

TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

Vol I No. 12

COLOMBO, JULY 17, 1954

15 Cents.

MAN WHO CHEATED

His Excellency Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, G. C. M. G., K. C. V. O. K. C. M. G., K. B. E., the first Ceylonese Governor General of the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies thereof, has learnt the timeless validity of the dictum that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" even before a crown was placed upon his head.

Sir Oliver was a favoured of the Gods who has cheated Destiny itself. Destiny never ordained him to be a Governor General. Sir Oliver was never meant to be king, but only king-maker.

As long as he played the role of king maker he was supreme. He lived and worked at Olympian heights that none could assail. But, in deciding to subvert Destiny and be King, Sir Oliver has incurred the wrath of the Gods.

The Gods of the Eastern Heavens are not pleased when humans thwart the course of the Karma they have ordained. They do not brook Mephistophelean interference in the Karmic path they have chalked out for every human. The price that Faustus paid awaits every person who endeavours to over-reach his Karma.

Sir Oliver enters Queens House under a cloud pregnant with Karmic significance. Perhaps, in the book of Mantras left for posterity by the Tantric rishis of old there may be some poojas by which Sir Oliver may purge himself of the sin of transgressing the Karma that had been laid down for him.

* * * *

Sir Oliver was born in humble circumstances. A knowing soothsayer divined that the child Oliver

would one day move freely and acceptably among high and powerful men and among persons of royal birth.

That Destiny has been fulfilled many times over.

King Making

When Sir Oliver was Civil Defence Commissioner during the war he was king-making Chief Minister with Admiral Layton for King and D. S. Senanayake for Prince. He was everything and everybody, but his power lay in persuading Admiral Layton and D. S. Senanayake to give effect to what he wanted. He was the indispensable genius without whom Ceylon could not be governed.

After the war, D. S. Senanayake could not do without him. The two years of his exile in England must have cost the country a for-

DESTINY

tune in transoceanic telephone calls between Senanayake and Sir Oliver. Though he was High Commissioner in London, he was very much in Ceylon.



he cheated destiny

Proconsul

After D. S. Senanayake, Dudley Senanayake too wanted him as much as his father had done. And now, Sir John Kotelawala must

Continued on page 2

Man Who Cheated Destiny

Continued from page 1

have decided to part with him from the Cabinet only because the Prime Minister's Office is only a stone's throw from Queens House.

But in elevating him to be Pro-consul of the Queen of England, Sir John has broken the Karmic harmony of Sir Oliver's destiny.

* * * *

Sir Oliver has been endowed by the Gods with a great many personal charms and qualities. In him has been vested talent that is rarely seen twice in a century.

But the Gods have not forgotten the transgressions of Ravana which still cast their evil cosmic shadow over the fair isle of Lanka.

Out of this arises, the Olivegian philosophy that has dominated the way of life in this country for the last fifteen years. To get things done *somehow* is the basic underlying principle of this system of thought and action.

Somehow

If Lanka needed a Sita, she must be carried away somehow. If fire gaps were essential, they must be created without delays arising from stupid governmental rules. If food was wanted it must be bought anywhere, anyhow and at any price.

Getting the job done was fundamental and that alone had validity. How it was done was of little concern. Success was primary; all else was subsidiary.

Inspired by such ideals, Sir Oliver has carried the burdens of this country with a smile and charm that Ravana of old would have envied. When Ravana, not satisfied with being King alone, broke his Destiny to act as his Chief Minister also, the gods turned against him. The day Sir Oliver developed ambitions of

being King, the gods were angered.

Remedy

In the books of wisdom that our ancients have bequeathed to us, there is no evil for which there is no remedy.

There must be remedy for the troubles that now surround Sir Oliver. Baseless rumours and allegations taint the atmosphere. Parliament seeks to debate the correctness of his immediate appointment as Governor-General. An old friend and Ministerial colleague begs of him to refuse the post lest the common people lose confidence in the Government. The same friend resigns from the Cabinet giving Sir Oliver's appointment as one of the main reasons for quitting the Government. Public protests pour in against Sir Oliver.

The Price

All this is most unfortunate. This is not what a man who has served his country well, in the way his Karma inspired him and in the manner the Karma of this country permitted him, deserves. Sir Oliver is a man of his epoch and in him is reflected the epoch in Ceylon.

But, times change. Karma itself changes. But there is one Karmic law that does not change: that a man who must be King must have a life that has no secrets. His life must be an open book, and he must be prepared to bare his life, the present and the past, to the world.

This is the pooja Sir Oliver must perform to change his Karma and his Destiny. It is to be earnestly hoped that Sir Oliver will lose no time in disclosing to the people his assets, his wealth, and all else he has in his cupboard. He must discard all friends unfit to associate with the highest in the land. This is the price of kingship. This is the price one has to pay for wanting to change one's Destiny.

This is what Karma demands if Sir Oliver is to be happy in Queen's House.

G. C. S. U. REGIONAL STUDY CONFERENCE- 1954

"The Executive Committee of the Kandy Branch of the G. C. S. U. has decided to hold a Regional Study Conference comprising of the Matale, Peradeniya, Nuwara Eliya, Kegalle Kurunegal, Ratnapura, Badulla and Bandarawela branches. The committee is arranging this conference to educate the membership, as it is of opinion that there is woeful lack of understanding of the basic aims and objectives of trade unions, in the minds of the member ship.

An Ad Hoc Committee consisting of Messrs K. Supramaniam, A. R. Talwatte, M. C. Alles, H. Premaratne and S. N. Sarma, as organising secretary, was set up by a preliminary conference of branch union officials to make the necessary arrangements for the conference.

The ad hoc committee has finalised all arrangements and the conference has been tentatively fixed for the 1st August, 1954. The Committee has invited Messrs T. B. Illangaratne and G. R. Kunanayagam to deliver two lectures on "The Role of Trade Unions in a Democratic Society" and the "Evolution of the Trade Union Movement," respectively. The committee has also invited Mr. K. C. Nythianantha, President of the G. C. S. U. and the other members of the council of management to be present at the meeting.

At least three hundred to four hundred members are expected to attend the conference.

FOR GOOD
BOOKS
and
MAGAZINES
BASIC ENGLISH
BOOKSTALL
99, CHATHAM STREET,
COLOMBO
Phone: **3451**

IS CEYLON NEUTRAL?

The resignation of Mr. R. G. Senanayake brings to the forefront the question of the foreign policy of the Ceylon Government. Mr. Senanayake has declared that he is not happy about the policy that is being followed by Sir John Kotelawela in regard to our relations with other countries.

He drew special attention to relations with China, the U. S. A. and India.

