be quite unnecessary as long as she has her present talents. I would like to write an article entitled, "Some plain speaking to Mr. Hare." But time is getting on. He is frankly out - out dated and out-moded. He has arrived at that sorry stage for a comedian when he is no longer laughed with but laughed at. All those hoary chestnuts and oral mannerisms which made him famous don't cut much ice any longer. The poor man even gets into a grass skirt in the end of it all in order to coerce a laugh out of the audience. And fails. Indubitably a calamity. The others succeeded in being a useful foil for Joan Collins. That was all.

I have never before heard so much inept dialogue. In British Films there was always the crackle of an epigram or two warm the cockles. But in this there were none. Altogether a painful effort for a British studio. *Mirabile Dictu.*

N

### Doctors' Salaries

*continued from first page*

mittee was not available at that meeting the Association should decide on strike action immediately.

Senior doctors present at the meeting however expressed the opinion that they should give the Committee two weeks more for its report and if it was not available by the 16th of December, the Association should call out a strike the next day. Strike pledges were signed by the 310 doctors present and this indicates that the Association is in no mood to be put off by Government any longer.

The view was also expressed at the meeting that the Association considered its demands to be fair and just, and any attempt by the Committee to slight them would be met with strike action.

The G.M.O.A. has on the Committee its own nominee Dr. E. M. Wijerama, a man considered by the Association to fairly represent the views of the Association, and a person in whom the G.M.O.A. has the fullest confidence. No doctor, it was once said by a senior official of the G.M.O.A., knew the conditions of employment of government doctors better than Dr. Wijerama.

It can therefore be expected that the G.M.O.A. should abide by the report of the Committee of Implementation, unless of course Dr. Wijerama sends in a Rider to the report, expressing a dissentient view from the other members of the Committee. In which case the G.M.O.A. has a legitimate right to state that the views of its nominee have been overlooked and a cause for action by the G.M.O.A. would thereby have resulted. Otherwise the G.M.O.A. is morally bound by the decision of the Committee of Implementation.

As things stand, therefore, the Government has an unassailable case if it deals harshly with the G.M.O.A. if it refuses to abide by a report of a Committee on which the G.M.O.A. had its own nominee and which report was endorsed by him.

*continued on page 479*

**REGAL** - 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m. (Morning Shows  
Saturday & Sunday 10-15 a.m.)

WALT DISNEY'S

## 20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA

(Cinemascope — In Technicolor)

2nd WEEK

**Elphinstone & Roxy**

**"MARMA VEERAN" (TAMIL)**



# CEYLON SHIPPING LINES

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the Second Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company. The Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts have been in your hands for the requisite period and before I propose their adoption by the Shareholders, I would like to take this opportunity of telling you something of the Company and commenting on our activities.

Placed as Ceylon is on the shipping routes of the world, and dependent on an Export-Import Economy, a Shipping organisation on a national scale appeared to be a vital necessity to give strength to her newly-won political Independence. Having obtained a contract to transport 200,000 tons of rice from Burma during 1954, the Promoters of the Company approached Government for the support and goodwill to consolidate the Company. At the same time any person wishing to subscribe to its Capital was invited to become a member. It must be stated here that the Government itself had entertained such a project as far back as 1950 but the capital structure appeared so forbidding and the technical personnel so hard to find, that the early momentum spent itself without any achievement. Many offers were made from all parts of the world, but none seemed to attract the Minister of Commerce and Trade at the time, the Hon. Mr. R. G. Senanayake, until he had studied a proposal originating from nationals of this country in association with shipping interests from Norway. It was our good fortune that we had the unreserved support of a Minister who knew what he wanted for the good of this country and his interest in the Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd, through good weather and ill, has never once wavered. He has been and remains our staunchest supporter, but he has never left room for any charge of favouritism to wards us.

## Monopoly

To those disappointed persons who have levelled the charge of a

*continued on page 468*

We publish the speech of the Chairman, Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd, made at the Second Annual General Meeting on October 20 1956. Although *Tribune* has consistently supported all national enterprises and has always recognised the vital role every Ceylonese Shipping Company can play in the economic and commercial development of the island, this paper had occasion to be critical of the structure and administration of this Company when it sought State patronage. The validity of the objections we then raised can be realised when the then Government decided to participate in the Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd only after the difficulties we had pointed out had been rectified by amendment of the Articles of the Company.

We again had occasion to raise some queries when the Company wanted some higher freight rates from the Government. These queries concerned expenses, commissions, rebates, the London Branch, the Scandinavian "partners" and the like. These queries still remain unanswered, in spite of certain efforts made by us. The Chairman has referred to the need for higher freight rates and income tax relief for the Company to develop. They are undoubtedly just requests, but the Company owes an explanation to the public in regard to unanswered queries, particularly after the shareholders thought fit at the last Annual General Meeting to throw out of the Board one of the Working Directors and founder Promoters of the Company. The sordid intrigue, the leafleteering, the proxy-collecting, the telephone canvassing and the whisper campaign that surrounded this mysterious ouster have made many curious. Can the public be certain that all really "dangerous" elements have been got rid of? Can it be certain that the true causes of maladministration have been removed? Or is it again a story of scape-goats?

## Ideal PHILIPS AC/DC bedroom radio for you

BX 135/4

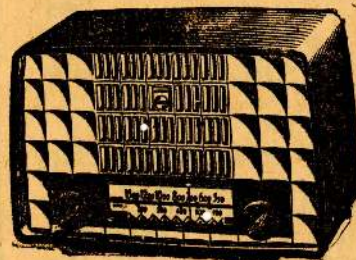
Price Rs. 115/-

Medium Band

5 Valves, 7 Functions

5" Powerful Loudspeaker

Beautiful Philite Cabinet



WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

• HIRE PURCHASE ARRANGED

## MAURICE ROCHE LIMITED

MAHARAJA BUILDING, BANKSHALL ST., COLOMBO-11

Telephone : 6246 / 47



## Ceylon Shipping Lines

*continued from page 467*

"monopoly" granted to us by the Government, let me say at once that the whole shipping world had the same opportunity as ourselves. Before we arrived on the scene, rice from Burma was the monopoly of the Bay of Bengal Conference and the freight rate negotiated with the Food Commissioner. Freight for flour from Australia and rice from China were negotiated on the Baltic Exchange or through Shipping Brokers, with a strong preference for particular Shipping Brokers, who enjoyed a virtual monopoly. Today the Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd contacts interests throughout the world in search of shipping space, and an increasing proportion of the earnings on the Government's food cargoes and coal remains in Ceylon to contribute to the development of our country.

