

TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

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EX-PREMIER DEBUNKS J. R.

Ex-Premier Mr. Dudley Senanayake, in a crowded House of Representatives, and amidst Government and Opposition cheers, debunked the policies and methods of his former Cabinet colleague, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene. Mr. Senanayake was speaking as a back-bencher on the Budget and, though he supported the Government, drew pointed attention to certain trends of Government policy that would bring national calamity if unchecked.

carded. They must be preserved and developed.

What was important was that together with other back-benchers, Mr. Dudley Senanayake was highly critical of certain trends in Government policy particularly in

In the first place, Mr. Dudley Senanayake stated that the Rice-Rubber Agreement with China was beneficial to Ceylon in many ways. He exposed the fallacies in the arguments of the Member for Vavuniya who, for some strange reason, continues to assert that the Pact was bad for Ceylon. In thus attacking an Opposition Member, Mr. Dudley Senanayake met the criticisms against the Pact within the U. N. P. and the Cabinet which reflected itself in a big way in certain sections of the Press. Mr. Senanayake stated that price was a matter for revision and the fact that world prices had changed was no reason to abrogate the Pact. It would be suicide if Ceylon repudiated its China Pact or the right to trade with a Communist country just as much she should not throw away the right to trade with all other countries in the world.

Neutrality

In this connection he mentioned that he was not against aid from

any country, including the U. S. A., as long as such aid was without strings. He emphasised that Ceylon should stick steadfastly to the policy of non-involvement in any of the power blocs. Mr. Dudley Senanayake thereby warned all those elements within the U. N. P. and outside that it would be disaster of the first magnitude if Ceylon were dragged into aligning herself with U. S. A.

Mr. Dudley Senanayake reserved his heaviest broadsides for the current policies of the present Minister of Food and Agriculture. It must be remembered that Mr. J. R. Jayewardene was the right hand of the former Premier in the Cabinet that fell after the Hartal crisis. Mr. Senanayake warned the Government and the country that the policy of shutting down farms and co-operatives was not the way of remedying defects or rooting out corruption. These organisations were national assets and they should not be dis-



is debunked

respect of policies associated with Mr. J. R. Jayewardene. If anyone has debunked Mr. J. R. Jayewardene effectively, Mr. Dudley Senanayake has done so in this speech last Monday. It is a speech worth studying and is a pointer to what may happen within the U. N. P. camp in the near future.



NEHRU & PEACE

To have missed writing last week's notes was unavoidable: I was riding far into the interior on the humped back of a huge friendly camel. When I heard the Geneva Victory I was at Aimer where the Congress High Command was about to meet its All-India executive body—the A. I. C. C. Further south at Udaipur, the city of lakes, later I attended a party where Geneva Peace was toasted. "Victory to Peace" that was on every body's lips.

Shadow

Back to the capital the feeling in me is rather lonely: so long I was meeting and talking to the people who are closer to earth. Here in New Delhi it is sophistication and smugness. People here talk of ties, trousers, and parties—mostly cocktail parties; and in between they discuss US, China and Indo—China. Outside the Capital, into the far flung countryside I found the people talking something else—high prices, low income, corruption, unemployment. But above all, they talked of Jawharlal Nehru.

Even the international gang of newspapermen at Geneva saw Nehru's shadow all over. It was almost an hallucination with them. Nehru's presence was so strongly felt at Geneva because of his long arm Menon's informal activities. A French correspondent reported that when John Foster Dulles came to Paris to make a last minute attempt to wreck the Peace Conference at Geneva it was suggested by many that Jawharlal Nehru be invited to strengthen hands at Geneva. A couple of months ago Menon had many bitter critics. But today judging from newspaper reports and private conversation the critics are silenced. Even Washington patriots in India do not openly malign him now as of old. Indo-China is a feather to the

cap of all those who hate war. It is not difficult to appreciate, under the circumstances, the resultant discomfiture in Washington.

China Trade

Facts are stranger than fiction. While little brave Ceylon is being bullied and bluffed to give up her trade relations with China, communist baiter Uncle Sam himself is quietly shipping to Red China goods worth billions of dollars. American automobiles, heavy machinery, chemical goods, machine tools, electrical equipment, even gasoline products are being shipped to Chinese ports via Japanese middlemen. Indian visitors who have lately returned from China report of US textile and agricultural goods being unloaded in Chinese port towns. British businessmen feel strongly about this backdoor trade by USA since they are thus made to lose their Chinese market which has been established after years of competitive manipulation.

Why then stampede Ceylon to break up her Rice Rubber deal with China and fall into US obliging arms? Sir John knows it too well to be taught afresh that to America the Ceylonese Island has no use but of a clog into the big unobliging Indian wheel. That is one reason why Philip E Crowe shuttle-cocks between Colombo and Kathmandu. The moment, the informed Indian opinion is, Sir John stops dancing to the Dulles tune he runs the risk of being thrown overboard lock, stock, and barrel by a Cabinet colleague who is a far better manipulator than him and in whom Washington has all the confidence that is needed from a Judas. This is also one reason why Sir John can, he supposes, ignore India's friendly hands to solve her Indo-Ceylon problem.