Not Neutrality

Mr. R. G. Senanayake reflected the sense of uneasiness prevalent in the country today when he stated that Sir John's policies run contrary to the policy of neutrality laid down by Mr. D. S. Senanayake and the spirit of the decisions arrived at the Colombo Conference.

Though Mr. D. S. Senanayake and later Mr. Dudley Senanayake were both opposed to Communism as an ideology, they did not make rude and unfriendly statements about the Governments of Communist countries. Sir John has, unfortunately, made a series of statements ever since he became Premier which showed that he was not merely opposed to communism as an ideology, but that he was not neutral in so far as the cold war between the two blocs were concerned.

Even his close participation in the Colombo Conference does not seem to have improved matters.

At this Conference, Sir John sided with Pakistan on too many occasions and too many matters; and it must be remembered that Pakistan is the one country in South-East Asia which is not neutral. It is now a satellite and a colony of the U. S. A.

American Aid

Shortly after the Colombo Conference, an attempt to scrap the China Pact and obtain American aid was thwarted by the vigilance of the *Times of Ceylon*. This endeavour to sabotage the China Pact is taking new shape in the form of a manoeuvre to repudiate the contract by stating that Ceylon does not need China rice, or at least not

as much as provided for in the contract.

Mr. R. G. Senanayake has declared that this attempt to repudiate the China Pact is linked with efforts to align with the U. S. A.

There can be nothing more disastrous for Ceylon than to align herself with the U. S. A. in the present context of Asian and world politics.

India

For one thing, Ceylon will thereby immediately put herself in a camp opposed to not merely communist China but also countries like India, Burma and Indonesia.

Mr. R. G. Senanayake has also drawn attention to the worsening relations with India. The agreement Sir John signed in New Delhi was undoubtedly an endeavour to strengthen the Kotelawela wing of the U. N. P., but this Agreement has not helped to solve the

"Indian" problem in Ceylon nor has it in any way promoted better relations between India and Ceylon.

On the contrary, the Indian problem in Ceylon is in a bigger mess than ever before, and relations with India more strained than ever before in the history of the two countries.

The Indo-Ceylon Agreement must be scrapped and an agreement which meets the realities of the situation must be negotiated and concluded without delay.

Furthermore, our foreign policy, remembering that we are the smallest unit in the Colombo Powers, must not be based on bluster and bombast. Even if Ike and John Foster secretly promise the heavens itself, it would not do for Ceylon to antagonise Asian countries like India, China, Burma and Indonesia. Unless Ceylon's present foreign policy trends are reversed, she is in the danger of making herself an isolated outpost of Uncle Sam.



".....our foreign policy must not be based on bluster and bombast....."

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

This Bill is not what it pretends to be. This Bill does not serve the purpose for which it is intended. This Bill does not confer on those unfortunate people that elementary human right to which they are entitled. By a series of acts on the part of the Government of this country, we made them stateless; we made them voteless; we made them jobless; we made them foodless; and now we are going to make them "selfrespectless."

Violation

Remember, Mr. Speaker, every act of violation of fundamental human rights is a dangerous act. I have referred to the Donoughmore Report and I will now come to the Soulbury Report. It was on a recommendation in that Report that this very provision in the Order-in-Council was included. I shall read, Sir, from the Report of the Commission on Constitutional Reform which was presided over by the Rt. Hon. Herwald Baron Soulbury. Chapter XI of that Report deals with Immigration and this is what you find in paragraph 236:

"We recommend that the new Constitution should enable the Governor-General to reserve an Immigration Bill if in his opinion its provisions regarding the right of re-entry of persons normally resident in the Island at the date of the passing of the Bill by the Legislature are unfair or unreasonable."

T R. P.

I want you to remember, Mr. Speaker, that at the time we entered into this pact with India, we had an Immigration and Emigration Act. There was a particular provision in that Act—I believe it was Section 14 (3) (b)...which specifically laid down that if any person proved his residence for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1949, that person was entitled to receive his T. R. P. as of right. That was statutorily laid down: it was part of the law of the land.

 * This is an extract from *
 * the speech made by Mr. C. *
 * Suntharalingam on July 5th *
 * in the House of Represen *
 * tatives on the Constitution *
 * Amendment Bill. *

Now, what has the Cabinet done? In regard to the implementation of the proposals in the Indo-Ceylon Pact, the Cabinet appointed a sub-committee which has made its recommendations and which the Cabinet, as a whole, has accepted. A copy of the report of that sub-committee, which was accepted by the Cabinet, was sent to the Government of India as part of the proposals for the implementation of this pact. There are two very important recommendations in that report: firstly, no employment should be given to T.R.P. holders after a certain period, irrespective of whether they were here for five years or not; secondly, they should be deprived of their rice ration books. On the face of it, that is a discriminatory administrative order against the law of the land. To deprive persons, who are entitled to be inhabitants of this country according to the regulations, of their rice ration books is an act of sheer discrimination.

Safeguards

What does the Government do? The Government promulgates an order empowering the Controller of Immigration and Emigration not to issue statutory T. R. Ps hereafter. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, is that fair? Is that correct? And you make them rationless. What did the Government of India tell our Government about it?

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member is going outside the provisions of this Bill.

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: I am concerned with the reasons that have been given.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member must confine himself to the Bill before the House.

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: I am concerned with this question of registration and not the other aspects of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member need not go into all these details.

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: I have had my say, Mr. Speaker. According to Paragraph 239 of the Soulbury Report, the Commissioners attach importance to....

"(iv) Article 38 (1) (d) of S. P. XIV by which 'any Bill any of the provisions of which have evoked serious opposition by any racial or religious community and which, in the opinion of the Governor-General, is likely to involve oppression or serious injustice to any such community' may be reserved by the Governor-General for His Majesty's assent."

What is more important is "the provision of Article 8 which proposes to prohibit the Parliament of Ceylon from making any law rendering

"persons of any community or religion liable to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of other communities or religions are not liable, or conferring upon persons of any community or religion any privileges or advantages which are not conferred on persons of other communities or religions."

So, you will see how the provision in Clause 29 came into being. The provision came into the Order in Council for the purpose of protecting these very people. Is it not a strange irony of history that these very people should now be utilized for the purpose of committing a breach of this statutory provision of the Order in Council, one of the most fundamental and basic rights in the Constitution?

MONEY

FOR WAR OR HEALTH?



How many years can one expect to live? This is a question we sometimes ask ourselves. According to data given by the UNO, an average of two-thirds of mankind do not reach their thirtieth year. In India, the average length of life is 26 years and in Brazil 28 years. These alarming figures show us that the majority of men do not live beyond the prime of youth.

Japan

What causes this situation? Let us examine the sanitary conditions in some countries. In an official communique published by the Japanese government in its annual report of 1953 (Asahi Nen-Kan) it is stated: in 1951 out of every 100,000 people aged 16—19, 76 died from tuberculosis. This proportion increases to 163 per 100,000 in the 20—24 age group and to 313 in the 25—28 age group. The percentage of T. B. deaths is highest among young people.