The year under review has been the first year with Government participation in the capital of the Company. Negotiations with the Government proceeded from February 1954 and were concluded only in March 1955. The delay in reaching a stage of finality meant that food cargoes available for the first half of 1955 were largely denied to us. During 1955 the Company lifted the following cargoes :

1. RICE...from Burma and China  
..... 198,500 tons
2. FLOUR from Australia and Europe..... 95,800 tons
3. SUGAR...from various Ports  
..... 64,800 tons
4. MISCELLANEOUS 15,500  
..... tons
5. LOCAL...from Colombo to Galle..... 7,700 tons

### Formosa

As against these tonnages, for the period January to August 1956, we have lifted 335,000 tons of rice, 127,700 tons of flour and 73,200 tons of sugar. By the end of the year we will have more than doubled last year's tonnage of rice and flour and greatly increased the weight of sugar. In addition we are carrying coal for the Ceylon Government Railway during this year.

You may wonder why the tonnage of sugar anticipated for 1956 is not proportionate to that of rice

and flour, which brings me to one of the difficulties with which we are confronted. Certain countries and certain large sellers of commodities to Ceylon in their search for markets subsidise freight rate and quote a "c and f" rate which is less than the "f.o.b." rate plus freight charges. Although Article 7 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company clearly states that "the Government, as participant, guarantees the Company the lifting of Government freight at competitive rates, which shall mean fair market rates, for a period of 5 years," we have surrendered such freight to the Food Commissioner where our rates were not competitive in the spirit of goodwill with which we first approached Government on this venture. These apply to the sales of sugar from Formosa. You will see that we face what is virtually unfair competition but you will also understand that if the Ceylon Shipping Lines ceases to function, the same sellers (except perhaps those subsidised by their Governments) will revert to normal freight rates because not only do sellers want a profit but they must also use the normal channels of transport to sell their commodities abroad. Again, large sellers who are regular customers of shipping lines obtain freight rebates which are offered in full or part to buyers, and

these will be withdrawn if the Ceylon Shipping Lines is not patronised by our Government. It is for this reason that we stipulated that freight given to us should be at fair market levels, and I appeal to the Government to treat us with the measure of goodwill which we ourselves have shown. A temporary benefit on a "c and f" rate is illusory but the structure on which the Ceylon Shipping Lines is being built will be of lasting benefit to this country.

### M. V. "Chilaw"

In 1955 your Directors purchased a second-hand vessel renamed the "Chilaw". The vessel was inspected by Commander T. I. Virkki of the Company and surveyed and found to be in first class condition. The value of the ship, together with the cost of minor alterations done at our request, appears in the Balance Sheet. The Bank of Ceylon gave us the necessary finance and the Bank has generally treated us in a most helpful manner. The Directors have no doubt that they have made a bargain and I am sure that the Shareholders will welcome the purchase without which no dividend can be declared.

To clarify the procedure in declaring dividends, as set out on

*continued on page 469*



from

## Quickshaws Ltd.,

Battery Department  
phone 81201

3, Kalinga Place,  
off Jawatta Rd., Colombo

# The Battery everybody is wanting



## Ceylon Shipping Lines

continued from page 468

pages 8 and 9 in the Report, I would refer you to Articles 7 and 8. The Company has the right to declare dividends only on such profits as are earned by ships which are the property of the Company, while profits made on chartered vessels in the lifting of Government freight have to be capitalised for the purchase of ships. Although the definition seems clear enough, our Auditors, who have taken a special interest in the Company, found many difficulties particularly in regard to chartered vessels with mixed cargoes and the allocation of charges between goods for Government and for other purposes. The Government Director from the Treasury, the Managing Director, the Accountant and the Auditors have found a satisfactory solution, which however took time and caused a delay in finalising the Accounts.

### Purchase of New Ships

You may wonder why more ships have not been purchased by the Directors to swell the amount available for distribution to the

shareholders. Your directors have approached many shipyards throughout the world for new buildings and have received a large number of offers, but the directors have necessarily had to proceed cautiously. During our first year of operation we found that freight rates kept increasing to unexpected heights leading to some resistance from particular Government Departments and negotiations on freight did not always proceed smoothly. The dissolution of Parliament and the formation of a new Government left us wondering what our position would be. Each new ship would cost about Rs. 5 million and until the Directors were assured of sufficient Government support to effect repayment in a regular manner, any agreement to purchase seemed somewhat hazardous without adequate reserves. As regards second-hand vessels, prices moved up so steeply with the prevailing high freight rates that the directors could not consider such purchases in the long term interests of the Company.

The Directors have kept closely in touch with the Minister of Commerce and Trade, who is aware of

our position in this matter. We look forward to a re-iteration of the undertaking given by the previous Government found embodied in the Articles of Association of the Company, which formed part of the Prospectus and on which you have subscribed to the Capital of the Company. I am confident that the present democratic government will help to consolidate a national undertaking which keeps profits in Ceylon and which offers an avenue of employment to Ceylonese nationals.

The Directors have approached the Minister of Finance for exemption from tax for a period of five years as the Government has participated in the Company. We were favoured with a long and sympathetic interview, when our objects and method of operation were examined, and we look forward to an announcement in the Government Gazette in the near future. Your directors have taken the liberty of not providing funds for taxation for the year of Assessment 1955/56 in the hope of an exemption and at the same time have recommended a nett dividend.

# "IDEAL"

## METAL DOORS & WINDOWS

for

- ★ SCHOOLS
- ★ FACTORIES
- ★ STORES
- ★ BUNGALOWS
- ★ OFFICES, etc.

# MASCONS LIMITED

175, ARMOUR STREET.  
COLOMBO 12.



