

TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

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SIR OLIVER SHOULD

DISCLOSE ASSETS

In about two weeks time, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, will assume duties as the Governor-General of Ceylon. It is a signal and fitting honour for a Ceylonese who has served the nation well.

To mark this occasion of the assumption of duties as the Head of the State, "Tribune" earnestly requests Sir Oliver Goonetilleke to set an example to the nation by disclosing his assets, like the leaders of American democracy, Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson, on the eve of the last Presidential Election.

Readers will also remember that the U. S. Secretary of Defence, sold out a huge holding of General Motors stock he held before he assumed duties. Eisenhower and Stevenson disclosed their assets and placed before the country their income tax returns for ten years.

Sir Oliver should do likewise. The members of the Cabinet and other top politicians should follow his example.

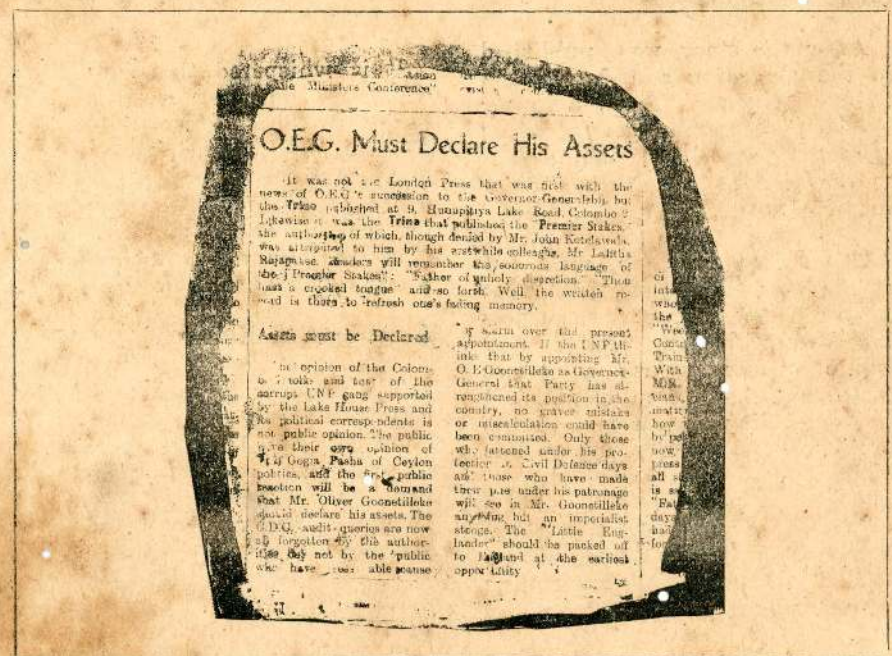
** New Conspiracy to **
** Save Big Fish **
** See page 3 **

We have good reason for making this request. For sometime now, there have been some unpleasant rumours and gossip about Sir Oliver's assets. The weekly newspaper "Trine" in its issue of April 22, 1954, commenting on Sir Oliver's appointment declared that

he "must declare his assets." The "Trine" report referred to certain rumours afloat at that time.

Since this story was published in April, there has unfortunately been

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Facsimile of "Trine" front page story in its issue of April 22, 1954.

POLICY OF SEALED

LIPS

Some special and exclusive news that appeared in the *Tribune* has been published only in two of the Ceylon dailies the *Guardian* and the *Jatiya*.

This pertains to a high official who is alleged to have been involved in bribery. None of the Lake House or the *Times* group of papers came out with the story although it is the talk of the town.

I can quite understand why the *Times* group is silent. Rumour has it that de Silva and Mendis, the firm of lawyers who control this group, are alleged to know so much about this business that they think that silence would be golden. But there isn't that much excuse for the Lake House Group. Perhaps it is influence and pressure that keeps them back.

The *Observer* that came out with a list of its heroic doings the other Sunday spurns the opportunity of exposing this high official. I challenge the *Observer* to carry on one of those blood-curdling, thunder and lightning campaigns as they did for pawn brokering for the Bank of Ceylon.

Queer Communique

After the story was published in the *Guardian* and *Jatiya*, the Prime Minister issued a queer kind of communique pleading with the people and the papers to be gentle to those under suspicion.

The Prime Minister went out of his way to suggest that "that it would be improper to suggest charges of bribery against any public officer unless a *prima facie* case had been established and a public pronouncement made to that effect by the appropriate authority.

"Sir John also said that there were several public officers whose conduct was being investigated by officers administering the Bribery Act."

This solicitude for one person on the part of the Prime Min-

ister seems rather strange, coming as it does from a man so determined to stamp out bribery and corruption. Stranger still was the fact that all papers published this piece of good advice of sealed lips with an enthusiasm beyond control.

Those who had not heard of the rumours floating around would have found it difficult to comprehend what this was all about. At least these newspapers might have pointed out what the reference was in the Premier's communique.

At the Top of the Voice

The fire and fury in the *Observer* "Comment" has quietened down. No longer does this front-page editorial shout at the top of its voice.



It is whispered that the Editor who had run away with the bit between the teeth while Mr. Esmond Wickremasinghe was away, had been brought to his sense of decency and fair play by the Chairman of the Board. Now he goes about looking like a dog with its tail between its legs.

Accompanied Editor

The fashion is being set by certain Editors of newspapers to go accompanied everywhere they go by one particular woman member of the staff. When this Editor is a married man and the woman in question dresses in a very conspicuous manner the matter can hardly escape notice.

The Editor referred to has, it would appear, filed a divorce action against his wife. All the

newspapers have joined in a conspiracy to be silent about these divorce proceedings.

Hard World of Advertising

I notice that the *Lankadipa* has announced a Radio supplement for Monday 28th in celebration of the first anniversary of the formation of the *Lankadipa* Radio Club. It is a good sign that the Sinhalese papers are going in for supplements which were formerly confined entirely to English papers. But I only hope *Lankadipa* will not descend to thuggery in securing advertising as did its rival when it issued its Insurance Supplement sometime ago.

This thuggery of the paper was practised in a subtle manner. About a week before the supplement they ran story that there were a large number of bogus insurance companies which were to be investigated. The suggestion was that if a company did not advertise in the Supplement it would be considered one of those bogus companies. A large number of companies advertised because of these new third degree methods in the hard world of advertising.

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NEW CONSPIRACY TO SAVE BIG FISH

On Monday, June 21, 1954, the Prime Minister of Ceylon distinguished himself once again, as on the occasion he denied as a damn lie the American aid story, by stating that it was unfair "to speculate or suggest that any public officer had been accused of bribery and corruption."

He went on to add that this would be improper "unless a prima facie case had been established and a public pronouncement made to that effect by the appropriate authority."