July 25, 1954. *Shibdas Banerji*

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Rupees 400,000 profit made overnight

by persons allotted Scrips on March 25, 1954 ...

— C. Suntharalingam

LONDON LOAN

I estimate that these gentlemen who underwrote on the 25th of March, 1953—they underwrote at about 12 o'clock and the next morning by 6 o'clock by merely getting up from their beds they were in a position to make monies to the tune of 4 lakhs of rupees.

THE HON MR. J. R. JAYEWAR-DENE: Who?

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: The underwriters.

THE HON MR. J. R. JAYEWAR-DENE: On this loan? The Hon. Prime Minister contradicted that.

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: The Hon. Prime Minister may contradict, but do you want the figures. If you want I will give you the figures at once.

Latest Loan

The Hon. Mr. J. R. JAYEWAR-DENE: Yes, please. You are talking of another loan.

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: I am talking of this loan, I am not such a—I will not say it—

The SPEAKER: That is the latest loan?

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes, the latest loan. I have not got the documents with me but I will give the figures from memory.

You floated on the 25th of March £ 5 million sterling at £ 97 per scrip of £ 100. The papers quoted your Prime Minister as having said that this was taken at 97½, the next day. That will not be denied. That means ½ of a pound on every 100 pound scrip. On £ 5 million sterling it will be £ 6,250. That is the first item. Overnight there was an increase of ½ of a pound.

You cannot dispute that. When the underwriters got their promissory bonds...bearer bonds on their own admission—every scrip was sold at about 10 shillings extra. After payment of 10 shillings per scrip of £ 100 each scrip was sold at a premium of 10 shillings extra. Correct me, if I am wrong.

MR. WILMOT A. PERERA: And they had not received the money also.

Four Lakhs

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. That is why I say you take out £ 100 scrip from your pocket and 10 shillings is added to it. Therefore 50,000 scrips means fifty thousand times 10 shillings. That is £ 25,000 which is equal to Rs. 333,000. This plus Rs. 62,000 being roughly the ½ would give 4 lakhs more or less exactly.

To this day I have been at them, I have been begging of them; I have been praying from them please to let us know the names of those who underwrote your stock. Who are the people who underwrote on the 25th of March? To whom did you allot this stock on the 25th of March, 1953? Those people within 10 days made 4 lakhs of rupees. My information is that the 4 lakhs of rupees or a greater part of it went to the pockets of people in Ceylon. Why is my Friend silent? Does he accept the position now?

The Hon. Mr. J. R. JAYEWAR-DENE: No.

M. SUNTHARALINGAM: Where are the figures now?

The Hon. Mr. JAYEWAR-DENE: Can I debate that now, Sir.

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: I will give way. Explain now.

The SPEAKER: Yes, go on please. Is the hon. Member definitely referring to this new loan?

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: Yes. I am quite sure. I have got a little more information but because it has been given to me unofficially I cannot make use of it. If I disclose that information it will make your hair stand on end!

Now, on this £5 million London loan what did our English friends do, our pawnbrokers of London? They deducted nearly Rs. 1,500,000 as charges for raising this loan.

The Hon. Mr. J. R. JAYEWAR-DENE: Pounds or rupees.

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: I beg your pardon...Rs. 2,200,000.. just the charges. They deducted this sum of money and gave the Government of Ceylon to the credit of their account Rs. 64,498,701 you find that at page 825 of the Estimates.

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MUDALALI MENTALITY

[An extract from the speech in Parliament on July 19, 1954]

There is one description of this Budget. It is an utterly humdrum Budget—humdrum and matter of fact, with not one glimmer of hope in the whole of it, not even some hope for the future.

Anyhow, with my good Friend the Minister of Finance we now return to what may be called financial orthodoxy. We have passed from the stage of the ex-Finance Minister's financial heterodoxy. We have passed away from that. Deficit financing has been unceremoniously jettisoned for this type of financing. Keynesian economics, about which my good Friend used to boast, has been given up by the new Minister of Finance. We have returned to the grand old days of Sir Montague Norman and a balanced Budget. If you look up the Finance Minister's Budget speech, you will be surprised to find how many times the expression "financial stability" has been used. "Financial stability" is the keynote of his whole Budget speech. This is the type of thing you find :

" 'Economic Development with Financial Stability' is indeed the phrase which provides the keynote to our 'whole approach.'—[OFFICIAL REPORT, July 8, 1954; Vol. 18, c. 18.]