# WORLD AFFAIRS

BY  
ARIEL

☞ ANGLO - US RIFT ☞ CLIMB DOWN

☞ SYRIA

The rift in the Atlantic Alliance was the major topic of comment in the capitals of the world last week. For some reason, the daily papers in Ceylon have played down this aspect of international developments in a way that has evoked comment from persons who read papers published in England, India and the U.S.A.

Shelvankar reporting from London to the *Madras Hindu* on November 28 summed up the situation from the British angle thus:

"The Anglo-American dispute has swiftly exploded into a first-class crisis, with the persistent American refusal to support Britain on the Suez issue serving as an immediate occasion for it. All the rancours and resentments that have been bottled up for years are now coming to the surface and open denunciations of America are the order of the day. The latest charges against America that are being ventilated here are that the United States Embassy in London has "interfered" in British affairs by secretly taking part in the anti-Eden campaign and that Mr. Eisenhower flatly turned down Sir Anthony's proposal that he (Eden) should go to Washington immediately after the November 6 elections.

"Coinciding with the Foreign Secretary's return home empty-handed, the Conservatives—in what is regarded as an unprecedented move—have tabled a Parliamentary motion attacking America for "endangering the Atlantic alliance" and demanding a firm stand in Egypt. More than 130 Conservative M.Ps. have signed a motion, support for which goes far beyond the original 'stay in Suez' group. Of the 345 Tory M.Ps., nearly 100 have some official position or other, and considerably more than half the number of genuine back-benchers have subscribed to the motion. This seems to confirm that there is a somewhat more moderate group even in the Tory party, though it may be in a minority. Their

view is that the order paper should not be used as a vehicle for anti-American propaganda at a time when Anglo American relations are so delicately poised.

"The current tendency to revile America is largely a reflection of the intense frustration caused by the failure of the Suez gamble and the desire to find a scapegoat and at the same time save something out of the wreckage. On the other hand, reports from the United States make it plain that there has been, if anything, a hardening of the American attitude in the past few days on Anglo-French intervention in Egypt, and that America is determined not to resume normal relations with Britain and France until they have carried out large scale withdrawals from Suez."

## Climb Down

After all this fuss created by the Conservatives, the climb down came swiftly and without a murmur (whimper, one might say). A message from London dated November

20 read: "The French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, reached agreement in eight-hour talks with British Cabinet Ministers here today on plans for the withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces from Suez..... A usually well-informed source said that the terms of the withdrawal are expected to be conveyed during the weekend to the United Nations Secretary-General....."

Shortly after this "unofficial" announcement in London, there was another "unofficial" announcement from Washington that the President had ordered American oil companies to go to the rescue of Western Europe in the matter of oil. The *Madras Hindu* of December 2, records this Anglo-French climb-down in its customary moderate tone thus:

"The American decision to make good the oil shortage of Western Europe consequent on the closing of the Suez Canal, has been followed

*continued on page 478*

## THE PEOPLE'S CAR



THE VOLKSWAGEN

CLARENCE AMERASINGHE & COMPANY LIMITED

UNION PLACE

COLOMBO



# WEEK by WEEK in CEYLON

★ PORT

★ NLSSP

The declaration of the Port as an essential service has created a storm of protest among trade unionists. But not even so much as a squeak from trade union boss Philip Gunawardena!

The Port was declared an essential service on Thursday night (November 29th) after a top level conference between the Acting Head of the Cabinet, the Minister of Transport and Works, and the Port Commissioner. This was preceded by a Cabinet meeting at which Philip Gunawardena, was present in his capacity of Minister of Agriculture and Food.

There have been two different interpretations given to the declaration of the Port as an essential service. The fact that the declaration preceded a threatened strike by the NLSSP controlled port workers union on Saturday, following the failure of negotiations between employers and the port workers, is interpreted as a deliberate attempt to deprive the workers of their trade union rights, by snatching away the legitimate weapon of strike action. This emasculation of trade unionism by the government which is pledged to foster trade unionism has been the subject of a number of speeches from political platforms. The city elections are only a week away and if the government thought that they could arrest the tide of popularity of the NLSSP in the port, by declaring the Port an essential service, they had apparently thought wrong. The whole move is likely to boomerang against them.

Philip Gunawardena perhaps thought, if the Port was declared an essential service he could kill the rival United Port Workers' Union. He, on behalf of his union the All-Ceylon Harbour and Dock Workers' Union, at the last conference of employers and trade unions, accepted the proposal of Mr. F.C. Rowan (employers' representative) before "he had hardly finished formulating the outrageous proposal". Philip Gunawardena now finds himself between the devil and the deep sea for it is well known that the rank and file of the All Ceylon

Harbour and Dock Workers' Union is "outraged that he had accepted the outrageous proposal".

Others interpret the declaration of the Port as an essential service as a false move by Philip Gunawardena. By lending support to the declaration he has cooked his own goose. The government was in no hurry to declare the Port as an essential service, because it was awaiting the report of E. F. N. Gratien, who is inquiring into the working of the port. But Philip Gunawardena's Cabinet colleagues, it is widely felt, stampeded him into lending support for the declaration, because they were keen that he should lose all the following he had in the port.

His position in the Cabinet had already been made precarious for him by utterances and otherwise both inside the Cabinet and outside. But as long as Gunawardena held control within the Port he could make it uncomfortable for the government. Once he was made to lose his grip, throwing him overboard was an easy matter. And his path has been cleared without

undue blood being shed, and with everyone in the Cabinet wearing a smile. Philip Gunawardena has been party to a bloodless "revolution" in the government. And he will soon be the victim of the revolution.

The NLSSP on the other hand allege that the declaration of the Port as an essential service is an act of political favouritism. They allege that the government has lent patronage to the All-Ceylon Harbour and Dock Workers' Union mainly because of the influence of the boss, Philip Gunawardena, and this has recoiled on the government. They question why when more important issues were involved like the now famous "Battle of the Gates", the Port was not thought fit to be declared an essential service. The NLSSP takes up the position that the government did not take stern action on that occasion because one of the parties to the dispute was the All-Ceylon Harbour and Dock Workers' Union.