Surprising

This statement is most surprising. When "Tribune" in its issue of June 12 first broke the story, which the daily press of this country has endeavoured to hide behind an iron curtain, it referred to a "certain Government personage" who blurted out in "one of the most aristocratic clubs in Colombo" that a "big fish has been caught..... *We now reveal that this high Government personage was none other than Sir John Kotelawela and the aristocratic club was the Orient Club and what was more is that we are reliably informed that Sir John revealed the name of the big fish that had been caught. Sir John is free to deny this, just as he denies so many other things, but members of the Orient Club who were present and others who have heard the story from them will know what the truth is.*

The statement made on Monday by the Prime Minister has increased public misgiving. The name of the "big fish" is on everybody's lips, and the attempt by the Premier to raise a smoke-screen by stating that "there were several public officers whose conduct was being investigated" and that it would not help "the administration if suggestions were made against public officers before a prima facie case was made out against any of them."

Not Fooled

"Tribune" does not like to indulge in hard words, but on this occasion it is reluctantly compelled to remark that the Premier would have been better advised to have announced the interdiction of the big fish and not to have attempted to fool the public in this way.

The public has not been fooled. It will not be fooled in spite of the blackout by the big daily newspapers about this affair.

It is known that matters are coming to a head. *The Attorney General it is said, has threatened to send in his resignation if there was any attempt to thwart the course of justice. The Minister of Justice, it is also understood, is equally upset not only for the reason that his views on this matter have so far not been sought but also because of known attempts to save the big fish.*

The Minister of Justice is a lawyer whose honesty and integrity has never been questioned and is a person for whom the public have the highest regard. Knowledgeable political circles were pleasantly surprised when he decided to throw up a lucrative practice in order to become the Minister of Justice. It would shock his friends and admirers if he condoned any attempts to save the big fish.

Conspiracy

Owing to the stiff opposition from the Attorney General and the Minister of Justice, "Tribune" learns that a new conspiracy is being hatched to save the big fish. It is said that the big fish would be relieved of his duties in the first week of July and that he would go before a one-man Commission.

Under the Bribery Act, it is competent for the Governor-General to appoint, on the advice of the Prime Minister, a commission of one or more persons to try a certain category of persons charged under the Act. It is feared that this provision will be used to appoint a one-man commission to try the big fish.

One-man Commissions have their uses, but in this instance there is universal fear that the Prime Minister might be misled by an evil genius, into recommending

—One Man Commission as White Wash

ing the appointment of an ex-legal luminary now in his dotage to function as the sole Commissioner. This legal luminary is well-known as a "friend" of the big fish and the whale himself.

Trap

The Prime Minister must be warned that he must not fall into the trap that is being prepared for him by certain parties interested in saving the big fish by recommending a one-man Commission. The big fish must face a three-man commission of persons mentally young enough to take an intelligent and unbiased interest in the proceedings.

On the last occasion that a big public servant faced such charges he went before a three-man Commission. We refer to Mr. Kantawela. The big fish now must face a three man commission.

And what is more, the Commission must conduct its sittings in public (and not in camera). Under the Bribery Act, inquiries are ordinarily in camera, but should the Commission or Board decide that it is in the public interest that the inquiry should be public, it can make an order to that effect.

We cannot stress too strongly that it would be in the interest of the public life of this country if the big fish were tried in public and not in camera. This will have a salutary effect in cleaning up corruption in high places.

The Prime Minister and his Cabinet will end up in a fools' paradise if they did not realise that the fate and the future of their Government rests upon the action that is taken about the BIG FISH. If the corruption of the Big Fish is exposed, it is believed that the bigger fishes and the whale himself would fall into the net. That is the best thing that could happen to democracy in this country.

U. S. is Responsible

We reproduce below, with grateful acknowledgements, a despatch sent by "Hindu" Special Correspondent in the U. S., K. Balaraman, and which appeared in the "Madras Hindu" of June 23. In the spite of partisan and biased reports on the Guatemalan war that is appearing in the daily press in Colombo, Balaraman's objective and informed analysis will give readers a clear insight into the situation in the little Central American Republic. Next week, we will publish more information about the United Fruit Company's commercial and other activities in Guatemala and other countries in Latin America.

(Editor)

New York, June 21.

The war now going on in Guatemala is not just another of those South American revolutions, but has international overtones. It is ironical that ever since Guatemala overthrew her despotic dictatorship in 1944 and set up a democratic Government, she has been in trouble both from within and from without. She is one of the only five South American countries which have democratic regimes; the other 15 are either full or semi-dictatorships.

The first thing the democratic Guatemalan Government did was try to improve the living standards of its three million odd utterly poor people and in doing so came into a head-on clash with vested interests principally the all-powerful American-owned United Fruit Company which virtually controlled the economic life of the country.

In 1952, when Guatemala introduced sweeping agrarian reforms under which large tracts of uncultivated land owned by the Company and absentee landlords were taken over for distribution among the land-hungry peasants, President Arbenz found himself in the same position as Mossadeq did when he nationalised the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The United Fruit

Company, with its tremendous financial resources started a big campaign against the Guatemalan Government and very soon succeeded in getting the U. S. Government to take up its cause.

No Communists in the Government

The charge that the U. S. is levelling against Guatemala is that its Government is Communist-dominated and that its actions are the result of Communist influence. It seems to be true that the Communists in Guatemala are a well-organised group, but they are a handful according to impartial students of the situation. It is not true that the Government is Communist-dominated; neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet is a Communist. When the young democratic Government, in implementing its economic and social reform programmes, got nothing but resistance from vested interests, the Communists joined with the peasants and workers in supporting it. This gave them an opportunity to gain importance. Americans say the Communists control all peasant and labour unions today.

American Interests' Fears

American opposition to the goings-on in Guatemala stems mainly from economic and secondarily from political grounds. The U.S. fears that if Guatemala is allowed to get away with what it has done to the United Fruit Company, other Latin American countries may follow suit and squeeze American business out. American capital at present controls the principal industries in almost every one of the South American countries—coffee and bananas in most of them, copper in Chile, lead and zinc in Peru and copper and oil in Venezuela and Colombia.

One the political side, to strengthen its case against Guatemala, Washington alleged that the Government is Communist-dominated and if this influence is not nipped in the bud, the Communists may

take over Guatemala and use it as a springboard for infiltrating the whole of South America. Nobody in this hemisphere except Americans take this "Communist menace" so seriously and many observers feel that the U. S. is merely using it as an excuse for intervening against a Government which she does not like.

Other Latin American Countries Attitude

To add to Guatemala's troubles, the rulers of some of her sister Latin American countries do not look with favour on her Government because they fear that the reforms it is introducing may lead to their peoples also demanding similar reforms.