New Approach

That is the new approach to the Budget. It is really a very simple Budget—insipid in its simplicity and thoroughly colourless. What does he provide for? Here you are Sir, expenditure Rs. 815.8 million, loan fund Rs. 197 million, United Kingdom loan Rs. 63.5 million, making a total expenditure of Rs. 1,076.3 million. Then he gives the revenue figures and the Budget is balanced and finished—everything is O. K. How simple! Strangely reminiscent of a famous boutique in Padukka, with the same narrowness, the same innocent directness with which a simple boutique is run! His national Budget is as simple as all that. Can it be subject to the same boutique financial mentality? I was surprised when my good Friend put this Budget in such a simple way. At first when I listened to

his speech I thought this was only a passing phase but when I referred to his speech last year I noticed the same mentality in specific words. He was attacking me then. This is his attitude :

"Economics is not a subject that is the prerogative of the hon. Member for Ruwanwell. It is plain common thinking. Our mudalalis know as much economics as anyone else. [OFFICIAL REPORT, 3rd August, 1953; Vol. 14, c. 1304.]

Mudalali

This is the mudalali *par excellence* presenting the national Budget on the mudalali mentality. That is not all.

He goes on to say:

"National house-keeping or the national Budget of the Minister of Finance is not different to any family budget. If we earn Rs. 100 and spend Rs. 120 we shall soon find ourselves in a mess." [OFFICIAL REPORT, 3rd August, 1953; Vol. 14, c. 1308.]

I will not read the whole paragraph but I will quote the relevant portion :

"In such a situation we can do two things, and the Government is doing them. Firstly, we can borrow from our neighbours, and the Government is doing that. Secondly, what we can do is to sell our old bottles or old furniture, and the Government is doing that also by selling old scrap iron for Rs. 10 million. Then what can we do? We have borrowed from our neighbours—that is the loan we are raising—and we have sold our old bottles in the form of scrap iron. Now what will normally happen is that a husband will look at the bills and tell his wife 'Now my dear,' "

This is very significant.

"try and cut down expenses.' The wife will then tell the husband, 'Work a little harder and earn a little more.' That is the situation whether it be a Budget of a household or the Budget of the Minister of Finance. The principle is the same. We must first

earn our living, but our people have got used to spending in the first instance and trying to earn later on. I emphasize that if we are to progress as a nation we must earn first and learn to spend later." [OFFICIAL REPORT, 3rd August, 1953; Vol. 14, c. 1308.]

My good Friend will pardon my saying this: If this is his vision of a national Budget, if this is his whole outlook with regard to a national Budget, then all I can say is that my good Friend the Prime Minister has placed his confidence in the wrong man.

Wrong Man

He has certainly chosen the wrong man for the job. This is a naive and childish approach to the whole question of a national Budget. The life of a nation is not a static thing. It is not an aggregation of the individuals forming that nation. In forming a national Budget one does not say, "This is all the revenue we have. We must limit ourselves to that revenue." Can he cite me a single instance of a country where expenditure is a secondary consideration, where revenue is the first item of consideration in a Budget?

MR. KUMARASWAMY : All countries.

DR. PERERA : "All countries", he says. Utter stupidity.

MR. KUMARASWAMY : Why?

DR. PERERA : My good Friend ought to know that. Any elementary text-book on national finance will tell him that the resources of a country are not limited in that way like that of an individual. It is for the Cabinet or the Board of Ministers to get together and say, "This is our policy for this country. We want to carry out this programme of expenditure for this year and must find the finances for the particular programme." That is the basis on which a national Budget should be framed.

DISTRUST OF U.S.A.

The Japanese do not speak their minds freely to a foreigner. But once the ice of reserve is broken and one gets over, at least to some extent, the almost insurmountable language barrier, one discovers that the present attitude of Japan to the West in general, and America in particular, is one of dislike and distrust.

But unfortunately to-day America seems to be going back on everything that filled the Japanese with hope for the future, for America is wanting Japan to re-arm.

War Lords

This means bringing back to power the old war lords, the industrial magnates and powerful combines, and Japan begins to feel that the democratic Government given to her by the U.S.A. will only be a smoke-screen for policies determined by a ruling few, and that the people will again become gunfodder, and worse still, victims of hydrogen bomb warfare. Formerly at least if they fought it was for their own colonial expansion. Now they will be fighting for America.

For U. S.

And why should Japan be ravaged and her people killed for the sake of America? It does not make sense. If they were unarmed, they might be left alone in a war between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. But if they were armed on the side of U.S.A., their country would be used as an American base, and would most certainly be devastated by the enemy. They would rather, therefore, follow a policy of non-alignment with either power bloc. But if they did, America may refuse them economic aid, and this will mean for Japan economic collapse. They find also that when unarmed, their neighbours, even from little Korea, take advantage. They poach into Japanese waters for fish, and arrest Japanese fishermen who may be fishing far away from Korean waters. Such incidents would not

By Bharatan Kumarappa

happen if they had an army to protect them. So Japan is to day of two minds on the question of re-arming.

Against Re-Armament

The general drift of public opinion however seems to be against re-arming, especially among the intelligentsia, students and labour, but with the powerful influence wielded by America in Japan, it is feared that the country might have to re-arm, with no prospect of peace or genuine freedom for the people. Consequently, America is fast losing hold on the hearts of the Japanese.