But secretly the NLSSP is laughing up their sleeves at the discomfiture Philip Gunawardena finds

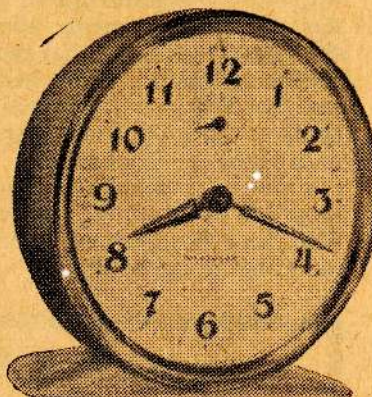
*continued on page 474*

FOR

GOOD TIME - GOOD LOOKS - GOOD VALUE!!

**WESTCLOX**

WORLD RENOWNED



SLEEPMEIER  
(PLAIN)

THE VERSATIL, ANYWHERE IN THE  
HOUSE ALARM

*For a gift within your means*

Smartly designed, superbly finished, strong bell alarm, attractive tinted dial with raised numerals and coloured hands to match case.

4,3/8" high, 4,3/4" dial.

*Available in*

Ivory with gold colour bezel and trim. Green, blue, pink, gunmetal with chrome bezel and trim.

*Stocked by all reputed  
Clock Dealers.*

DISTRIBUTORS

**RAJANDRAMS LTD.**

MAHARAJA BUILDING

Banksall St., COLOMBO.

WESTCLOX REPAIR SERVICE



A large number of people have begun asking the question *whither MEP*. We ourselves cannot but help asking this question considering the circumstances and situation in which the people of the country now find themselves. It will be recalled that *Tribune* was the first independent non-party paper which hailed the victory of the MEP over the UNP as symbolic of a *new era* in the political development of this country. Among other things, we emphasised that the victory of the MEP marked the end of a twenty-five year rule of the Senanayakes and Kotelawelas (in the later stages under the party name of UNP) — politicians who had been unable to break away from the colonial tradition in political and economic matters. The die-hard right wing policies of the UNP had reflected itself in both international and national affairs. Furthermore, this long spell of power by one group had led to corruption and abuse of power in various ways. The MEP proclaimed a policy that was more progressive in every way: it claimed to stand against corruption; and it promised to take Ceylon along the road to prosperity as a truly independent nation on the basis of a peaceful development to socialism.

The coming to power of the MEP has undoubtedly resulted in a number of salutary measures which all right-thinking people can only welcome. In international affairs, in particular, Ceylon has broken away from the old moribund position of being an appendage of Britain and Washington. Since the Bandaranaike Government came to power, Ceylon has taken a bold stand in aligning herself with the Afro-Asian Powers on a *Panch Sila* policy. The Government has also taken steps, however halting and unimpressive, to persuade Britain to quit the bases she now holds in Ceylon

In national matters, the record of the MEP, however, has not so far been as encouraging as in the foreign affairs field. It had promised to do away with the Public Security Gestapo, and repeal the Public Security Act. Once it came to power, the MEP claimed that it would only amend "undesirable"

clauses in the Act (and even this has not been done); and it only disbanded the Public Security Department by throwing out of employment men recruited in the Kotelawela regime, (but the Public Security Department now goes on under the old name of the Special Branch of the CID). To replace men suspect of being loyal to the former group in power with new recruits loyal to the MEP (or SLFP) is not the way to ensure greater civil liberties. It will also be remembered that one of the hottest issues in the days of the UNP concerned the tapping of telephones. The public thought that the MEP would do away with it, but once installed in power, the Premier declared that the tapping of telephones was one of the necessary concomitants of democracy!

We can retail a great many other matters where the MEP has not lived up to its promises. Even if one ignores the smaller questions, it is becoming clearer day by day that the members of this Cabinet and Government seem to be more interested in the exercise of petty power rather than in the formulation of policies to transform the economy of this country from that of a colonial under-developed structure to a balanced progressive dynamic economic unit. Whilst the National Planning Council is still a veritable phantasm (it may soon become a farce overweighted as it is with old-world bureaucrats), Ministers are rushing madly about to show how much power they can exercise in small matters. Most Ministers seem to find more satisfaction in being enshrined in newspaper headlines (however doubtful the notoriety they earn thereby) rather than do a job of work in accordance with the policy and programme of the SLFP or the MEP.

Nearly all of them, bar the Prime Minister and a couple of others, seem to be so engrossed with interfering in administrative routine matters that they do not have time for more constructive work. Transfers, admittance chits to hospitals, and a whole heap of other instances of the abuse of power have made thinking sections of the public very hostile to a large number of the new Ministers.

The situation is further complicated by dissension within the MEP, partly arising from the exuberance of the Minister of Food. This coupled with the wider disunity the MEP has brought about by its undemocratic and unfair *Sinhala Only* Bill has created a situation where a section of the population now seems to regret having thrown out the UNP at the last elections. This sense of frustration is further accentuated by the fact that the NLSSP seems determined to plough a lonely furrow dreaming of being returned to power soon, and the CP is too weak to be effective and also too uncertain about its policies. With everything in its favour, the MEP Government seems unable to do the right thing to bring prosperity to the country. Before the sense of disappointment that already now grips the urban areas and the thinking sections of the people spreads round to the countryside, the Government should wake up. Or has the Government too many Ministers with feet of clay that a wholesale reshuffle is essential before anything can be done?

YOU BUY WITH CONFIDENCE  
WHEN YOU BUY GOODS  
ADVERTISED IN "TRIBUNE"



## JUST BRIEFLY

BY  
SERENDIB



TELEPHONES



SUEZ



ABUSE



CHITS

The *Times of Ceylon* and the *Morning Times* have done a good job of debunking Minister Marikkar over his four telephones. *Tribune* has on many occasions in the recent past shown that Minister Marikkar was more than a Don Quixote in his quest for newspaper headlines for himself. Although his enthusiasm has greatly diminished since the early MEP days, Marikkar has recently been delivering himself of platitudinous sermons about the "misuse" of the telephones by Members of Parliament and he has also declared that he proposed to correct these erring Parliamentarians.