For two years now, the U. S. Government have been openly working for the replacement of the Government of Guatemala by a regime which would be more amenable. In the recent Pan-American Conference, the U. S. tried hard to organise joint action against Guatemala, but only partially succeeded: the resolution that was adopted merely pledged joint action against Communist infiltration without mentioning Guatemala by name.

Guatemala has now been invaded by a force led by a former Guatemalan officer, Colonel Armas. This force was collected and equipped in Honduras. Guatemala has charged that Honduras and Nicaragua have committed aggression, with the backing of the U. S. All three have denied the charge vigorously.

U.S. Arms aid to Honduras

Last month, the U. S. supplied arms to Honduras and Nicaragua and the State Department said yesterday it "assumed these arms were not being used to arm the rebels. The U. S. characterises the uprising as a civil war but

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A PACT TO BOLSTER

An "Agreement with India" has been decided on. Agreement with India on what terms, pray? Let us look at the terms of the Agreement. Certain points as to how you are to handle illicit immigration into this country have been agreed on. Though, no doubt, some exchange of views may have been desirable, I do not think that that was a matter on which an Agreement was necessary.

The taking of necessary steps by us to check immigration into this country and the taking of necessary steps by India on her side to check emigration from her shores to ours illicitly are things that must be taken for granted between any two countries between whom anything approaching friendly relations are supposed to exist. All this blare of trumpets on Agreements and Pacts for such a purpose was not necessary. All that was necessary was the High Commissioner here to have a discussion with the Ceylon Government and to inform his Government. After that an easy adjustment could have been made.

Separate Registers

The second point, which is the only other concrete thing, is even worse and that is the decision to

The U.N.P.

selves in some degree into their environment."

Assimilation

That is the object given here—to enable these people "to assimilate themselves in some degree into their environment". Let us examine this for a moment. Earlier in his memorandum the Hon. Prime Minister says that for three generations, 100 years, these people have lived as separate entities, separated off from the rest. Does he hope then that this assimilation, if he wants assimilation, is going to take place in 10 years? Does he hope to achieve that assimilation by creating a situation that will prove an effective barrier to any possible assimilation.

This is the second instalment of Mr. Bandaranaike's statement in the House of Representatives on March 2nd.
He explains his attitude to certain provisions in the Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement, particularly the one relating to separate communal electorates.

have these separate registers for those Indians who are registered as citizens under the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act. I really must pause to consider the situation there. What are the reasons given by my Hon. Friend in his memorandum with regard to separate registers?

THE HON. SIR J. KOTELAWALA
 Page 7.

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE
 That deals with the registration of aliens. I want to deal with the question of separate registers being provided for those Indians who are registered as citizens.

MR. DAHANAYAKE: Page 9
 paragraph: 13.

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE
 This is what the memorandum states on that question:

"A noteworthy feature of the draft proposals is the provision, to which India has given her concurrence, that Indian residents who acquire Ceylon citizenship under the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act should be placed on a special Electoral Register for ten years. The object is to ensure that the political interests of the country are not injuriously affected until the new citizens have had time to assimilate them

THE HON. SIR J. KOTELAWALA:
 What about the hon. Member for Matale?

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE
 You get them on a separate register returning separate Members and you hope that in 10 years the situation will arise when these people will be sufficiently at one with the rest of the population to be put on the general register!

What are the other reasons? We have a very high authority for another reason, the very high authority of the Prime Minister of India who made a statement to the Indian Parliament on this question. I am quoting from the "Ceylon Daily News" of the 20th February, 1954. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, questioned in the Council of States on this Indo-Ceylon Pact, said this in answer to the question as to why he agreed to a separate register for Indians who are registered as Ceylon citizens: "The reasons are that the political fortunes of certain parties were likely to be affected by their being on the general register and it is not for us to argue about it, and they laid stress on this."

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INCOME, EXPENDITURE

AND INDEBTEDNESS

The latest available statistics of income in rural areas is on a survey made in 1950.

On these statistics, the average rural family had an income of Rs. 93 per month from all sources. The official report sought to find consolation in the fact that the average per war family income was Rs. 20 a month, forgetting the inflation in the value of money which is more than four times compared to pre war levels. In the whole discussion on income in the report not one word is mentioned about the sharp decline in the real value of money and the post war inflation.

These statistics further showed that families dependent on agriculture had an income of Rs. 95, that is slightly higher than the general average. Families engaged in handicraft netted Rs. 98 average, and trade with an average income of Rs. 113 was the most remunerative of all, whilst non-agricultural labour had to be content with an income of Rs. 62.

Detailed Breakdown

The following table classifies the families surveyed according to the size of the income. It is a revealing analysis.

Income	No. of families
Below Rs. 10	28
Rs. 10 and less than Rs. 20	188
Rs. 20 and less than Rs. 30	315
Rs. 30 and less than Rs. 40	485
Rs. 40 and less than Rs. 50	641
Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 60	706
Rs. 60 and less than Rs. 70	737
Rs. 70 and less than Rs. 80	635
Rs. 80 and less than Rs. 90	558
Rs. 90 and less than Rs. 100	469
Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 110	372
Rs. 110 and less than Rs. 120	270
Rs. 120 and less than Rs. 130	229
Rs. 130 and less than Rs. 140	186
Rs. 140 and less than Rs. 150	128
Rs. 150 and less than Rs. 160	141
Rs. 160 and less than Rs. 170	99
Rs. 170 and less than Rs. 180	80
Rs. 180 and less than Rs. 190	69
Rs. 190 and less than Rs. 200	44
Rs. 200 and less than Rs. 250	158
Rs. 250 and less than Rs. 300	78
Rs. 300 and less than Rs. 350	47

Income	No. of families
Rs. 350 and less than Rs. 400	32
Rs. 400 and less than Rs. 450	20
Rs. 450 and less than Rs. 500	14
Rs. 500 and over	44
Total	6,773

Expenditure

According to the report, whilst the average income was Rs. 93 per month, the average family expenditure was Rs. 82, with Rs. 11 representing the net average monthly saving.

The report also stated that 68 per cent of the families had an excess of income over expenditure, and it went on to state: "What is true of the average family is not necessarily true of all families and the surveys brought to light the existence of a number of families whose income was insufficient to square up expenditure."

The distribution of expenditure on various items is interesting. Food claimed the lion's share, 67%, whilst 8% was spent on clothing and 25% on a number of miscellaneous items, none of which amounts to more than 4% of the total budget. These items include expenditure on betel and arecanut, tobacco, liquor, house and rent, medicine, travelling, fuel and light, education, gifts, toilet and washing, recreation, rates and taxes and ceremonial.