It was even worse during war years. The same document reveals that in 1940 out of every 100,000 young people age 16—19, 461 died from tuberculosis; 671 died in the 20—24 age group and 447 in the 25—29 age group.

And in spite of this situation, only 9,349 million yen were spent in 1952 on fighting against tuberculosis, while on "police forces" (the Japanese land forces) on "Public Security Forces" (naval forces), on "public works" (military bases) and on the American occupation army 273,018 million yen were spent, a sum 30 times as large as the one spent counteracting tuberculosis.

We can imagine the conditions in other countries where the situation is by no means better.

Tuberculosis

The UNO Bulletin of March 15 1953 states the following: "Two

As a result of the cold war policies pursued by the U. S. A., the world is spending more on armaments than on health education and other vital social services. The following article prepared by a correspondent indicates health conditions prevailing in a number of so-called underdeveloped countries

years ago the tuberculosis death-rate was half a million in India and most of the victims were young people. There are two and a half million cases of infectious diseases. And in the whole of the country there are not more than 10,000 places in hospitals where these cases could be isolated."

In Indonesia, according to the official data given by the Ministry of Public Health, 25% of the population, that is to say about 20 million persons are infected with tuberculosis. Out of every 100,000 persons 189 die of it every year.

• In Nigeria, private doctors estimated that 9 to 10% of the death rate is caused by tuberculosis.

According to the report of the Malay Federation, in 1951: "The chief clinical illnesses found in Malayan children are due to malnutrition, worms and tuberculosis."

A report published by the British Dependencies in the Far East dealing with the years from 1945 to 1949 states that because of malnutrition and overcrowded flats, tuberculosis ravages even more than malaria. In Singapore out of every 9 inhabitants one is suffering from tuberculosis.

Malaria

Other diseases also have their victims in no less degree. According to the Economic Survey of the colonial territories, vol. 111, 1951, malaria is common along the Gold Coast and in all villages where signs of malnutrition have been noted among the population.

An official report states that malaria is widely spread in Uganda and the figures of 1950 show an increasing death-rate. The same report estimates that the number of lepers is not less than 100,000 out of a population of 5 million people. The number of lepers has increased to 22,660 for every 1.5 Million inhabitants of Rhodesia according to the report of the Public Health Department and about 30,000 exist in Nyassaland according to the official report of 1950.

In Greece, Mr. Spiopulos a children's specialist doctor from the University of Athens wrote in the 1953 April and May issues of Athens papers "in the northern regions of Greece out of 36,804 examined pupils 14,632 show signs of various diseases of the lungs."

In British Guiana, the report of the Enquiry Commission of Sugar Industry says that 90% of the examined children suffer from dental diseases, which is a sign of malnutrition.

The rate of infant mortality is also significant.

In Indonesia, according to the declaration of Professor Sudjono in February 1952, out of 1000 infants born 115 to 300 die. The proportion in British Rhodesia is 106 per 1000 infants (annual report of 1950), in Lagos (Nigeria) it is 110 per 1000 infants and in Greece 389 per 1000 infants.

Continued on page 6

GUATEMALA

THE war in Guatemala has fizzled out and a military junta has assumed power along the lines common in many Latin American States. The whole affair has left many questions unanswered and nobody who is interested in maintaining the machinery of international law can be very happy about the way the matter was handled by the United Nations and the Big Powers. Despite the efforts of war correspondents, it has not been made clear who the rebels were, how they were armed and how they obtained the bombing aeroplanes which frightened the Guatemalans into quick surrender. It is clear that the rebels crossed over from Honduras into Guatemala. Did the Government of Honduras connive with Col. Armas in this action? The Foreign Minister of that country professed neutrality but no attempt was made to investigate the matter on the spot. Whether the Guatemalan Government of President Arbenz was pro-Communist or not, it was a duly elected regime and it was well within its rights in appealing to the Security Council to send observers and arrange for a cease fire. This request was vetoed by the United States which suggested instead that the matter be referred to the Organisation of American States, a regional organisation which has previously censured the Guatemalan Government at the Caracas Conference.

It is hard to see how this denial of action by the Security Council can be squared with Articles 34 and 35 of the United Nations Charter. The first says that the Council can investigate any situation which might lead to international friction while the second says that any member of the U. N. has the right to bring any dispute or situation to the attention of the Council or Assembly. About a week before Guatemala was turned away, the U. S. delegate, Mr. Lodge, was insisting that observers be sent to the Siam-Indo-China frontier on the ground that Siam was endangered by the war in neighbouring Laos and Cambodia. There is, of course, no regional organisation of the American type in Asia. But if there were, could the United Nations be bypassed in the way the Guatemala appeal was denied? The Charter of the U. N. does make provision for regional arrangements and such agencies are asked to make every effort to achieve pacific settlements in their areas but Clause 4 of Article 25 expressly states that this must in no way impair the right of approach to the Security Council. In view of the anxiety of the United States to form a regional alliance in South-East Asia, the countries of Asia, especially the small ones, will think twice before joining such a group if it implies that the Big Powers can deal with disputes locally without referring them to the forum of the United Nations.

— Editorial from the Hindu of 7-7-54

MONEY FOR WAR or HEALTH?

Continued from page 5

Care

Here is some data concerning medical care received by the population and youth of certain countries. In Nigeria there is one doctor for 113,000 persons and one place in a hospital for 3700 persons. In all the hospitals they have long waiting lists.

In Burma, according to the report of a United Nations delegation which visited that country in 1952, 16,980 persons have one doctor, 16,130 persons

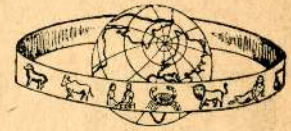
have one nurse and 1980 persons have one place in a hospital. Only 4% of the budget is spent upon medical care and 70% on military and war expenses.

In Indonesia there is one doctor for 60,000 persons (figure given by the Ministry of Public Health in 1952), one midwife for 50,000 women, one nurse for 20,000 persons and one pharmacist for 900,000 persons. The budget for public health is 1.7% of the total, while the military budget is 67%.

There is a general need of about 45,000 doctors and many people living in rural towns cannot get

WHEN-IN-DISTRESS

Consult us free of charge



Your Evil Planets leave no hopes for you and no one is ready to hear your grievances when you are in distress. Even your own shadow disappears at once when you are in the dark. "How long I have to suffer and is there any future luck in store for me sooner or later?" This is what makes you puzzled and depressed & then you approach the Astrologer to be consoled and put to the right path.