The *Times* group of papers have provided him with enough for him to correct himself before picking on other Parliamentarians. Marikkar's four private "residence" telephone are a scandal, whatever be the explanations about his "residences". In any country where public sensibility and civic consciousness is greater than it is in Ceylon Minister Marikkar would have had no alternative but to resign his portfolio. In Ceylon, things move slower, *but move they do*. The UNP also went to its doom because its Ministers were guilty of scandals like the four telephones of Minister Marikkar.

### Other Ministers

I do not know why the *Times* group have not pursued this telephone scandal a little more. The *Morning Times* in the column *Through the Looking Glass* had some veiled references to others in high places who had more than one phone — or houses which had more than one telephone connection.

Being intrigued by all this I picked up the Telephone Directory and glanced through it and made one or two rather interesting discoveries. I ran my eye through the Ministers. I found that the Minister of Finance and his Parliamentary Secretary are plentifully supplied with telephones.

Take the Minister of Finance. Apart from his private line to the office, the Directory lists 78733 as a

direct line to his residence. What this means is that his outstation residence is connected to the automatic exchange in Colombo direct. And where is this outstation residence? The Directory at another page (8) sets this out as "Silver Oaks, Hendala, Wattala". I suppose the Minister of Finance is a sufficiently important member of the Cabinet for him to have a direct line from the Colombo Exchange to his outstation residence — but it would be interesting to know just how much it cost the tax payer.

Nobody would probably have grumbled about this direct outstation line but at page 68, the Minister of Finance has another telephone at a residence in Colombo. The residence according to the Directory is at 3, Regent Flats, Colombo 2. The name appears without the HON. Wondering whether this connection was a pre-parliamentary one, I asked for information from the Telephone Exchange and was told that the Hon. Stanley de Zoysa private telephone in Colombo was 9018, and there was no information available about this Regent Flats phone connection (number 4459).

One the same page of the Directory my attention was drawn to the fact that the Hon. Sir Cyril de Zoysa had two telephone connections at his residence at 27 Melbourne Avenue. A hunch made me look at page 166 of the Directory to find that there was another telephone connection (No. 8667) to 27 Melbourne Avenue under the name T. L. C. Rajapakse. *Three phones at one place of residence with thousands on the waiting list howling for connections was a little too thick even for the hard-boiled me!!*

To go back to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, Senator Wijesinghe has three numbers given as his places of residences in Colombo. 5655, 5250 and 78063. In addition to this he has an outstation residence at Piliyandala, (about 15 miles from Colombo), and also at two estates, one in Maturata and the other at Kam-

burupitiya. I know that Senator has estates and that his outstation phones are on his own property — not like Marikkar's which is on his brother's.

But the three Colombo telephones mystified me. One of the three numbers is a "secret" (one which is not listed under any address in the Directory), and the other two seem to be connected to the same business house at the same address in Bloemendhal Road. Granting that Senator Wijesinghe has widespread business interests, the question arises why one business firm (not so big or so well known) should have two telephone connections to the same premises.

I also believe that a large number of telephone connections to Parliamentarians and other V.I.P.'s are not listed (on request). Government should publish the entire list of such *secret* connections. The excuse that VIP's need secrecy to do their work without being pestered with phone calls may pass muster under normal conditions, but with our long list running into thousands waiting for connections for many years now and the scandals about VIP's appropriating a number of phone connections all to themselves, this practice of keeping some numbers *under the hat* leads to abuse and worse.

### Port Said

I must refer to the excellent job the *Observer* did last week in exposing the British propaganda machine in regard to its claims about "war damage" in the Port Said area. To meet charges that there had been devastation of the worst kind in Port Said, the U.K. High Commissioner sent the newspapers in Colombo pretty pictures of Port Said "without even a scratch". The *Observer* published these photographs with a report from the *Newsweek* which referred to destruction. On the next day and succeeding days, the *Observer* and other Lake House papers filled its columns with pictures from neutral sources which showed that da-

*continued on page 474*



# Just Briefly

continued from page 473

mage was something unimaginable: eye-witness accounts record that planes went systematically machine gunning and bombing street by street — probably to teach the damned Egyptians a lesson!

## Abuse

Presumably, big-wigs in the MEP (People's Government) imagine that they are entitled to use *hoi rolloi* language fit only for Billingsgate when dealing with defenceless Public Servants.

It is on record and I challenge the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health, and the Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, to deny with their hands on their hearts that they are not aware of the vile abuse hurled by a Parliamentary Secretary at the Medical Superintendent.

It all started when the Medical Superintendent refused to give priority in the allocation of beds to the MEP wife, despite a request made on behalf of the MEP wife by her husband. A Parliamentary Secretary then rang up the Medical Superintendent and the conversation went something like this: "You p .....Tamil b....., I will see that not only you but all other Tamil b .....are sent out of this place. I have received a number of complaints from House Officers and the public that your administration is

hopeless" etc. etc. The Medical Superintendent tried to reply but he could get in only a few words edgewise.

The Medical Superintendent promptly wrote to the Permanent Secretary and put what I have written above in minute detail. I do not reproduce the very words because they will shock the reader.

Come Mr. Permanent Secretary, deny that you received the letter and deny that you sent an acknowledgement to the Medical Superintendent.

If it is not too much bother for the Minister of Health, will she please look into this matter? The Government has decided to introduce legislation banning discrimination on the ground of caste, so please ask these Members of your Government not to refer to persons in derogatory caste or communal names. Also please ask the Government Members not to allege that persons have committed criminal offences by referring to them as b .....s. I trust you will be able to find time to do this in between sending "communications" to government doctors and "officers" of the General Hospital.

## Chits

That brings me to the subject of "communications from Cabinet Ministers". All four leading English newspapers, the *Ceylon Daily News*, the *Observer*, the *Times of Ceylon* and the *Morning Times* this week have campaigned editorially for the abolition of the new chit system in the General Hospital. In our notes "Week by Week" of last week's issue we brought the issue out into the open and deplored the system in unmistakable terms.

We said on that occasion that "a chit from the V.I.P.s. is an *Open Sesame* to the General Hospital and Medical Superintendents to whom have had to bow to the magic password of the V.I.P.s." But the Ministry has consistently been impervious to public criticism, in fact, deaf to it.