Indebtedness

The 1950 survey investigated the question of indebtedness and found that of the families surveyed 33.5% were indebted. The percentage of indebted families dependent on agriculture was 31.6%. The percentage was somewhat above the average in the case of families dependent on trade (38.4%), handicrafts (37.8%) and non-agricultural labour (36.5%).

The report was at pains to point out that in the 1936-38 surveys, 75% of the families were found to be indebted. From this,

the report seeks to draw an inference that the peasant has been able to "divest himself of a good portion of his indebtedness in recent years."

What the investigators did not seek to find out whether these particular families were in debt in 1936-38 (the areas surveyed earlier were different) and if they were, how and when they had paid it off. Moreover, 1950 was a peak boom year in Ceylon in the post war period, and it will be interesting to know what percentage of the debt-free families of 1950 still continue to be so.

Property Owned

This doubt regarding indebtedness arises because of the figures given in the survey in regard to the property owned by the villagers.

According to the survey, the average rural family had in 1950 a "stock of property worth Rs. 2,171 made up as follows: Land Rs. 1,063, Livestock Rs. 86, Household and other goods Rs. 381 and buildings Rs. 641."

It is significant, furthermore, that 29.04% of the families had no land of their own, 34.70% had extents of land under one acre, 27.43% between 1-5 acres and 8.83% over 5 acres. It must be remembered that these extents of land belonged to families with an average 5 persons in each.

The meagreness of the holdings and the paucity of communal pastures were reflected in the number of livestock. The average family owned only a fractional portion of the common type of farm animals: 0.34 bulls, 0.75 cows, 0.55 buffaloes, 0.15 goats, 0.01 pigs and 0.85 poultry. The report records that "if all the available animals were evenly distributed, one in two families would have possessed a buffalo, one in three families a bull, three

Continued on page 12

Why foreign loans at higher rates of



interest, when local capital seems available in plenty?

More About Loans

A reader has pointed out to me that in my notes last week I had made a clerical error in calculating the interest rate of the London Loan at 4% issued at £ 97. I had stated that the rate was "4.5% or £ 4.4s in the pound." I was certainly in error. The London *Economist* of March 27 stated that "the yield of £ 4.4s per cent was attractive."

The reader who wrote in, evidently very mathematically inclined, has worked out that the rate as £ 4.2s. 6d. or 4.12%. I am in a dilemma as to which is correct—the £ 4.4s of the *Economist* or the £ 4.2s. 6d of the reader. I am however, not going to let this worry me now, because the point I made in the notes was that all the particulars about the allocation of the original stock must be disclosed, and not about the interest rate.

Other charges

Another reader has drawn attention to the fact that I had forgotten to mention that it would cost the Ceylon tax payer even more than this. Charges will have to be paid to the Bank of England for the sinking fund and to the Governor and the deputy Governor for acting as trustees for the loan. One does not know what other fees and charges have been paid in connection with the London loan.

The tax-payer is entitled to have the fullest particulars of the original share-list and all the charges and fees payable and paid on the loan. If this information is not forthcoming, the public cannot be blamed for drawing adverse inferences.

Certain persons and newspapers have been patting themselves on their backs because Ceylon has successfully raised three major loans

by
Our Financial Correspondent

in the last three months. First the London Loan of Rs. 67 million; then the U. S. loan (World Bank if one loves euphemism) of Rs. 91 million; and finally the local loan of Rs. 70 million. Our credit is good, was the chorus.

Our Credit

Undoubtedly our credit is still good, but one point that seemed to have escaped everybody is the fact that the local Ceylon loan was over-subscribed in a matter of a few hours. This is an indication that there is a great deal of potential capital in the island itself.

There are many responsible persons in the country who feel that the Government should have in the first instance endeavoured to raise the money in Ceylon itself without going to London and the U. S. A.

Badly Treated

The second point is that it is difficult to understand why the Ceylon investor is the most badly treated. Whilst we are prepared to give over 4% to those who invest in Ceylon Government Bonds in London and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % in the U. S. A., in the island itself the investor gets only 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %. For some strange reason the Government seems most reluctant to give the Ceylon investor a square deal. The Savings Bank and other Government Gilt Edge pay interest between 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 3% and the National Savings Bonds are not much better. But the Government seems anxious to give the foreign investor a much better deal.

The Government must give a satisfactory explanation as to why it pays such low interest to the Ceylon investor discriminating in favour of

Continued on page 10

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DOUBTS & FEARS

As early as April of this year, the President of the Low Country Products Association in his Presidential Address called upon the Government to publish all the particulars about the London Loan. He warned the Government that it was not in the public interest to shroud the London Loan in hush-hush and mystery. Since then, the same demand has been made in Parliament on more than one occasion. But the Government has been adamant and has refused to disclose any information (except that the loan has been raised) on the ground that it will not be in the public interest.

This explanation will not convince even the merest tyro in political affairs. To the layman, however, the explanation seems to hide something sinister. And the fact that on the floor of the House of Representatives doubts have been raised about certain aspects of the London Loan, for which no satisfactory explanation is yet forthcoming from Government, has increased fears and misgivings. And these will tend to grow as long as the present atmosphere of silence and mystery about the London Loan is maintained by official quarters.

The public, therefore, is entitled to demand that a full inquiry be made into the raising of the London Loan. If the Government persists in its obstinacy, the public will have no alternative but to call upon a number of its leading citizens to form themselves into a private Committee of Inquiry to gather all the available information on the matter. Such Committees or Boards of Inquiry are not uncommon in other democratic countries, and there is no reason why Ceylon also should not adopt such a procedure to probe into a matter of the greatest public interest and importance. No doubt

such a Board of Inquiry will not have the scope and power of a Government-appointed Board, but such a Board will have the advantage of not being hampered by narrow terms of reference that may be imposed upon an official Board. A private Board may not have the powers to summon witnesses and compel the production of documents, but as in other countries evidence of a valuable and convincing nature is bound to be freely and voluntarily tendered by public spirited citizens.

Fascism

The Premier, Sir John Kotelawela, has been at pains to state that he is no fascist and that the charge of his being a pinch-beck Hitler is inspired by Communists and other subversive elements. The public will accept the Premier's assurances more readily if he will countermand the directives setting up neo-fascist military units in all government departments, if he will adopt a more democratic attitude towards such questions as passports and opposition politics. Charges of fascism were made against the Premier not by Leftists alone, but by such newspapers as the *Ceylon Observer* and the *Times of Ceylon* and Independent Members of Parliament like Mr. C. Suntharalingam.