FREE: Consult us free of charge any of the 3 problems regarding Health, Wealth, Business, Marriage Employment, Promotion, Transfer, Court-Affairs, Examination, Child-birth, and so on, through our age-old Hindu Science-based on Astra-Forces provided you enclose Ans. 8/- in stamps (Foreigners Shs. 3/- for Air Postage in B. P. O. or International Reply Coupons) towards Postage and Stationery expenses and 5 Names & Addresses of your Friends. Mention your Birth-date always. This free consultation costs you nothing.

ANNUAL READING :-

Rs. 3/- will bring you detailed Annual-Reading given month by month and with all directions (Foreigners Shs. 8/- including Air Postage). No V. Pr or C. O. D. Send B. P. O's or I. P. O's in Registered Covers. (Always register your letters for safe and sure delivery). M. O's or International Air Money Orders may be sent to the Director:-

HINDU

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY,

POONA-4, (India)

(Raos)

to a hospital. There is a considerable number of persons who are registered for hospital care, but cannot be taken in. Thus many cannot be cured because they do not receive medical care in the early stages of their illness.

The magazine US News and World Report stated that one third of youth of America are unfit for military service because of a generally weak constitution.

The average lifetime of a Negro is 10 years less than that of a white man. Their death rate is higher by 16% and their infant mortality by 55%.

Indo-Ceylon



Notes From
New Delhi

RELATIONS GET WORSE

Judging from newspaper comments in the country, the Indo-Ceylon relation is presently at its lowest level. All the leading newspapers in India have expressed fresh concern over the latest segregation moves in the Ceylonese island. When pro-government *Hindustan Times* bitterly comments "It is bad enough that Indo-Ceylon relations, long strained, should have deteriorated further with Sir John Kotelawala's Government and there is no knowing what further constitutional changes of status may be engineered for the Indian settlers", British-owned *Statesman* laments: "There seems to be no lack of consultations of diverse sorts; but they do not appear to prevent Authority in Ceylon from doing, or more often saying, things at variance with the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement."

U. S. Interference

The general feeling in the Capital is Sir John's government has broken the Delhi Agreement. The Indian Envoy C. C. Desai's remarks to the *Ceylon Observer* might have been misquoted, but any gallop poll among informed people will show that the Ceylon Government has broken the Pact in spirit as well as in actions. Though it does not take long to find out the inspiration behind Sir John's: "I will not tolerate any diplomat or any other outside interference with our internal affairs" regarding the so called Press interview, Diplomatic observers in New Delhi have not missed the significance of the direct allegation made in the Ceylonese House of Representatives about American interference in the Indo-Ceylon problem.

The present strategy of American diplomacy is to isolate India from her friendly neighbours. Sir John Kotelawala's utterances and actions are accordingly being judged here in that context. To ignore Indian opinion on assuran-

ces of aid from Washington may seem sound diplomacy to the Ceylonese Premier but if he thinks that peace for his island lies thereby he is bound to be disillusioned sooner than later.

Unavailable

The full text of the Indian Envoy's statement to the *Ceylon Observer* is not available here. Neither have I seen the particular copy of the newspaper so far. It is apparent none of the newspaper agencies in Colombo thought it to be a newsworthy 'copy' for transmission abroad. When a diplomat of a particular country is reported to have made a major statement like the one in question it is generally a good 'copy' back at home of the Diplomat concerned. I wonder what made the PTI Colombo Correspondent withhold Desai's reported statement to the Ceylon press.

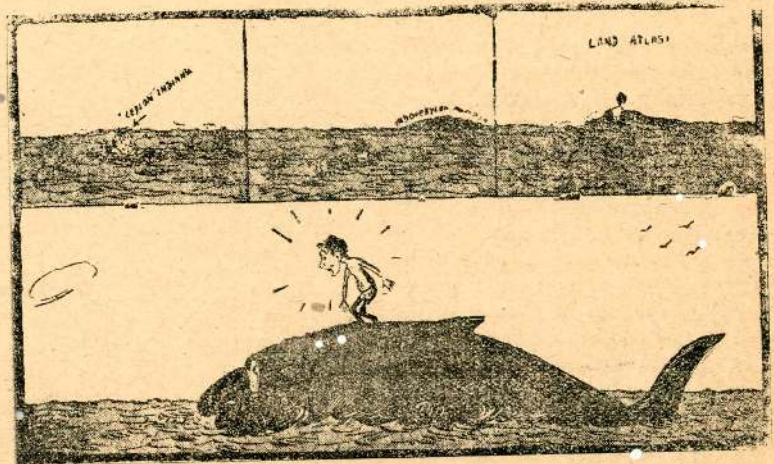
For Ceylonese in Delhi and Indians who are interested in Ceylon, the Ceylon High Commission seems to be a bedlam so far as it's displayed reading material is concerned. Ancient magazines which should belong to no other place but Record are seen brushing

themselves with statistical records which are gone out of date long since. Newspapers as old as a month are tagged as latest arrivals.

And what kind of a Reading Room does the Ceylon High Commission in New Delhi have? A couple of newspaper stands kept in a dark dingy corner alongside a passage connecting ground floor with a lift make the Reading Room. No tables. No fans. Not even chairs are provided for the visiting readers.

With old copies of soiled newspapers kept on highneck newspaper stands, no chairs to sit on, no fans to cool oneself from the blazing northern Indian heat, the Ceylon High Commission indeed is the strangest place I know of for those who visit it for Ceylon news. I am surprised how the Ceylonese External Affairs Ministry can afford to keep of all places in New Delhi such a Public Relations Officer who does not know even his elementary duties. Does Sir John not think that the Indian capital where his country's interest is vital should be treated better?

July 11, 1954 Shirdas Banerji



ADVENTURE IN PALK STRAIT

By Courtesy : Hindustan Standard

THE BUDGET

The Budget introduced

last week in Parliament is undoubtedly a most uninspiring declaration in the context of the current situation in Ceylon. It does not seem to be motivated by any cohesive programme of development. The much talked of Six Year Plan of Mr. J. R. Jayawardena is now in the limbo of forgotten things, and the much-publicised Cabinet Planning Commission does not seem to have worked out a scheme of priorities capable of being reflected in the Budget.

We have been given a relatively frank but confusing picture of the finances of Sri Lanka, but the endeavour to gloss over the mess we really are in is not very convincing. Fiscal policies should relate to development programmes; and in the absence of such schemes the few suggestions in the current Budget, whatever intrinsic merit they may otherwise have, serve little or no purpose in the broader national context.

The Budget solves none of the problems that confront the nation, nor does it even hold out a ray of hope for the tax-payer as well as the common man that they will get a squarer deal than at present in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, the Budget visualises disguised cuts, retrenchment and the scaling down of social services. It is to be regretted that the Government could not put forward a more competent Budget than the one presented to Parliament. What the country needs is not a defeatist Budget merely trying to stave off bankruptcy and insolvency by makeshift economies, but a bold progressive budgetary programme that will lead this young nation to economic freedom and prosperity. Such a programme is not an unattainable ideal, but a reality that can be easily achieved.