Apparently now, the the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health has decided to regularise the irregular procedure, and has sent a letter to the Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital stating that "communications received from Cabinet Ministers"

## WEEK by WEEK

continued from page 471

himself in, and are pleased with the whip hand, they have by a curious coincidence of events, been given by the government. They make no secret of the fact that the declaration of the Port as an essential service, is a gift from heaven!

And they propose to put it to the best use.

Three weeks ago, *Tribune* carried the story of the ci sension within the MEP and events have shown how correct our forecast was. The Political Correspondent of the *Daily News* last Saturday devoted his entire column to discussing this matter and ended up by hinting that when a break-away should occur between the SLFP and the VLSSP, the chances of new forces joining the ruling Government Party were great.

should receive priority of attention. This letter has been addressed to all "officers" by the Medical Superintendent.

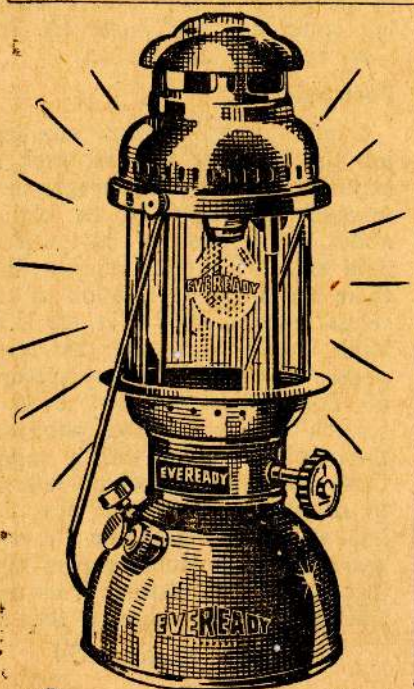
And the Permanent Secretary perhaps disliking the word "chit" (it rhymes with such an ugly word) has decided to introduce euphony and call it "communication". And he wants the public to believe that the chit by any other name does not stink in the nostrils of people. And what pray, are the communications that Cabinet Ministers and M.Ps. send to doctors and Admitting Officers?

I wish to make it quiet clear that I refuse to believe that people with such administrative experience like the Permanent Secretary and the Medical Superintendent are capable of such colossal folly. No doubt they are inspired from above.

Is it too much to expect at least one of our public officers to show the independence of the service, (and I am sure there is some independence still left), by sacrificing his job and being a martyr in the cause of an independent public service. Or will they be content with sending circulars saying "I am directed by the Hon. Minister of..... to do this irregular this or that irregular thing."?

If things go on at this rate we may soon attain the "millenium" in this People's government when Cabinet Ministers and M.Ps' tell judicial officers how to deal with cases of their constituents.

And that would be a very bad thing.





# HEART & DIET

Coronary heart attacks are the No. 1 cause of death in the U.S. today. Under surveillance, as the criminal is the typical diet with its excess of cholesterol and fats generally.

Arteriosclerosis was first described 100 years ago by the leading medical scientists of that day under the Viennese pathologist Virchow. Many details have since been worked out. It is a disease in which liquids (fatty substances of which cholesterol is only one) are laid down in the cells lining the arteries. This causes swelling, scarring and thus narrowing of the arteries.

In some cases the artery is finally closed off completely. When this occurs in the coronary arteries which supply the heart muscle itself, the area of muscle supplied by the blocked artery dies and then survival or death of the victim depends on whether the blood supply from the other coronary arteries is adequate to accomplish healing.

This is a coronary heart attack. More than 90 per cent of coronary attacks are caused by arteriosclerosis and thus by the laying down of fatty substances in the coronary arteries.

In order to understand the cause and find the cure of arteriosclerosis scientists laboured for decades to produce the human type of arteriosclerosis in laboratory animal.

The first to succeed was a group of Russians—Anitschkow (presently chairman of the USSR Academy of Medical Science). Ignatowski and Chalutow—in 1908-1913. They fed animals fats to herbivores (namely rabbits) accustomed to eating only vegetable matter and produced typical arteriosclerosis. For the next 20 years attempts were made to produce arteriosclerosis in other animals. All failed. Since man is an omnivore, eating both animals and vegetable matter, it was erroneously concluded that the rabbit experiments could have no validity for man.

The negative belief with regard to a dietary cause of arteriosclerosis

prevailed until recent years. However, in 1940 the Cardiovascular Research Group at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago, headed by Dr. Louis Katz, took up the thread of investigation and produced arteriosclerosis by high fat diet in chicks and other omnivorous animals. Since then, under special conditions, the disease has been produced by a fat — high cholesterol diet in every species of animals tested.

The process can be hastened by rendering the animal diabetic or reducing its thyroid gland function. It can be prevented in certain cases by administering female sex hormones. It can be reversed by cutting down the fats in the diet.

## Fat content

So much for the laboratory. Now what of human beings? Results on rabbits, chicks, and dogs need not apply to people.

However, it has now been demonstrated rather conclusively that derangement of lipids (fatty substances) in the human is basic to arteriosclerosis. For one thing, ar-

By courtesy of the U.S. weekly "The Worker" we publish this rather illuminating article on the question of coronary heart attacks. Deaths in Ceylon due to this heart disease are on the increase particularly in the middle and upper classes, just as in the U.S.A., and this article throws some light on why it should be so.

teriosclerosis is typical of those diseases where blood lipids are high — diabetes, nephritis, hyperthyroidism, etc.

Furthermore, if you take a group of people with proven arteriosclerosis—100 men in a certain age group who have had recent coronary heart attacks — their blood lipid level will be higher on the average than 100 men in the same age group who had no coronary attacks and have no evident arteriosclerosis.

Another piece of evidence relating diet to coronary attacks is that the same 100 men referred to above can lower their average blood lipid level by eating a diet low in animal and dairy fats and low in synthetic fats such as margarine.

*continued on page 476*

For  
Choice Wines, Delicious Food  
Comfortable Accommodation  
and  
Courteous Service  
Visit

HOTEL METROPOLE 30, Queen Street, Fort  
BRITISH INDIA HOTEL 113, Baillie Street, Fort  
CASTLE HOTEL Slave Island, Colombo



# HEART & DIET

*continued from page 475*

It remains to be proved whether these same men, if they stay on a low fat diet over the years will have fewer recurrences of heart attacks than a similar group who have had heart attacks but continue to eat a diet with the typical U.S. high fat content.