Mere declaration of loyalty and devotion to democratic ideals is not sufficient. Words must be supported by deeds, and when the latter consistently tend to show definite anti-democratic and pro-fascist tendencies, charges of fascism will be inevitable. The old Hitler dodge of shouting "Communism" to drown all opposition and the McCarthy technique of raising a hullabaloo about "un-national activities" to stifle political criticism have been increasingly exposed as being barren and bankrupt even to provide a reasonable smokescreen for reactionary politics.

THE P. M. & DEMOCRACY

The trend of recent events and Government decisions makes it very difficult for the Prime Minister to defend himself against the charge of "Pinchbeck Hitlerism" which was hurled against him by the Opposition yesterday. Within the past three weeks the "Ceylon Observer" has spotlighted several such instances of iniquitous and anti-democratic activity by the Government. The recent proposal to appoint a phalanx of political headmen, uniquely responsible and abjectly beholden to the United National Party was clearly indicative of the Government's intention to pervert the Public Service for partisan purposes.

The Provincial administration is being rapidly brought under the heel of the U.N.P. members of Parliament who now cajole and browbeat a once independent-minded civil service into pathetic submission to their partisan whims and personal preferences in the matter of minor appointments, the issue of permits, and the distribution of Government largesse.

A measure that bids fair to surpass the excesses of McCarthy and MaCarran in the United States are the recently introduced passport restrictions designed, on the Prime Minister's own admission, to prevent Opposition members and Leftists from "embarrassing" the Government.

Editorial, Ceylon Observer, June 9.

The public still has a little affection for Sir John as the hospitable laird of Kandawela and would like to believe that he is a democrat who is getting into difficulties as a result of the activities of "placemen" around him. Such is the explanation offered by Sir John's *U. N. P. Journal* in regard to the charge of fascism that has been made against him. The public cannot accept such naive and facile explanations and hopes that Sir John would in the near future show a greater awareness of the true principles of democracy and democratic government.

JUST BRIEFLY
by
SERENDIB

Going From Bottom Up

Never stop climbing higher

Cabinet Changes Vote-catching

GOVERNOR N. U. J.

Two of the greatest in our island today have given us the benefit of their wisdom at recent prizegivings. Governor-General Viscount Soulbury has told our youth that they must go from the bottom up. Very sound advice, indeed! But his remarks seemed to have annoyed some of the pen-pushers in one of the Lake House papers.

But more interesting that Viscount Soulbury's remarks are the profound words of Governor N. U. Jayawardene. Presiding at his old school at Galle, he has laid it on thick. He has mixed up his views on education, swabasha, and the like with a philosophy of success that he seems to have acquired in his travels abroad together with snatches of his autobiography (going from the bottom up!).

Still Not Satisfied

Governor N. U. Jayawardene spoke of the difficulties of climbing up and a newspaper records that "even today, after having reached the top, he was finding it difficult to stay there," (one would have thought that some evil-minded persons were trying to push him down, but no!), "he would progress still further". Yes there's no stopping Governor N. U. Jayawardene. The sky's the limit as far as his ambitions go, and he seems to get what he wants. May be, he'll be Ceylon's Governor-General after Sir Oliver. He will be a fitting successor—for Sir Oliver also rose from the ranks and has had a career not different from that of Governor N. U. Jayawardene. Once he has got there, Governor N. U. may want to go still higher. Who knows he may be invited to be head of the World Bank?

Hard-Boiled

In the course of his speech, Governor N. U. declared that he was a "hard-boiled banker". This is one thing, I cannot accept. I have been a very close follower and admirer of Governor N. U.'s rise to eminence, and the first time that I knew that he was supposed to know anything of banking was when he was placed somewhere on the top of the newly formed Central Bank.

Governor N. U. was an expert clerk, then a commodity purchaser and above all an eminently successful controller of exchange. As far as I know his experience of banking consisted mainly in banking his poor salary as an under-paid government employee and drawing cheques to pay his milk and bakers bills. Unless of course, in his travels abroad he may have had occasion to get to know the inside working of big foreign banks.

Even though, Governor N. U. had no banking experience before becoming Deputy Governor of the Central Bank, he must have become "hard-boiled" in the little time he has been there. Like everything else, he has made a wonderful success of our Central Bank. Look at the wonderful credit he has built up for Ceylon. We get loans for the asking in any part of the world.

I would therefore advise readers of the TRIBUNE to read and re-read Governor N. U.'s speech as reported in the local papers to be filled with great ideals and the nobler things of life. I wish Governor N. U. would print his speech in booklet form and distribute it free to humble admirers like myself. We will benefit greatly and become better men. I only wish he had included in his

speech a stirring appeal that the youth of this country should shun corruption and bribery and fight to eradicate such evils from the public life of this country. That would have been a fitting climax to his speech at his old Alma Mater. Particularly at this time when Bribery is so much in the news!

Cabinet Changes

With Sir Oliver moving up, Cabinet changes become inevitable. There is naturally a great deal of speculation. M. D. H. (Paddukka) Jayawardene seems a certainty as Minister of Finance. It would appear that Home affairs A. Ratnayake might go to New Delhi as our High Commissioner, and that Sir Kanthiah might be shifted from Social Services, Industries and Housing to the Home Ministry. C. A. Dharmapala is tipped for the post vacated by Sir Kanthiah and Monty Jayawickreme also seems fairly certain of being raised to Cabinet rank in the Transport Ministry. The disappointed runners-up would then be Victor Ratnayake, Freddy Jayawardene and Nalliah. These are the tips and selections that have been given me at the time of writing, but upsets are more than likely before the race is over.

Vote-catching

At a recent tea-party organised in Jaffna to greet several visiting VIP's from the South, an early arrival was the bird-watching Minister of Justice Eric Wikramanayake. From a quiet corner, it is said, he observed the early birds. Sir Kanthiah was one of them, and he was so pre-occupied with turning on his charm on every Jaffna "big-wig" who arrived that he did not notice his Cabinet

Continued on page 15

MORE ABOUT LOANS

Continued from page 7

the foreign investor. This is one of the reasons why rumours are afloat about the loan raised in London. Was the main purpose of the loan to enable a few unscrupulous speculators to make easy money? This is a question that is being asked in the city of Colombo in leading business circles. These rumours can be laid to rest only if the fullest particulars about the loan raised in London are furnished without delay. The longer the information is withheld, the more persistent and widespread will become the rumours and malicious gossip. It is in the interest of the Government to lay all the cards on the table.