R. G. Senanayake

The resignation of Mr. R. G. Senanayake from the Cabinet signifies much more than what governmental circles are willing to admit. The Prime Minister attempted to reduce the resignation to the level

of a family squabble that could be settled over an egg-hopper breakfast. Mr. R. G. Senanayake, however, declined to partake of this headline-meriting treat, and undaunted by the awe-inspiring spectacle of the Premier having a hair cut in a pair of swimming trunks, stuck to his guns. He refused to withdraw his resignation unless the Premier gave him assurances in respect of certain matters of policy he had raised. Sir John evidently would not, and Mr. R. G. Senanayake decided to become a back-bencher.

There is undoubtedly widespread support for the matters Mr. R. G. Senanayake has raised in the statement he issued subsequent to his meeting the Prime Minister at Kandawala. One would have wished that Mr. R. G. Senanayake, before he handed in his resignation, had made greater efforts to persuade other members of the Cabinet to support him on the five matters he has now raised. Although it is true that he must have expressed his views on the five points on several occasions in the Cabinet, it seems clear that at the meeting when he decided to resign only the question of the Shipping Bill was in the forefront. In fairness to his colleagues and in the interests of the country, Mr. R. G. Senanayake should have put all the five matters uppermost in his mind before the meeting to see what support he had. If he was in a minority of one, he had no alternative but to resign. But if he was able to win one or more of his Cabinet colleagues to his way of thinking, then he might have served the country better by staying inside the Cabinet to fight for his policy.

However, it is gratifying to see that Mr. R. G. Senanayake is carrying the fight to the Parliamentary Party and to the people. The public, moreover, expect Mr. Dudley Senanayake to come out of his self-imposed shell in defence of the policy of neutrality in foreign affairs laid down by his father, in defence of the China Pact which was concluded during his regime,

in vindication of the principle that the Governor-General should be above suspicion, that inquiries into allegations against high officials should be by Commissions that inspire public confidence, and above all to resolve the increasing difficulties and tension between this country and India. This is a duty cast upon Mr. Dudley Senanayake which he must not ignore.

Hartal

The completely successful hartal of nearly six lakhs of Ceylon Indian estate workers on July 6 is a matter that cannot be lightly brushed aside. It is a reflection of a deep-seated sense of frustration that the so-called Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement has not solved any of the basic problems that centre around the Ceylon Indians.

If ever there is any Agreement which must be scrapped forthwith, it is this ill-fated Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement. It has not satisfied anybody, nor does it seem to contain the seeds of a possible solution of the vexed problem of Ceylon Indians. All that the Agreement can do is to make the situation worse. The passing of the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Indian and Pakistani Representation Bill only gives legislative sanction to the most obnoxious aspect of the Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement, namely, separate communal electorates for persons who are registered as citizens of this country.

The indecent hurry with which these bills have been rushed through the House of Representatives does not augur well for the future of this country. To attempt to bolster the crumbling and disintegrating facade of the Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement by such makeshift legislative props is suicidal. The only way out of the present impasse is fresh negotiations for a fresh agreement which will provide for the realities of the problem. Unless this is done, there is bound to be a great deal of unnecessary trouble and misunderstanding between Ceylon and India. This must be avoided at all costs.

JUST BRIEFLY by SERENDIB

JULY THE FOURTH

Matters seem to be coming to a head in the Turf Club with the elections for the new Committee not very far away. Readers will remember that last year there was an unholy rumpus over a report by a sub-committee which was accepted by a majority of the members at a stormy general meeting.

It would appear that accusations are now being made that the new committee which was elected in order to clean the Augean stables has not done very much in this respect. Apart from terminating the services of the then Secretary, the new Committee, it is stated, has not carried out all the recommendations of the sub-committee.

All the public know, from newspaper reports, is that the Turf Club continues to run at a loss. But the public is not much interested in this. It is a matter for the members, but the public is amused to see that a Club of the Upper Four Hundred is not able to function as satisfactorily as it should. The public, however, is not so amused with the fact that the Turf Club has not yet been able to make racing cleaner than it is today. Perhaps, if the Government adopts a more realistic attitude and legalises the bucket shops, matters may improve.

Sir Oliver

Ex-Minister R. G. Senanayake has appealed to Sir Oliver Goonetilleke's good sense to refuse to accept the Queen's House post. His opposition to this appointment, Mr. R. G. Senanayake has made it abundantly clear, is one of the main reasons for his resignation.

He does not give any specific reasons for his opposition, except

that Sir Oliver in Queen's House will not inspire public confidence. I do not think this is quite correct. I am convinced that if Sir Oliver would only follow *Tribune's* advice and disclose his assets to give the lie direct to all the baseless allegations now being spread by rumour-mongers, the public will not only respect him but fall at his feet and worship him as one of Sri Lanka's worthiest sons of all times. It is not too late yet for Sir Oliver to make up his mind to set a precedent for all national leaders by disclosing his assets. By the time this appears in print Sir Oliver should normally be in Queen's House and I hope that he will inaugurate his regime by placing before the nation a full statement about his assets.

Central School

Coming on the heels of an attempt to make "Temple Trees" the U.N.P. Municipal Election Headquarters, the U.N.P. rally at a Central School in the Kelaniya constituency raises a very important question of national interest.

Should Government buildings be used by a political party for its propaganda meetings? In England, this is not done. If a new constitutional convention is to be built up in Ceylon, then the use of such buildings should not be confined to the ruling party. All political parties in the country should be permitted to use Government buildings for their meetings. At the moment, indications are that only the U.N.P. are being given the use of Government buildings for party propaganda purposes. This is unsatisfactory, and in the long run it will boomerang on the U.N.P. itself.

July the Fourth

For some strange reason, the American Day of Independence on July 4th went unnoticed this year. The U.S.I.S., which in past years, flooded the country with a propaganda barrage, seems to have been ultra silent this year. A cursory examination of Indian papers also indicate that July 4th was ignored by the U.S. Embassy and U.S.I.S. there.

Is this part of the new economy drive in the U.S.A.? Or does John Foster Dulles and his sidekick McCarthy think that it would not do for them to glorify the great American revolution for Independence at a time when she is swallowing up Guatemala and is anxious to set up puppet states in Asia? To talk of the great principles of freedom which motivated the leaders of the American Revolution would not be quite the best thing in regard to the "natives" in small countries! They might get the wrong ideas.

Curiously enough, Moscow broadcast a series of declarations about the significance of July the Fourth.