■ We have spoken of two pillars of our present knowledge of the diet-heart disease question — the laboratory and the clinical. We now come to the third pillar, which is the newest and in some ways the most fascinating. This is the epidemiological approach, or study of the disease in various population groups.

## Calories

Studies by public health authorities throughout the world confirm the assertion that chronic under-nutrition is the lot of the majority of people in the world today. Their diet is low in calories (1600 calories per day is the average in India). The percentage of calories of animal origin is low (7 percent in India, 4 percent in Japan). The percentage of calories derived from fats is low (less than 20 percent). The consumption of milk is low (17 pounds per year for the average Burman, 13 pounds per year for the average Japanese).

It is a fact that arteriosclerosis and its complications, such as coronary heart attacks, are rare among people subsisting on such low fat diets.

Furthermore when the fat and calorie intake was drastically reduced in Europe during Nazi occupation, the rate of coronary heart attacks fell off precipitously, only to return to the prewar level with resumption of the usual diet patterns after the war.

Compare these figures with typical U.S. consumption of 3,500 calories per day (twice the average Indian), 350 pounds of milk per year (40 times the average Japanese) 40-45 percent of all calories from fat (twice the average in the colonial countries). The average U.S. business or professional man eats a diet deriving 58 percent of its calories from fat. This is well above the average for the Eskimos! This same diet is often low, relatively or absolutely, in essential nutrients.

It is not surprising that 25 percent of Americans are obese. It is not surprising either that the rate of arteriosclerosis and coronary heart attacks is the highest in the U.S. of any country in the world. It is true that the rich in Italy and Spain, for instance, eat a rich diet comparable to our own upper economic classes. But one of the unique achievements of the U.S. working class is that it has achieved a diet so rich in fats that its incidence of arteriosclerosis and coronary heart attacks is alarmingly high. This has been demonstrated in recent work on various economic groups in Chicago.

Thus we must reject categorically the assertion that "The excessively rich obesity producing diet is solely the problem of the American middle and upper classes."

Poor Europeans and Asians cannot afford fats in any form. Poor Americans buy fatty cuts of meats and go in for excessive frying.

Before advocating a diet similar to that of Bantu people of Africa or the Chinese peasant, however let us remember that the life span in the colonial countries is 30-35 years, half our own.

## Conclusions

What tentative conclusions can be drawn from such a number of known and unknown factors?

It seems to me that the present state of knowledge permits—in fact, demands—a recommendation that we begin choosing the lean cuts of meat, and trimming off visible fat where feasible. Broiling and roasting should be substituted for frying and roasting where possible.

Fresh fruit and vegetables and 100 percent whole grain products in the diet should be increased. Substituting apples for apple pie "a la mode", and strawberries for strawberry shortcake seems desirable.

Vegetables need not be saturated with creams and oils.

Why do I say "where possible" and "where feasible?" Because the whole question of diet is a highly social question. The overwhelming majority of Americans will not stay on a diet year in and year out which sets them apart from their families, friends, and fellow-workers. Therefore, the rather mild dietary revisions mentioned above seem both practical and desirable in light of the present state of our knowledge.

It is true that there are unknowns in this picture. The fact is that no one knows what constitutes an optimum diet for optimum health over an optimum life span.

Meanwhile, the problem is in some ways analogous to cigarette smoking and smog. No one has proved these factors contribute to the alarming increase in lung cancer, but I am willing to do without them while awaiting the incontrovertible proof.

Dietary changes of the kind I have mentioned seem unlikely to cause harm and may well contribute to a further decisive advance in the health and life span of Americans.





# 'Russian' Menace !

Britain and France have attempted to justify the invasion of Egypt by saying that Russians were a menace in the Middle East because Egypt had bought arms from the Soviet Union. This article shows that in 1878 Britain trotted out a similar "Russian menace" excuse to occupy Cyprus. At the moment the Baghdad Powers are endeavouring to occupy Syria and Jordan under a similar smokescreen.

That Cypriots stayed militantly Greek, is one of history's miracles and a monument to the fierce courage of a virtually defenceless people.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica says Aegean influences 'predominated in the Bronze Age', which for Cyprus "began probably before 3,000 B.C. and ended about 1,200 B.C."; that Cyprus then had "a larger population, and distinct art and culture"; that Cypriots today regard Greece as "their mother country".

Which is not surprising, considering that they've been Greeks since before Sir Anthony Eden's ancestors learned to paint their faces with blue woad. Cyprus, coveted for copper, asbestos, foodstuffs and the forests that built fleets for Egyptians, Persians and Alexander the Great, was seldom left in peace to develop its Greek culture. Assyria, Egypt, Persia, the Hittites, Phoenicians, Saracens, Franks, Genoese, Venetians, Catalans, Turks and British — all have intruded and despoiled.

Conqueror followed conqueror.

Cypriots were treated as slaves and bartered for dogs and pigs. They often walked naked, lived in caves, reaped but did not eat, gathered grapes but did not drink. Not even their ancient stones were sacred. Foreign museums were filled with them.

## Dirty Deal

When the British wanted to build Port Said wharves after the Suez Canal opening, they had no stone quarries handy. The ancient and remarkable temple at Soli, Cyprus, dedicated jointly to the Egyptians' Isis and the Greeks' Aphrodite, and Frankish and Venetian cathedrals solved the problem. The Muslim Turks, too indolent to build mosques, stole Christian churches. Sultan Selim the Second's cruel General Mustafa landed in 1570 with 60,000 killers. Nicosia held out for 45 days; the Turks put 20,000 to the sword. Gallant Famagusta held for a year. Its governor accepted an offer of honourable surrender.

The treacherous Turk general feasted his eyes on Famagusta's governor being flayed alive in the streets. Then Mustafa had his skin stuffed with straw, hung from the yard of a Turkish galley, and paraded before coastal villages. Despite these and more grisly warnings, Cypriots rose in revolt — seriously in 1784, 1804 and 1821. Turks massacred the Cypriot bishops and many others for support of the Greek Revolution.

In 1817 Britain claimed there was a "Russian Menace" to the Suez Canal and so occupied Cyprus.