Sir Kanthiah (Castor) Vaithianathan

At a recent agricultural conference in Jaffna at which a report by a D. R. O. on the problems of the peasants of the North was the main highlight, it is reported that Sir Kanthiah suggested a unique panacea for all Jaffna's ills. It appears that he modestly mentioned his efforts to secure for Jaffna an oil crushing plant that had been ordered by his predecessor in office (Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam). The only hitch about this plant being set up in Jaffna, stated Sir Kanthiah, was that the peninsula did not produce enough coconuts to keep this plant in full operation. He, therefore, thought that the Jaffna peasant should immediately grow castor seeds to enable him to bring the oil plant north of Elephant Pass. The reason given by Sir Kanthiah as to why he picked on castor seeds is that his father had successfully grown a few plants in the ancestral plot (probably way back before the first world war). Sir Kanthiah, "Tribune" learns, is drawing up a huge scheme to persuade every peasant and household in Jaffna to grow castor seeds. The people of Jaffna, it is said, await eagerly the new dawn of prosperity that will be ushered in by the castor seeds.

Sir Kanthiah, however, did not reveal as to what use the castor oil that Jaffna will soon produce in bulk would be put to. It is probably a top secret, but if one may hazard a guess the Government may use it to purge the island of communists, subversives, Indians and un-Ceylonese elements.



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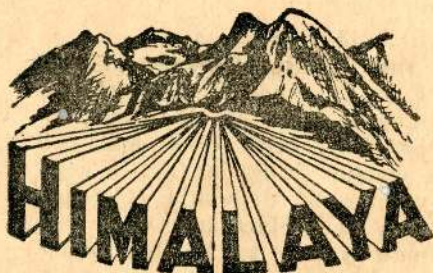
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TIES

A PACT TO BOLSTER

THE U. N. P.

Continued from page 5

To Help U. N. P.

MR. DAHANAYKE: The cat is out of the bag.

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has, in fact, been told that the fortunes of the United National Party...

The political fortunes of certain parties were likely to be affected and they do not want to proceed further. Here are his actual words quoted within inverted commas—a responsible statement made by the Prime Minister of India to his own Parliament. It is very significant....

Why ten years? Why the magic number ten? There are other more portent numbers even according to the science of numerology. Why ten years? I will tell you the reason for that too. Three terms of Parliament! The balance of this term and the next term—seven years there—and the term after that. That is as far as their planning goes. What happens after that—at the end of the period during which they expect to mis-govern this country? This term, the next and the next...and after that the deluge! Otherwise, I cannot understand this figure of ten years.....

Communal Representation

Mr. Speaker, we have always fought against communal representation. The one stable principle for which our leaders for the last 25 to 30 years stood made them oppose communal representation as such. If there was one principle for which Mr. Senanayake stood steadfastly and firmly, if there was one really valuable contribution he made to the political life of this country which can be seen in the historical perspective of this country, it is the successful resistance of this small land of ours to communal representation. *Not for one moment did Mr. Senanayake contemplate separate seats for those who will gain citizenship under the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act.*

In the first place, see how you are opening the door to a principle which we have strongly resisted in

the past...a resistance which perhaps helped us to have a people unified to a greater degree than those in certain other parts of Asia. If you now propose to give a certain section of the people separate seats and segregate them in that way, how are you going to resist the claims of others for similar representations. To some extent, are we not going back to the theory enunciated by the occupant of that vacant seat in front of me...the Hon. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam?

DR. PERERA: Fifty fifty!

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE: You know, Mr. Speaker, how long that struggle took. How are you going to refuse my Muslim friends, particularly with little pockets of votes here and there, who are now unable to get representation in proportion to their numbers, except in a very few areas, on a territorial basis? How are you going to resist the claims of various other communities—the Burgher community, the Tamil community in our Western Province, who can easily put forward, for instance, even the specious plea of language of the area or whatever else it may be? Of course, attempts are being made to explain that too. It is a very intriguing situation.

But why after ten years? What are you going to do after that? Are you going to turn round and say that you will not put these people on the general register? Is not the natural march of events such that you will have to put them on the register after ten years? And when you do put them on the register, the position will not be changed to what it is now. They would not have established closer relations with rest of the population than at present, not having done so according to their own statement for the last hundred years. What is the meaning of this? It was only meant to get the approval of the Kandyan Members to this Pact. A sop to Cerberus!

Give Them Rights

If we do accept these people as citizens, in Heaven's name give them the same right as oth-

Continued on Page 12

SINO-BRITISH TRADE

PROPOSAL FOR

EXPANSION

MISSION TO VISIT U. K.

GENEVA, June 7.

China has accepted an invitation from British businessmen to send a mission to London to discuss expansion of trade between the two countries, it was announced here to-night.

A spokesman of the Chinese delegation to the Geneva conference said that after the mission had visited Britain, a group of British traders would go to Peking. No dates were given for these visits.

The Chinese delegation said in a Press statement that the invitation to send a mission to Britain had been extended jointly by the Federation of British Industries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the China Association, the London Chamber of Commerce and the National Union of Manufacturers.

"The Chinese trade mission will visit factories in Britain make broad contact with British industrial and business circles and conduct talks on the expansion of trade between the two countries," the announcement said.

"The two sides agreed that each will send a trade mission to visit the other country. After the visit to Britain by the Chinese trade mission, a British trade mission will also visit China," statement said.

The statement said that during the Geneva conference many representatives of British trade organisations, political and industrial circles had, either through messages or direct contacts, expressed their desire to the Chinese for developing trade.

These representatives included Lord Boyd-Orr of the British Council for Promotion of International Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, former Labour President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. W. Robson, Conservative M. P.

Continued from Page 11

ers, while ensuring our interests. That is the approach I had in view from the very beginning. Let those whom we take on as citizens, whether they be Malays Tamils or Burghers, have the same rights, while ensuring our interests....

This is a very unsatisfactory palliative, and in ten years time it will make the position worse than it is to day. In ten years time, whoever occupies the Government benches will have to delete that provision and put these people on the general register. Otherwise, you will have to say that it will be deleted after the next ten years, and so on, and proceed for another hundred years.

THE HON. SIR J. KOTELAWALA
It might be!

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE
No. No. It is much the lesser course, the small immediate purpose, you had in mind by that provision. As is evident from the statement of the Prime Minister of India, apparently that is the way the Government deal with large problems concerning the future not only of our own people but also of these of another country. That is the slipshod way everything is done, in order to hang on to, in order to stick to, their breaking, fading power.

Money

You hope to get extra support from the Indian interests, with possibly a Ministry in the offing to bolster up your crumbling power, to fill your empty purses. You are trying to sell this country to foreign capital, as stated by your own Finance Minister, in order, that at the next General Election not only could the Borah merchants open wide their purse strings in the interest of safeguarding democracy as represented by the United National Party, but also all those other foreign capitalists who would have come in the meanwhile and who would be told "If you want to save yourselves, do this: give us money

otherwise, if any other Government comes to power, you are finished. Come on, give Rs. 50,000 give Rs. 100,000." That was the game that was played in 1952 and that is the game that will be played in 1956 and 1957. The entire country's interests are to be sacrificed for the purpose of power.