Presence of U.S. Troops

The presence of American troops all over Japan has also greatly contributed to the growing dislike of Americans. Everywhere in Japan there are American army camps, and naval and air bases. The land is over run with American troops. Naturally this hurts the pride of a sensitive people like the Japanese. The American troops are a constant reminder to them of their complete

defeat. It is said that the troops will be withdrawn when Japan is able to build up her own defence in the course of the next few years. But to day American troops are too much in evidence, and poverty-stricken Japan has to pay heavily—one third of her national expenditure—for the luxury of having them guarding her shores against America's enemies!

Nuclear

Moreover, in these days of hydrogen bombs, troops seem outmoded and futile for protection against attack. If anything military bases are apt to invite enemy attack. So all this show of American military strength, allegedly in the interests of Japanese defence, does not seem to evoke any enthusiasm in the Japanese.

Further, the Japanese resented bitterly America's hydrogen bomb tests off Bikini last March. It had disastrous effects for them, and left them feeling that America did not care the slightest for their welfare or safety.

Continued on page 12

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DANGER to SOCIETY

Originally conceived as a form of entertainment, for the large numbers of illiterate emigrants to America, particularly from the more backward areas of Europe, and full of innocent and amusingly funny stories in the early stages of their growth, the "comics" have



become to day one of the most potent forces for cultural degeneration in the U. S. and in those countries where the political and economic influence of the U. S. predominates.

Millions

A report published in the "New Statesmen and Nation" in December 1951 revealed that of the eight hundred million books published in the U. S. in 1948 seven hundred million were comics. Sales of comics have since continued to rise, and during 1952, the latest year for which figures are available, more than one hundred million copies of comics were sold each month in the U. S. Surveys also indicate that 98 per cent of all American children are regular readers of comics and that the average child reads between twenty and twenty-five comics a month. Besides children there are nearly fifty million adult readers of comics in U.S.

Comics made their first appearance as strip cartoons in American

By
A Special Correspondent

newspapers towards the close of the last century. It is significant that the phrase "yellow journalism" should have originated from the vulgarity of the drawings, coloured in yellow of the most revolting kind, of Outcalt's "The Great Dog Show in M'Googan's Avenue," the first strip cartoon to make its appearance in the New York "World" in 1896. However, it must be pointed out that plain fun characterised the earlier comics of this period such as Buster Brown, Yellow Kid and Kitzenjammer Kids; the subjects of merriment being henpecked husbands, naughty children and innocently quarrelling couples.

Crime

In the early thirties crime and horror began gradually to replace fun and frolic from the pages of the comics. To-day there is not the slightest trace of anything even remotely funny in the vast majority of the comics for sale. In an incisive essay on comics, in his latest book "The Game of Death" Albert E. Kahn writes:

"The name comic book is misleading. Scarcely of a humorous nature, the over-whelming majority of comic books are macabre compendiums of mayhem and murder, perverted sex and sadism, weird and ghastly adventures, crime, brutality and bloodcurdling horror. Crudely drawn in garish colours, cheaply printed in magazine form on pulp paper and sold for ten (U. S.) cents apiece, these publications pour an unending torrent of filth and bestiality into the minds of American children. They depict human beings as fiendish degenerates, glamorize the lynch-justice heroics of muscle-bound "Supermen," exalt the use of force and violence, and make of agonized death a casual, every-day affair."

Content

Around the simple plot of crime, pursuit and punishment, every conceivable form of physical assault

is most vividly described. A. E. Kahn reports that an analysis of 92 comics in 1951 revealed the following content:

"216 major crimes; 86 sadistic acts; 309 minor crimes; 287 incidents of anti-social behaviour; 186 instances of vulgar behaviour; 522 physical assaults; and the techniques of 14 murders in detail."

One comic examined in 1948 by another writer, Albert Deutch, "demonstrates to the child reader how to gouge eyes with the thumb, choke off the windpipe, kick an opponent in the stomach... flatten his arch with the heel, bite his ears, kick him in the liver area, punch him in the spine, ...all under the protective title of self defence."

The June-July 1952 issue of "Crime and Suspense Stories," a typical comic, describes a professor at a medical school murdering his wife and concealing her body among the corpses in the laboratory for



dissection. The vivid drawing depicting the professor strangling his wife bears this caption:

Murder

"How long we struggled I don't know -- but an ominous silence

Continued on page 11

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Municipal Elections have given rise to a great deal of political speculation. The U.N.P. and papers violently supporting it regard the elections as a sign that the city of Colombo is solidly behind the ruling party led by Sir John Kotelawala.

The Left Parties which had expected more seats show their disappointment by their silence. Though it has not yet (at the time of writing) been openly stated, it has been whispered that left disunity and left clashes were mainly responsible for the left not winning more

seats.

Analysis

An analysis of the voting results indicate that the city is not so completely behind the U. N. P., nor that left clashes were primarily responsible for the left not winning more seats.