Queen Victoria made a dirty deal with Sultan Hamid II. The British held the island, retained Turkish policemen, judges and tax-gatherers, but the Sultan remained official ruler and the Turks collected from Cypriots at the point of British bayonets, the yearly "Turkish tribute" of 97,800 pounds—to subsidize the Sultan's eunuchs, harems and torture chambers. When Britain made Cyprus its colony in 1914 on Turkish entry into the war on Germany's side, the unfortunate Cypriots were forced to continue paying the "Turkish tribute."

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation  
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

Introducing



**EKCO**  
**RADIO**

MODEL B 241

The  
**FAMOUS**  
**LOW**  
**CONSUMPTION**  
**Dry**  
**Battery**  
**Radio**

This new EKCO Dry Battery Radio employs the most modern valves:

The efficiency of this set is greater than other makes and Battery consumption is much less.

**Rs. 195 ONLY**

**ACME**  
**TRADING CO. LTD.**  
CONSISTORY BUILDINGS  
FRONT ST., COLOMBO



## World Affairs

continued from page 470

by an agreement between the French Foreign Minister and the British Cabinet about the withdrawal of their troops from Port Said. We may assume that the American Government was fairly certain that a decision of this kind was in the offing, but the fact that the London talks took eight hours seems to indicate that there was some difference of opinion at the conference....."

It must be remembered that the acting British Premier only about a week previously had declared to the *Newsweek* that British troops won't quit Egypt (until UN forces "occupy" the whole Canal in the same way the Anglo-French had done part of it). The U.N. did not agree with the British viewpoint, but through the lever of oil, Washin-

ton has compelled Butler to eat his own words.

### Syria

In the meantime, thwarted in Egypt and the Canal, Britain and France seem determined to incite the Baghdad Powers to "occupy" Syria and Jordan under the plea that Soviet arms are pouring into Syria. What Britain wants are Governments in Syria and Jordan that would be pro-British. The recent elections in Jordan finally threw out the old regime created by Glubb Pasha, but Jordan is in a difficult position with British and Iraqi troops still on its territories under some old treaties.

Syria, like Egypt, is anxious to make her independence real by having an army that can stand up to intrigues of the oil kings and the British Foreign office, and as arms have never been sold to these "in-

dependent" states by the Western Powers, she is probably buying quantities from Iron Curtain sources. This naturally worries Britain because all her pipe-lines from Iraq converge on the Mediterranean through Syria, Lebanon and Jordan; and without Suez it is imperative (from an imperial and colonial angle) for Britain to "control" Syria.

In this matter, Britain seems anxious to proceed a little more cautiously than over Egypt. The "Russian" menace scare is being worked up more carefully and consistently. The U.S. is being wooed more assiduously for support, but what Whitehall fears is that the price US oil magnates would demand would be far too heavy. The price of US support to oust Mossadegh and win back the oilfields in Abadan was almost half the profits of oil.

FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES



1. Steel top
2. Multi-ply insulation
3. Steel jacket
4. Steel bottom



RADIO BATTERIES & BULBS

Sole Agents:

Telephone:

4201 & 7631

**BOUSTEADS E & C LTD**

288, UNION PLACE, COLOMBO.

Telegrams:

Dynamos



## Russian Menace

*continued from page 477*

The excuse was that the Turks owed money to British bondholders; it couldn't be collected from the enemy: so the impoverished Cypriots could help foot the interest bill.

### Enosis

The British on arrival in 1878, were met by Cypriot Orthodox bishops who petitioned that Cyprus "be united with Mother Greece, with which it is naturally connected."

The British promised Enosis (union with Greece) often enough.

## Doctors' Salaries

*(continued from page 466)*

The nominee of the G.M.O.A. knows conditions in our hospitals best, and there is no doubt that the recommendations relating to the setting up of Consultative Clinics are his.

It seems reasonable to expect the G.M.O.A. to accept this report and then ask for a Committee of Revision of Salaries, as suggested in the report.

In 1897, Prime Minister William Gladstone spoke of "the satisfaction I should feel were it granted me before the close of my long life to see the population of that Hellenic island placed by friendly arrangement in organic union with their brethren of the Kingdom of Greece."

Sir Compton Mackenzie, head of Aegean Intelligence Service in the First World War, recalled again this year that Britain had offered Cyprus to Greece in 1915, as a bribe for Greece's entry to the war against Germany.

In 1931, Cypriots rose for union with Greece, burned Government House and were savagely suppressed.

Cyprus is only 60 miles by 141 at its broadest and longest, with 400,000 Greeks held down by huge British forces. Turkish policemen and Turkish judges—one of whom has just refused D. N. Pritt, noted British lawyer, a habeas corpus writ for Cypriot union leaders jailed without trial.

The Cypriots could never match the military might of great empires.

But they have a moral might that makes contemptible pigmies of those who decree them the hangman's rope, curfew and collective punishment.

This battle for Enosis that the passing of centuries, massacre, torment, hunger and vandalism has inflamed in their hearts is not the affair of Cypriots alone.

*Everyone's using it!* ★



Pure, fragrant, Silk-Soft Rani Talcum Powder will keep you refreshed all day long. ★

**RANI TALCUM POWDER**

A SWADESHI PRODUCT

**6th Tantalising Week! Running Successfully for more than 115 days in Madras!**  
**Venus' Pictures Magnificent Movie of Poignance and Power.**

*Starring:*

**"Sivaji" Ganesan**

★

**Nagiah**

★

**Nambiar**

★

**Thangavelu**



*Starring:*

**Padmini**

★

**Savithri**

★

**I. V. Saroja**

**HAMARADEEPAM**

STILL A RAW AT

**Kingsley — Plaza etc.**



*Lovely to  
Remember always*



*With  
Sandalwood  
Perfume*



when you use

**RANI**

- Sandalwood Soap
- Talcum Powder

**RANI Gives  
Gifts**

THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIAL WORKS LTD., COLOMBO

Printed and Published by P. Alagesan, residing at 62, New Ballian Rd., Colombo 4. for Tribune Publications at Ceylon Newspapers Ltd  
194 A, Silversmith Street, Colombo-12.