THE HON. SIR J. KOTELAWALA
What?

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE
Merely to retain power without the ability even to exercise it beneficially.

THE HON. SIR J. KOTELAWALA
What is your power?

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE
My power is the power that I have of sincerity and justice as against your corruption and inefficiency.

in four families a cow, seven in twenty families poultry, one in seven families a goat, and one in hundred families a pig. Actually, livestock is owned by a few families with concentrations in particular areas."

The housing of these families reflected the same poverty. Over 74% of the houses had mud walls and thatched roofs, 7.4% masonry walls and thatched roofs, 9.2% mud walls and tiled roofs and 11.9% masonry walls and tiled roofs.

Such is a brief survey of the statistical evidence available about rural Ceylon. It does not make a pretty picture. Conditions are, it is believed, worse than these figures tend to reveal. The six thousand odd families picked out for the 1950 survey are probably drawn from some of the more prosperous areas in Ceylon.

WHO WANTS WAR?

WASHINGTON, June 7.

THE newspaper "Washington Post" today said that America had twice proposed during April to intervene in the Indo-China war with air power provided Allied nations and Congress agreed.

But Britain did not agree and the plans fell through the POST said in a copyright report.

Ike was Prepared

President Eisenhower was ready to go to Congress on Monday, April 26—the opening day of the Geneva Conference to ask for passage of a joint resolution to permit American intervention.

April 28 had been set as a tentative date for intervention by navy carrier planes and air force planes based in the Philippines to aid the then besieged fortress of Dien Bien Phu, the report added.

No Support

Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had told Congressional leaders of both parties on April 3 that other members of the joint Chiefs of Staff did not support the proposal, the newspaper said.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, discussed the proposal with representatives of allied nations and reported Britain's disagreement to the President.

It was these proposals of intervention which divided the Anglo-American alliance, a division which continues to this day on what to do about the crisis in Indo-China the newspaper said.

KALU

Appuhamy bathed his cow in the village-river, basking in the noon-day sun. The river water was muddy, the day was hot, and the silence was oppressive. Yet Appuhamy was aware only of the joy of living that the cow sent out from her body. The joy of living that fell with every handful of water rippling and sliding down her skin. She was his own. She was young, healthy and strong. He fed her with green grass carefully selected and cut with his own hands. Bathed her in the river that hoarded the rich wealth of the village soil and tethered her at night in the verandah of his hut.

Kalu her name was. And she had grown up under his vigilant care. She was as strong and as dark as Appuhamy was. He was always drawn towards dark skins. They imparted so much of vitality, he thought.

Walauwwe Mahathaya had asked him to lend him his Kalu to plough in the field. Kalu to plough in the fields? Kalu's dark hoofs to be caked with mud and her body to feel the weight

of the plough? Certainly not! Certainly not! He humbly lowered his head to Walauwwe Mahathaya and hid the look of defiance under long lashes. Kalu was a queen in her own rights.

Walauwwe Mahathaya stamped his feet, spat on the ground and chased him away. No more green grass from my lands! he told him. 'I will starve you and your Kalu'.

No Walauwwe Mahathaya could starve him and his Kalu. Green grass grew in abundance along the river. As long as he had hands as long as he had health he would see that Kalu ate and bathed and slept. She loved with happiness and nestled closer to him in the water.

He rubbed her body vigorously, flicked the flies that hovered and sprinkled water over her. Her skin moved rhythmically down her flanks and her eyes closed lazily.

One night he tethered her in the verandah, made her warm with a sprinkling of straw and placed a few woven coconut leaves to protect her securely.

In the morning when he pushed his half broken door open he saw the verandah empty and untidy. The coconut-leaf protection was thrown aside trampled and crushed. Kalu's bed of straw was strewn all over and her hoof marks dragged along the ground leaving a trail of stubborn resistance.

His eyes wide open and hair tossed he stepped out. In the garden bits of black skin, hard hoofs and a bodyless head of a cow stared at him, from a pool of cold blood.

VALLI

BUS COMPANY USES THUGS ?

Matara, June 18

Giving evidence today before the Bus Commission at Matara a director of the Ruhunu Transit Bus Company, Mr. P. A. Wickremasuriya, made a statement to the effect that the company employed thugs to threaten and frighten the small shareholders and the public.

All complaints by the public, he said, were dropped into the waste paper basket.

Mr. Wickremasuriya said he had come forward to give evidence in the interests of the small shareholders and the general public. He said that the Managing Director Muhandiram H. R. Amaradasa was not elected on the individual votes but on the share votes and the share vote had been the ruination of the bus companies.

Observer 19-6-54

PUBLIC OF MATARA COWED BY BUS FIRM'

Bus commissioner tells witness

Matara, Friday.

"It looks as though the entire population of Matara is in the hands of a few directors of the Ruhunu Bus Company and that its employees and public spirited men of the area are too frightened to make their claims. It is a disgrace to the whole district," said Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, one of the Bus Commissioners, addressing a witness at the sittings of the Commission at Matara today.

Times of Ceylon 19-6-54

FISHERIES HARBOUR CONTRACT

Not very long ago, the daily press announced that work had been started on a new fisheries harbour in Mutwal by a French firm of contractors. "Tribune" is reliably informed that no tenders were called for before the contract was signed. If this is true, and we have every reason for believing in the authenticity of the information we have received, it is a most serious matter. Why were tenders not called for? Who sanctioned the contract? Who authorised the starting of the work? These are questions we ask of the Government. If our information is wrong, let an official communique be issued setting out the date of the advertisement calling for tenders.

The contract for the Gal Oya Scheme was approved by Parliament. Tenders were called for the Hydro-electric Scheme, the new Harbour Project, the new bridge over the Kelani, and in fact in respect of every work of construction however big or small. Why the exception in the case of the Fisheries Harbour?



FRANCE & INDIA

The unexpected has happened in spite of Washington's pressure diplomacy in Western Europe. Not claiming special inside information, Government of India spokesmen at New Delhi appear to be optimistic over the future of Indo-China because of M. Laniel's fall and the near-leftist M. Mendes-France's coming to power in Paris with a thundering majority vote to roost. Indian observers who have studied French colonial politics on the spot have always had the feeling that whether it is a left government or a right, France has always one stick and standard for home government and another for her colonies abroad. The new government in Paris appears to have the support of the progressive elements in the country and it looks like a saving phenomenon sufficient to counterbalance Churchill's visit to Washington and Eden's confabulations with the top State Department officials. The Chur-

chill-Eden trip across the Atlantic, according to a section of knowledgeable politicians in New Delhi, might have been arranged to convince U. S. foreign policy makers the crying need of the hour—peace.