For the Left	Valid votes	% of votes	seats	% of seats	Votes per Seat	Seats Proportionally
United Front Candidates	22,622	21.93%	6	19.36%	3770	7
N. L. S. S. P. Candidates	16,225	15.73%	6	19.36%	2704	5
Left supported Independents	14,099	13.66%	3	9.68%	4704	4
	52,946	51.32%	15	48.40%	3550	16
For the Right						
U. N. P. Candidates	32,708	31.67%	12	38.70%	2726	10
Labour Party Candidates	7,806	6.87%	2	6.56%	3543	2
Right supported Independents	3,974	3.85%	2	6.45%	1987	1
	43,768	42.43%	16	51.60%	2735	13
For sundry Independents	6445	6.25%	—	—	—	2

These figures given on this page show first and foremost that over 51% of voters wanted a left administration for the city.

As for the right, less than 43% of the votes were for the U. N. P. and its satellites.

How did left clashes affect the position? Exactly 2,793 votes were wasted on left supported candidates who were bettered by other leftists. And of these only 1,170 might have swayed the results in two wards. But none of these left clashing votes in any way alter the number or the percentage of voters who wanted to choose the left.

Well timed government propaganda on the one side and bad electioneering tactics on the other may have played their part in the new municipal grouping. So may bribery and corruption, impersonation and intimidation and a host of other malpractices. Despite these the majority of votes were still for the left. But this

is not reflected in the number of seats they have gained.

This is due to the electoral system which passes for democracy in this country. There are three fundamental negations of democracy in this system. They are geographical representation, disenfranchisement of youth, and disenfranchisement of workers.

Geographical representation

What kind of democracy is it when the minority gets in the saddle? It is the democracy of pocket wards. The arbitrary division of voters into different residential districts, under the assumption that one representative can express the aspirations of all groups and all classes within the geographical pocket. This typically British system which has evolved out of feudalism has been rejected in France and in Italy, and modified in Australia and many other countries precisely because a minority of votes may gain a majority of seats.

The only way of making any council or parliament truly represent the voters is to allot the seats in proportion to the number of votes. That is what is called proportional voting. It ensures that if the majority want left government, that they will get a left government. It also ensures that a small and scattered group will get seats in proportion to their votes, however small may be the number of votes they can command in each residential unit. There is one further thing that proportional voting does. Any number of left parties can put forward their candidates and their programs, and they too will get their seats according to the proportion of votes. But not a single left vote will be wasted for all will be totalled for the allocation of votes. The voters then will be able to choose without fear not only left or right but also the particular shade, of red green or blue that they like.

Continued on page 10

Comment

WHITHER U.N.P. ?

If the High Command of the United National Party have been led to believe that the recent Colombo Municipal Elections indicate the whole-hearted support of the public they are undoubtedly in a Fools Paradise. Firstly, over fifty-one percent of the voters --- on inadequately compiled registers --- have rejected the present policies of the United National Party outright in spite of the biggest propaganda barrage that has been let loose. If the registers were more complete, the number against the U. N. P. candidates would have been greater.

Secondly, it must be noted that only about forty-three percent voted for the candidates put up by the U.N.P. and the Independents supported by it. Most of these candidates have won not because of party support but on other considerations. Some on their personal popularity in their own areas and others because a particular racial minority has thought this an opportune moment to jockey itself into a position of strategic influence by aligning itself with the U.N.P.

There is no doubt that the Muslim community in the city of Colombo has been largely responsible for the seats won by the U.N.P. Six of the party adherents (one being a U.N.P. Independent) are Muslims, and at least four others have been returned by a decisive Muslim minority in their wards. The Muslims undoubtedly constitute an important section of the people in Colombo and in the Island, but the part they have played in the recent elections on purely racial communalist lines is not a happy augury for the U.N.P.

It is a sad but unfortunate fact that the U.N.P. Municipal Programme is not a programme at all. It has nothing positive to offer. And this has been amply demonstrated by the fact that a minute

after the results were announced nearly half a dozen U.N.P. Municipal Councillors-elect have publicly announced their intention to have themselves elected Mayors if they can. They have no policy to offer but only their personal ambitions.

Such is the U. N. P. that has emerged out of the Municipal Elections. The elections were fought on slogans borrowed from the Left like graded taxation and cheaper rents, and also blood and thunder howls about the Red Menace in the best McCarthy falsetto. We are aware, as large sections of the public are aware, that bribery and treating, corruption and undue influence, were resorted to on a big scale under the pretext of fighting a Red invasion. Furthermore, contrary to all known democratic principles, priests and other religious chiefs intervened in the elections on a scale never before known in Colombo Municipal politics.

These are matters that should perturb every democrat in this country. If the only kind of democracy the present leaders of the U.N.P. can offer the country consists of deception instead of a political programme, of bribery and undue influence instead of political conviction, of racial communalism instead of healthy nationalism, of petty mayoral ambitions instead of self-sacrificing patriotism, then there is something fundamentally wrong with such leaders. They forfeit every right to lead a nation.

This leadership is endeavouring to lull the rank and file of the U.N.P. into the belief that a great victory has been won in the Colombo Municipal Elections. Disaster awaits the United National Party if such self-delusion is allowed to predominate.