Desai

The Desai incident has blown over. It is just as well. It is unfortunate that the Indian envoy should have been guilty of an indiscretion of having a conversation with a newspaper man on the telephone in which he gave vent to remarks a diplomat is not entitled to make.

It is a pity that Mr. Desai has not made himself as popular in this country as he could have. He is not a favourite with the Opposition parties. The Ceylon

Continued on page 15

THE "OBSERVER" MADE A SUCKER



The *Observer* certainly put its foot in when it spread a banner headline last Monday to read **MILLIONAIRE READY TO HELP CEYLON FAMILY PLANNERS—Offer of money and materials.** Anxious readers thought that some American had finally decided to "help" an Asiatic country, and hastened to read the article.

It was apparent that the American had made a sucker of an *Observer* reporter. This front-page spread was no more than a crude advertisement for the American soap millionaire's product - a foam tablet - for birth control, family planning to be euphemistic. This was advertisement that money could not have bought in the form of space in the regular advertisement columns of the paper.

Strings Attached

The day after this sensation appeared in the *Observer*, the paper published a statement by the Secretary of the Family Planning Association (with much less prominence and emphasis) that this offer by the American millionaire was not as innocent as it pretended to be. There were strings attached to this offer, stated, the Secretary, which her Association was not prepared to accept unreservedly.

The Secretary, thereafter, stated why family planning was a necessity, and that tried methods did not need research, and that the foam tablets suggested by the American millionaire were first produced in Japan and that they were now being produced in India also.

The moral from it all is that Lake House has yet to learn that it is not merely the State Department in Washington that attaches strings to the aid it offers, but also every American millionaire who succeeds in persuading ambkin reporters on the *Observer* that they are philanthropists.

Hansard

Tatler of the *Times of Ceylon* must be congratulated for having spotted the discrepancy in the uncorrected copy of Hansard regarding the Minister of Agriculture's statement on Dr. Wickremasinghe of the one-man C. W. E. Commission.

All the newspapers reported that the Minister had declared that he would publish the report submitted by Dr. Wickremasinghe. In fact Dr. Wickremasinghe in the statement he issued just before he left stated that he was happy that the Minister had decided to release his report for publication and that he would be content if the public judged him by the report.

The mystery about the Hansard needs investigation by the Speaker. Were all the newsmen wrong when they reported that the Minister undertook to publish Dr. Wickremasinghe's report? Or is it that through some inadvertence the Hansard reporters had missed this sentence?

Guardian

From all reports available, the sales of *Guardian*, the daily paper, has shot up tremendously. So also its Sinhalese counterpart, the *Jatiya*. The public buy the *Guardian* for its front page story about Governmental affairs and for its now significant editorials on matters of great public importance. If only *Guardian* were able to improve its other pages from a journalistic angle and from the point of news service, it will soon be able to give *Daily News* more than a run for its money.

Last Monday's editorial on the Speaker's ruling on the debate on Sir Oliver was remarkable for its manner of expression and the content of its views.

The Debate

The manner in which the debate on the new Governor-General came to an abrupt end was handled with restraint and caution by the *Guardian*. The *Daily News*, which in the days of D. R. Wijewardene was the "watch dog of the nation," last Saturday hailed the unfortunate debacle as an act of statesmanship.

The fact that the debate was brought to a sudden end by a surprise move on the part of the Government came as a shock to all newspaper readers. They argue that if Government is anxious to avoid a debate on a matter which is not yet *sub judice*, it must be because there are skeletons in the cupboard.

Royalty

I understand that another member of Sri Wickreme Ra's Singhe's descendants in South India has found employment in Ceylon. This time in Lake House. Readers will remember that an elder brother is teaching in a Central School at Dehiwela, and that he recently went to India to bring his Royal bride.

The younger brother is now on the editorial staff of Lake House, and it is significant that this junior member of newspaper combine is always a privileged guest at many State functions.

Are we to see a Royal invasion from South India soon? What have the Kandyans to say remembering that these scions of the Ceylon Royal Family are Tamils (or Andhras)?

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

SCIENTISTS' DILEMMA

"The Burning Glass". A Play. By Charles Morgan. (Macmillans. 9/6)

A few generations back, scientists, fortified in the firm belief that their work will ultimately be beneficial to human progress, continued happily their patient research in unravelling Nature's secrets. The impact of their discoveries on the society of their day was not immediately evident, for there was always a considerable time lag between a scientific discovery and its practical application.

The quickening tempo of scientific and technological development, particularly since the turn of the last century, has tended to narrow this gap; at the same time there has been a growing uneasiness among scientists at the realisation that their brilliant discoveries were being increasingly used in wars of destruction.

Hiroshema

This crisis in the minds of the scientists was brought to a dramatic climax by the atomic explosion which took a toll of 70,000 human lives in Hiroshema, in the summer of 1945. That the United States should have used an indiscriminate weapon of such unprecedented powers of destruction on an already prostrate Japan negotiating surrender, produced a deep inner psychological conflict in the minds of thoughtful American scientists, who felt that they, by their contributions, were in some measure responsible for this grave crime against humanity.

The persistent refusal of the United States since the end of the Second World War to outlaw all weapons of mass destruction on the one hand, and the concentration of scientific and technological resources to the production of weapons of greater and still greater powers of destruction on the other, has intensified this conflict in the minds of scientists. With the growth of American influence over its allies (or dependents?) this malignant disease has now spread throughout the "free" world. In

place of the buoyant optimism which inspired the works of their predecessors a few generations back, scientists to-day are filled with despair and gloom as the logical culmination of their efforts—the production of atomic, hydrogen and cobalt bombs—appears to lead them towards the destruction of human civilisation and indeed of all life on earth.

For War

This crisis has its roots deeper in the general crisis of capitalism, which, in its final stages of decay, is making a desperate attempt to subjugate the whole world. The vast resources of science and technology, both material and human, are therefore diverted to military preparation. At the same time every effort is made by artists (Poets, Playwrights, Novelists Etc.) in the "free" world to convince the scientists that there is no pressing need for the application of science to increase human welfare and comforts. Charles Morgan's new play, "The Burning Glass," is an outstanding example of such an

attempt by a contemporary artist to justify the militarisation of science on the one hand and discourage its use for peaceful purposes on the other.

The message of "The Burning Glass," as outlined by Mr. Morgan in the preface to the play, is that the development of man's moral and spiritual nature has not kept pace with his intellectual accomplishments and as a result "daemonic forces" (none other than Satan), which exist in the very nature of things, "get men into their grip" and make them "victims of a sort of possession." The long-prevalent belief, "that each development of man's power over Nature" constitutes another step in his progress, "has given the daemonic forces their modern opportunity" to tempt him on towards his ultimate destruction.