Bungling

Many informed people in India are beginning to suspect that the External Ministry has bungled India's case with France. They believe that if ever a mountain was made out of a molehill New Delhi has made one out of tiny Pondicherry.

Their arguments run thus:

"When the people and their elected representatives of the French pockets declared themselves for merger with India we should have quietly recognized them as the new Government of the area and withdrawn recognition from the French. Instead the stalemate was allowed to drag on

THE AMERICAN WAY

Speeches at the annual dinner of the Jaffna College Alumni Association at the G. O. H. on Saturday night tailed off not unexpectedly into an apologia for American political interference in the affairs of South East Asia.

No one will deny the solid achievement of American missionaries in the field of Jaffna education, but to offer it as a justification or even as an excuse for American policy in Asia was quite beside the point.

At the fag-end of a session of after-dinner speeches one is inclined to expect brevity, if not humour, from those who hold the floor. Instead, the American Embassy's Public Affairs Attache L. A. Squires, who got up to reply to a toast, proceeded to read an eight page document dealing with America's political role in the East, the Hydrogen bomb and what not.

A "mushroom" of stifled yawns went up from the audience, but the political missionary didn't seem to notice.—
From Tatler's Diary in Times of Ceylon, June 15, 1954

for weeks. The people of Pondicherry feel badly let down by India.

"Later the French prepared to talk Pondicherry. We should have told them to come down here. Instead we sent up a delegation all the way to Paris. There was even an angry competition among senior I.C.S. men for the honour—and the pleasure of a trip to Paris

"The talks failed. Yanam, tired of waiting for Indian aid, liberated itself. When the French alleged that we had helped Yanam, we reacted with holy horror—as though it was a crime to liberate our own territory! And now that France has shown its teeth by deparatching a small army contingent and arms (from USA) to Pondicherry, New Delhi is in a flurry.

Indeed the Government is adept at making simple things complex.

SHIBDAS BANERJI

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SIR OLIVER SHOULD DISCLOSE ASSETS

Continued from page 1

a growing volume of rumours and stories concerning Sir Oliver's assets in Ceylon, England, Switzerland, India, and the U.S.A. There has been evil gossip about his connections with different companies and commercial transactions. There has been talk about fertiliser factories and the like.

"Tribune" is convinced that these rumours and stories are utterly false and unfounded, and that they have been set afloat by enemies of Sir Oliver and other evil-minded persons. We have been at pains, whenever occasion arose in private, to characterise these stories as malicious and untrue.



should set example

But, we regret to say, that some of these rumours continue to circulate and persist in certain quarters. The best way of giving the lie direct to these rumours is for Sir Oliver to disclose all his assets in Ceylon and abroad (that is, if he has any.) "Tribune" is certain that the enemies of Sir Oliver and all malicious gossip-mongers will be put to shame when they discover that he has no more assets than what a public servant who has toiled in the service of the country for over thirty years

could have reasonably put by for a rainy day out of the salaries and allowances paid to him.

We, therefore, plead with all the earnestness we can summon that Sir Oliver should disclose his assets immediately. It will be proper *darshan* at the temple of democracy if he does so. It will augur well for his regime as Governor-General of Sri Lanka.

U. S. IS RESPONSIBLE

Continued from page 4

there are certain critics of American policy who see in it a parallel to the Panama incident of 1903. When Colombia refused to ratify the Panama Canal Treaty (Panama then was part of Colombia) the U. S. engineered a revolt in Panama, landed her troops "to restore order," and took over the canal zone. Many observers, while granting that the U. S. is not directly responsible for invasion, hold her indirectly responsible, because recent statements by Mr. Dulles and others have made clear that any action aimed at the overthrow of the Guatemalan Government would have American blessings. That should place on American shoulders at least as much responsibility as Henry II had to shoulder when Thomas a Beckett was "liquidated".

Just Briefly

Continued from page 9

colleague scrutinising the behaviour of the non feathered vertebrates of the Jaffna species. Unable to contain himself any longer, it is reported that Eric Wikremanayake went up to the suave, genteel and ever-smiling Sir Kanthiah and declared that he had decided to contest the worthy knight in whichever Northern constituency he chose to stand for election.

The Jaffna man had long ago seen through Sir Kanthiah's game, and he was happy, it is proclaimed, that a Southerner was also able to spot what Sir Kanthiah was about. The Minister of Justice was able to this, it is proudly stated, because he has long been an adherent of the Jaffna cigar.

CHURCHILL IN U. S.

Sir Winston Churchill comes at a time when the Anglo-American alliance is facing its severest strain. Charges being hurled in Britain, are trickling down to Washington and charges are made here that Washington is allowing itself to be led by the nose by London. On both sides of the Atlantic, demands are being made to end the partnership and adopt an independent line.

One eve of the Premier's visit, the Eisenhower Administration, with its penchant for "agonising reappraisals" is said to be making a reappraisal of its reactions with Britain and to have prepared a catalogue of the differences which have arisen in recent years. This catalogue is indeed formidable and ranges from China to Peru. In fact, except on the question of taking common action against overt aggression by Soviet, the Anglo-American alliance seems to be a matter of mythical content.

The British want normal relations with China; Americans do not. The British do not want to intervene in Indo China; Americans do. The British do not want to push through the South-East Asia Defence Organisation without the support of the leading Asian countries; Americans do. The British want to pay heed to India's voice on Asian affairs; Americans do not. Americans want to arm Pakistan; the British do not like it. British sympathies are more with the Arabs; America's with Israel. The British would like to ride roughshod over Iran and Egypt and Americans will not let them do it. Americans want to be tough with Russia. The British fear that tough talk may precipitate another world war. So it goes all down the line...—K. Balaraman, in a despatch from Washington dated June 16, to the "Madras Hindu."

COCOLENE

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3 large potatoes cut into thick long pieces and fried in $\frac{1}{4}$ bottle COCOLENE. Dust with table salt.

6 fillets of any white fish, 3" long and $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. Season with pepper salt and vinegar, leave for 20-30 minutes.

Method :—

Coat each fillet of fish separately in the following batter, and fry till nicely browned balance COCOLENE. Place on plate together with Chips. Serve with tomato sauce.

Batter for frying fish :—

4 ozs. flour

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

1 egg

about $\frac{1}{4}$ pint milk, or coconut milk.

Method :—

Seive flour and salt into a bowl, add egg, next milk gradually. Mix till smooth and creamy, use as required.

- COCOLENE gives you extra energy—it is fortified with vitamin "D"
- COCOLENE is economical. You can use the same Cocolene repeatedly for frying—yet it never "carries over" flavours from one dish to another.
- COCOLENE comes to you factory fresh in a sealed bottle untouched by hand

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