Police

It would be ungracious if we did

not record that the Police played a very significant role in the Municipal Elections last Saturday.

As far as we are aware we have heard nothing but praise for the manner in which the police conducted themselves on election day. They were courteous and well-mannered—we wish some of them were that even on other days. They were strangely good-humoured with the crowd, and one found an absence of that peculiar arrogance that served as a barrier between the police and people.

Above all, reports indicate that they were absolutely impartial in their attitude, at least openly, to the different parties. This condition of mind may have been induced by the realisation that the United National Party may not rule Ceylon for all time together with the awareness that a police force in a democratic country should not take sides in party politics.

Whatever be the reason, the police deserve congratulation for their attitude and conduct on Election Day.

Press Gag

The Prime Minister declared at Kandy a few days ago that some of his friends have advised him that papers like the *Guardian* should be gagged or banned. We cannot do more than to urge the Premier not to listen to such advisers, there is no doubt that Sir John Kotelawala will not be Prime Minister for long. To introduce press gags during a period of increasing international peace is a blow against the fundamental basis of the democratic system. Already by listening to such friends and advisers, Sir John has gained the unenviable reputation of being a neo-fascist. To become a midget version of Herr Hitler, Sir John has only to curb press freedom, either by direct bans or by subtle amendments to the law of sedition. If Sir John is not to go down to history as little pinch-beck Hitler he must choose better advisers.

MINISTER'S HOUSE

The *Guardian* seems to have its knife into Mr. E. B. Wikramanayake, the Minister of Justice. After a short snippet a few days previously, it splashed in a big way that the Minister had violated building regulations in erecting a house in the Dehiwala area. It seemed to imply that the Minister has abused his position to put up an unauthorised house.

The *Guardian* did not leave it at that. It followed this up later with an oblique reference in an editorial by stating that the Minister had entered politics by the back-door. It seemed to have forgotten that our unfortunate Constitution lays down that the Minister of Justice should be from the Upper House, and one can get into this wing of our Parliament only by nomination or through the grace of the Party having a majority in the Lower House.

The fiasco about the Minister's new house in Dehiwala is a reflection not on Mr. E. B. Wikramanayake but on the outgoing administration of the Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia Urban Council. It is apparent that the plans were submitted long before the building operations began. At that time, Mr. Wikramanayake was not yet a Minister. He was just a lawyer. I understand that in the way things were done at the Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia U. C., the powers that be informed Mr. Wikramanayake's building agent that he could start the building works as the plans were regular. He was told that the formal authority would follow soon. But it never did. The U. C. authorities were evidently busy about other matters.

When the new L.S.S.P. administration was ushered in, all plans still not dealt with, came up for

authorisation and Mr. Wikramanayake's was one. Mr. Edmund Samarakoddy passed the plans because they conformed to all regulations, but was surprised to find the house was already put up. Mr. Samarakoddy had the right to ask Mr. Wikramanayake to pull the house down, but he probably did not want to visit the sins of the old administration on one who was increasing the number of houses at this time of shortage.

But *Guardian*, for some reason, has chosen to castigate the Minister of Justice. He is undoubtedly one of the very few in the present Cabinet against whom the public has so far no complaint. In fact, he is a saving grace of the Kotelawala Cabinet. The only grievance that thinking people have against him is that he continues to be a member of a Government with men like the Minister of Food and Agriculture who seems determined to dupe the people into believing Ali Baba Tales.

Black Cadillac

The questions I raised about Mr. Nadesan's Black Cadillac stirred up a great deal of talk in many quarters. To satisfy myself I sent a sleuth-hound around and what I have discovered throws a peculiarly new light on the subject.

Mr. Nadesan's Black Cadillac, I am informed by my Sherlock Holmes, is a 1951 model which was bought over two years ago by a horse racing enthusiast who was a Senator besides being one of our most prosperous tea planters. This gentleman sold this car back to the agents, Messers Tuckers, for a sum of Rs. 18,500 on 30-4-53. This car was in the possession of this

firm and was probably used by one of its big shots. It was sold to Mr. Nadesan on 21-5-54 for a sum of Rs. 15,000. In the books of Messers Tuckers, I am informed that the value of the car was put down as Rs. 13,000. (depreciation and all that!). At least on paper, Messers Tuckers made a profit of Rs. 2,000 in selling the car to Mr. Nadesan. Mr. Nadesan had a Nash or a Frazer which he sold to partly finance the purchase of this car.

It would appear that Mr. Nadesan had little or nothing to do with the purchase of the Cadillac used by the Queen. Sir John fell in love with it himself and he bought the car for Government. He took it over at the landed cost somewhere in the region of Rs. 30,000.

My Sherlock Holmes tells me that Mr. Nadesan has not got anything out of this sudden craze of the P.M. and his Secretary for Cadillacs. Apart from the glory of driving about in one, Mr. Nadesan has probably bought a car which nobody will buy today for half the price he paid for it. If Mr. Nadesan did not have a rich father who seems willing to pay (so Sherlock tells me) for his son's craze for expensive cars, I would be tempted to probe further into the transaction about the Black Cadillac. But as it stands now, I am satisfied that it is a matter between an indulgent father and a playboy son.