Atom

Hitherto, according to Mr. Morgan, man's triumphs over Nature has been, from Nature's point of

Continued on page 14

THE INDIAN BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of India—Liability of Members is Limited).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..	72,00,000
CALLED AND PAID UP CAPITAL	..	57,55,865
RESERVE FUNDS	..	64,50,000
DEPOSITS AS ON 30-6-53	..	22,15,00,878

HEAD OFFICE:

NORTH BEACH ROAD, MADRAS

Over 80 Branches throughout Madras Presidency, Bombay and Delhi.

OVERSEAS BRANCHES:

SINGAPORE - KUALA LUMPUR - PENANG - MALACCA - COLOMBO

Agents & Correspondents in all the important centres of the World —

London Agents—WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

New York Agents—NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Foreign Bills negotiated and Letters of Credit opened in all centres for approved constituents.

Current and Savings Accounts are opened and Fixed Deposits received.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IS CONDUCTED

DIRTY FILTHY RAGS

Charlie sat hunched with his legs doubled under him. The pavement was hard and stony. He avoided the stones and shifted towards the cemented edge of the gutter. At noon on week days the water in the gutter glided in quick movements. His eyes shifted now to the door of the big building opposite and now to the quick movements of the gutter water.

The people in the big building were at lunch. That's why the water in the gutter moved ceaselessly. Perhaps they washed their hands at the taps. No they used fork and spoon. It may be that they took water from the taps to drink. Or the servants washed plates and tumblers. That sounded probable and pleasant. To wash plates where there had been food, rich food. These people ate rich food. Charlie felt saliva ooze into his mouth. They ate so many things he had never heard of. Now for instance, what were the pink slices that remained on the plate yesterday when the lunch man so kindly gave him the remnants? What were they really? But these people had queer tastes.

They liked green leaves. Their plates had so much of green. In the village he had seen cows eat green leaves. Charlie didn't want green leaves nor red slices of beet-root, flamish carrots, white cucumber. He didn't even envy them those. He wanted rice. A plate full of rice heaped high up like a dagoba, with a little dry fish, pumpkins and brinjals fried. He would like it better if he could get beef. He felt his mouth watering again. Hot meat curry.... He hadn't eaten it for such a long time. Yesterday's lunch plate had a little rice that tasted of meat curry gravy. Catch Charlie not knowing whether meat curry had been in a plate or not. But this gravy was not hot enough to water his nose nor tear his eyes. These big people never ate things like that. His mother knew how to make a meat curry.

He shifted his eyes from the door to the gutter. The water was moving faster, and faster.

They must be finishing their lunch. Few white grains of rice floated in the water. With his toe he fished out one. It gleamed white on the cement of the blackened gutter edge.

His stomach was really empty today. He felt its folds but did not shift his eyes from the grain of rice. Suddenly he felt angry. He crushed the grain of rice with his toe. He was angry with himself for feeling hungry. He had eaten a full meal last afternoon. Three plates of remnants! Not one, not two, but three. Still he was angry with himself. No not with himself. He was angry with all the people who had their stomachs full. Whose stomachs did not rest in folds like his. Whose stomachs opened up like full blown balloons. Whose skin shone with a tight full inside.

His eyes turned to the door. It was time. It was high time. Now the stomachs of all these ladies and gentlemen who worked here must be full. Must be shining like full blown balloons. His nostrils were full of the gutter smell. His mouth full of saliva. And his stomach sat fold on fold waiting. His eyes were feverishly fixed on the door. The door

moved. Here he was coming. Good old Banda. His black skin shone as it caught the sunlight. Banda's stomach was full. He could see it full and round underneath the banian. Ladies and gentlemen had eaten. Banda had eaten. He could eat too.

He went forward to meet Banda. Did the gentlemen eat a lot today? Wasn't he a little late? Was there anything in the plate? Questions tumbled out of his mouth as his fingers tried to get the plates. Banda looked back furtively and pushed Charlie.

Why Banda why? Charlie was hungry.

"Get out, get out Charlie." The masters were angry. They had stormed and threatened to sack Banda. All the lepers and the beggars and the dirty filthy rags on the roads ate from their plates. They were sure of it. They didn't want these dirty germ carriers to meddle with their plates. Banda was apologetic but firm. Charlie watched him tie up the plates.

The dirty filthy rags on the roads! Dirty filthy rags should not meddle with plates. He pushed back the tears that threatened to flow. Dirty filthy rags should not have tears. They could not afford to have tears.

For All Your Jewellery

- * for up-to-date designs always in ready stock
- * for guaranteed Sovereign Gold
- * for precious stones, diamonds and brilliants

O. A. O. K. RM. AR.
ARUNACHALAM CHETTIAR

62, SEA STREET, COLOMBO.

Telegrams: "VISWESAR"

PASSENGERS CHEATED

"Tribune" learns that many pilgrims to Kataragama have been cheated by being issued tickets to Maggona instead of Matara at the Fort and Maradana Railway stations.

These unfortunate pilgrims found on arrival at Matara that they had to pay excess fares they could ill afford. The unscrupulous railway officials who issued these tickets to Maggona undoubtedly hoped to get out of their difficulty by passing the blame on to the passengers through the customary dodge of stating that it was the latter who attempted to cheat the Railway.

If the railway authorities will only choose to make independent inquiries they will discover the truth of our allegation that these passengers have been cheated.

Curses

In any case, the passengers are so disillusioned about the railway that they have nothing but curses for the railway. Most of them are illiterate peasants or estate workers who cannot find out for themselves what ticket they have been issued.

The mess in the railway gets worse everyday. The Commercial Radio daily invites the public to travel by railway in safety, comfort and economy. The railway is neither safe (from fraud), nor is it comfortable, nor cheap (if one has to pay excess for tickets and luggage for no fault of one's own).

The Minister wants to provide music for waiting passengers. If only this money were spent on keeping the waiting rooms and

platforms cleaner than now, more passengers will be attracted to travel by railway.

Swarna Silajit

An excellent Ayurvedic combination of Gomutra Silajit, Sidha-Makaradh-waja, gold, and other potent drugs, for the successful treatment of

DIABETES,

restores the system to normal vigour and rejuvenates the individual.

30 days' course Rs. 20/-

Postage extra.

Rao Saheb

M. APPALANARSAH,

Asst. Engineer P. W. D. (retired)

Sree Ramayogy Ashramam,

Maharanyeta P. O. Visakhapatnam-2



ROBIA
REGD

A TOOTAL FABRIC

marked **TEBILIZED**
for tested crease-resistance

TERANTULE

LYSTAV

Your favourite fabrics, Robia Voiles, Tobralco, a wonderful choice of rich glowing colours and delightful designs. Also newest nursery patterns which will capture the heart of your kiddies. But why not come and see for yourself?



Ladies and Gents hankies, White, coloured, white with borders and with initials.



For endurance...