Turf Club

The election of the new Committee is scheduled to take place in the first week of next month. Electioneering has started in a

Continued on page 16

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

COUNTRY - RIGHT OR WRONG

Continued from page 7

Disenfranchisement of youth

In many countries of the world today (including Burma and even in the proposed constitution for Pakistan) youth comes of age and gets its vote at the age of 18. In Ceylon (following British convention) only the right to work exists before the mystical age of 21.

In Ceylon a citizen is said to get the vote at 21. Yet not a single voter last Saturday was less than 22. A whole year group was left out of the register by a lethargic administrative process.

The register used on July 24th 1954 was certified on January 1st 1954, and was compiled as at 30th June 1953. On 30th June 1953 they can anticipate with certainty those who will be 21 on January 1st 1954 as indeed they can for every month of 1954. But they do not do so, quite obviously for some purposes of convenience (whether administrative or political it is not hard to guess!)

Neither is it hard to guess the effect on last Saturday's poll if the 21 year-olds (the number would be about 15,000 I am told by a census man); had been

allowed to exercise their constitutional right to vote.

Disenfranchisement of workers

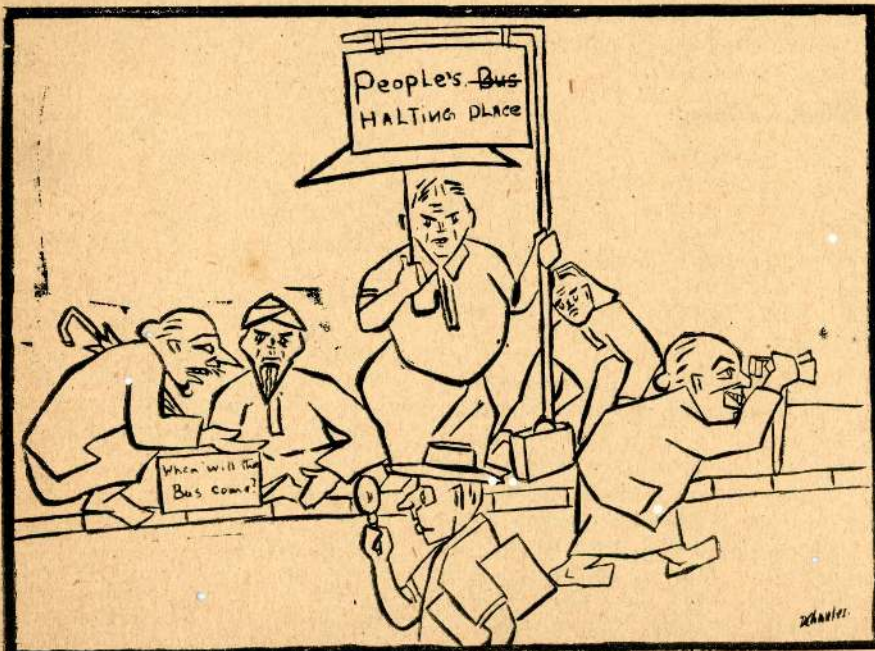
According to the fundamental rights of the UNESCO charter a man who resides and works has the right to vote. In Colombo there are a large number of workers who do not get that right. We will call them non-citizen workers. They work, live and play along with the citizen workers. The interests are the same and their suffering is the same. When citizen workers go to the polls they hope to elect citizen representatives who will look after their special interests as workers. They will rarely vote for citizens who are known to support other interests.

Non-citizen workers would (and did before they were disenfranchised) support the same citizen candidates as their fellow workers. It is precisely for this reason that the workers of Indian origin have been disenfranchised. And it is precisely because of this disenfranchisement that Sinhalese and other Ceylonese workers have in many wards failed to elect their own workers representatives. Working class Wards in Colombo have returned candidates supported by other classes and sections, and not those supported by the workers.

I am quite surprised to find the Member for Vavuniya being loudly acclaimed by all as a true patriot for his statement in Parliament the other day: "When it comes to a question of right or wrong between two countries, my country is always in the right". I cannot help recalling what another eminent person elsewhere had to say on a similar issue a few years back.

Towards the end of 1950, when MacArthur made a desperate attempt to march across the Yalu and bomb the industrial bases in Manchuria, the public outcry, in England, against the extension of the Korean war forced Mr. Atlee to fly to Washington and persuade President Truman to restrain MacArthur from embarking on his wild adventures.

At that time, the New Statesman and Nation played a leading part in arousing public opinion in England. Mr. G. D. H. Cole, in an article published in that journal, argued against the China War and warned his readers that: "If Britain gets dragged into war with China by the Americans, I shall be on the side of China, and so, I believe, will be enough of my fellow countrymen to make a deep rift in our national solidarity".