PYRAMID
TRADE MARK
HANDKERCHIEFS

A TOOTAL PRODUCT

SCARVES

TIES

SCIENTISTS' DILEMMA

Continued from page 11

view, on very trivial issues of no consequence. Now with his ability to release the almost limitless energy locked up in the atom man has arrived at a point in his history where he is threatening to upset the equilibrium of Nature—"the subversion of the natural order"... with unpredictable disastrous consequences.

In the play, Christopher Terriford, a brilliant scientist, while continuing the experiments initiated by his father on Weather Control strikes upon a method, by one of those rare imaginative leaps, of focussing the sun's rays on a particular area in any part of the world and increasing its intensity until that whole area "sizzles." Christopher suddenly becomes aware that he has the key to turn on the tap and obtain "an infinite supply of pure heat spilling out from heaven" and that this could be harnessed to beneficent use. After an agonising reappraisal, however, Christopher comes to the conclusion that his discovery should not be turned to peaceful uses:

Surrender

"For five generations man has developed his power over Nature", Christopher says, "Alone it is. We haven't developed at the same time our spiritual or our political qualities. We are neither gentler, nor wiser than we were. We are like a monstrous giant, one of whose arms has grown and grown..."

"Now for the first time science is withholding power.....It is a revolution against the drug that has been swelling us."

Christopher's conclusions as to the use of the "Burning Glass"—the machine which enables the sun's rays to be focussed—in war are altogether different. Here he sees "The liberties of the mind threatened—cold and hot. They have to be protected." He, therefore, invites the Prime Minister to his laboratory in Terriford House and demonstrates to him the marvellous power of the "Burning Glass."

"Now, there is no threat you can't defy," Christopher tells the

Prime Minister at the end of the demonstration. "In supreme emergency—and you shall be the judge of that—the use of it is yours." (What could please the Eisenhowers, the Churchills, the Montgomerys and the Radfords more than this abject surrender of the scientist of his social responsibility!)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Ceylon	India
Yearly	Rs. 7 50	Rs. 9 00
Half yearly	4 00	5 00

Rates for other countries on application

Copies will be sent by air mail at above rates plus air mail charges

TRIBUNE

109 2/5, Dam Street,
Colombo 12.

Quickshaws *No finer Service*

81388

WITH our increased strength of drivers for night running we are now able to offer you one rate, tariff I, -/60 cents a mile, DAY or NIGHT.

Only on DROP HIRES, outside the 3 mile limit during day and outside town limits after 10 p. m. will Tariff II -/90 cents a mile be charged.

This is the latest stage in the development of Colombo's taxi services inaugurated in 1950 by us with Tariff I, -/60 cents a mile, operating from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and steadily extended ever since to give you more and more facilities.

PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS AT PERADENIYA IN DECEMBER

The twenty-ninth session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held in Ceylon under the auspices of the University of Ceylon, at Peradeniya, in December 1954. The session will meet for five days. Professor Humayun Kabir, M.A. (Oxon.) Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, has been elected General President.

Sectional Presidents: Professor P. R. Damle, Poona, (Logic and Metaphysics); Dr. Mir Valiuddin, Osmania, (History of Philosophy); Dr. Mohan Singh, East Punjab, (Ethics and Social Philosophy); Dr. Damodar Misra, Orissa, (Psychology).

Symposia: There will be three symposia:

(a) *Buddhism and Vedanta:*
Speakers: Dr. Ram Pratap Singh, Jodhpur; Dr. Chandrodaya Battacharya, Amalner; Dr. T. R. V. Murthi, Benares; Dr. G. P. Malalasekhara, Ceylon.

(b) *The Concept of Asian Culture:* The Symposium will be led by Professor A. R. Wadia; other names will be announced later.

(c) There will be an East-West Symposium between Unesco and the Indian Philosophical Congress on: "*Human Relations and International Obligations.*"

Unesco will be sending a representative to the Symposium and a foreign delegation is expected to attend.

JULY THE FOURTH

Continued from page 9

Indians are critical of him. A very large section of the U.N.P. dislike him. The reason for this is not far to seek. All these sections, rightly or wrongly, tend to believe that Desai is so much a friend of Sir John that he has endeavoured to bring about the Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement for the sole purpose of strengthening Sir John Kotelawala's position in the U.N.P. and the country.

The manner in which Sir John

THE GREAT OPPORTUNIST

At the Jaffna College Old Boys Association's Dinner in Colombo some weeks ago, Sir Kanthiah (Castor) Vaithianathan made a memorable speech (Vide "Tribune" of June 26 for the CASTOR story). Sir John (Egg Hopper) Kotelawela was the main attraction, but he did not distinguish himself in his speech as did his Cabinet colleague Sir Kanthiah (Castor). This great Tamil patriot dissected the Jaffna man and discovered that he got out from Jaffna in a vertie cloth but arrived at Maradana in a pair of trousers. When he went back for a vacation, three or four of them who lived in an overcrowded chummary would share their dinner on the train, but the moment they crossed Elephant Pass would refuse to talk to each other because they were from different castes and social levels in Jaffna.

Sir Kanthiah (Castor) declared that the Jaffna man said and did nothing in Jaffna and another in Colombo. He was the great opportunist for whose benefit Sir Kanthiah (Castor) said that his predecessor had made arrangements to set up a D. D. T. and a Chlorine factory at Elephant Pass so that the Jaffna man could be disinfected each time he passed through.

This wonderful and flattering description of the Jaffna man has excited the imagination of all who have heard it and very soon practically every man in the peninsula would have heard of it. Those who were present at the dinner were so fascinated by Sir Kanthiah (Castor)'s words that they are now spreading the gospel according to Vaithianathan with more than missionary zeal. There is no doubt that Sir Kanthiah (Castor) Vaithianathan will be returned by a thumping majority from any constituency in the Northern Province if he chooses to try his luck at the next General Elections.

EXQUISITE GEMS

JEWELLERY OF DISTINCTION & QUALITY

U. A. SIMON De SILVA & SONS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS

Specialists in Ceylon Stone Jewellery

SAVOY BUILDING

WELLAWATTE, COLOMBO, CEYLON

has attempted to implement the Agreement has probably let Desai down with a bang, but he cannot complain. At least, as a diplomat, he cannot in public. The

pity of it all is that Mr. Desai's handling of the situation in Ceylon has really made relations between India and Ceylon worse than ever before.

COCOLENE

(WITH VITAMIN D)

THE FINEST COOKING MEDIUM



COCOLENE FRIED FISH AND CHIPS :

Ingredients :—

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.

COOK THE MODERN WAY BY USING COCOLENE

AVAILABLE AT ALL GOOD STORES,
THE MARKETING DEPT. & THE C. W. E.

SEDAWATTE MILLS LTD.

COLOMBO