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Danger to Society

Continued from page 6

seemed to clear my senses! Her body was completely limp --- her eyes bulged from their sockets from the pressure of my fingers that were knotted around her neck! ...A few quick slashes with a kitchen knife entirely obliterated her feature! Then after pulling her teeth and removing her jewelry and clothing, my wife was completely unrecognizable."

In one single issue of another typical comic, "Manhunt," in addition to six killings, and twelve bashings and armed hold-ups we find the following scenes: a girl is dragged away by a "human skeleton into a death hearse;" a man is lowered into a vat of chemicals where "his skin quickly tightened and split"; murdered men laid out in a mortuary; a man being tortured; a man and a girl tied to a post for pistol practice; a man torn to pieces by a large dog; a man eaten by a shark; and a face crushed by a heavy boot.

War

Re-armament in U.S. on a massive scale gave rise to a new type of comics: those describing sanguinary battles and glorifying war. "Featuring...murderous hand-to-hand combat and barbarous atrocities, with most of the action laid in Korea, the war comics overflow with pictures of grim faced or grinning American soldiers smashing in the heads of bestial-looking Chinese and North Korean soldiers with their rifle butts, blowing them to pieces with hand grenades, and slaughtering them with machine guns, trench knives and flame throwers" (Game of Death).

After reading a fair sample of these American comics one cannot help concluding that their main object is to teach "that violence is heroic and murder a red-hot thrill". Human nature is presented as aggressives and ruthless and violence as the 'natural law' of human society.

The heroes of the comics—Superman, Aquaman, Captian Marvel, Kid Eternity, Fighting

Yank, Plastic Man etc.—are all clearly Fascists and of one type: "the 100 per cent white American with square jaw and heavy fists" who takes the law into his own hands. All the other characters—Negroes, Chinese, Russians, Jews and Italians—are cast in inferior roles as cringing henchmen of the heroes, ugly barbarians or as evil and sinister spies.

Sex

The sexual suggestivity of these comics is profoundly dangerous and disgusting. Girls, dressed in panties and brassiere, are presented with voluptuous thighs and exaggerated breasts. The most disturbing feature of the portrayal of women is the fact that there is never a hint of a normal, decent relationship between men and women.

A mass of evidence is now available, particularly from the U.S. the home of the comics, to show that comics DO CAUSE CRIME. Dr. Fredric Wertham, Chief of the Mental Hygiene Clinic at Queens General Hospital and Director of the Lafargue Clinic of the New York Quaker Emergency Service, after an extensive study of the influence of comics on children, based on his own clinical observations, reports:

".....We are getting to the roots of one of the contributing causes of juvenile delinquency when we study the influence of comic books. You cannot understand present-day juvenile delinquency if you do not take into account the pathogenic and pathoplastic influence of the comic books.....they immunize a whole generation against pity and against recognition of cruelty and violence". Dr. Wertham adds:

Continued on page 12

Questions Still Unanswered

1. Why did the Government decide to raise a loan in London on such handsome terms to "foreign" investors without first endeavouring to see if the money could not be obtained in Ceylon from local investors?
2. What were reasons why London investors were offered such attractive terms like £4.4s. per cent interest, tax-free, and the like, when Ceylon investors have been only given interest rates ranging from 2½ to 3¼%?
3. Who was responsible for accepting the advice of the Bank of England that the loan should be issued £97? Who was responsible for drawing up the terms offered to the investors in the London loan?
4. Who were the persons who were allotted Share Scrips in the Ceylon Loan 1973-75 on the evening of March 25, 1954? How many of them still retain the share scrips and how many have sold out? When did they sell and at what prices?
5. Who were the Stockbrokers through whom the applications of the successful allottees of March 25, 1954 submitted? Was it only one Stockbroker or several? What was the gross amount paid to the stockbroker or brokers in respect of 5s commission on every £100?
6. Why were the lists closed in less than five minutes on March 25, 1954? Was it in order to shut out certain other investors? Were any investors shut out? Could not the lists have been kept open for a few hours and proportional allocation made on the basis of shares applied for?
7. What other charges and fees, besides the interest, the sinking fund and trustee charges and the stockbrokers' commissions, have been incurred in respect of the London Loan?

Synthetic Rubber

DEBUTANTES

Sir John D. Barlow, M. P. Chairman of Thomas Barlow and Bor., in a statement appearing in *The Times* of 12. 7. 54, accuses the U. S. of depressing the price of natural rubber by heavily subsidising the synthetic rubber industry. "The U. S. Government has for the last 12 years been producing synthetic rubber and selling it to American manufacturers at a price which has been admitted to be a non-commercial price, not only by leading congressmen and high government officials, but also by the American rubber manufacturers themselves". Sir John illustrates his statement by indicating the price increase of various commodities during the period Jan/Sept 1939 to Jan/Apr 1954. During this period the price of coffee increased by 1013%, Cotton 268%, Wheat 217%, Rice 182%, Copper 180%, Pig iron 172%, Wool 144%, Tea 141%, Sugar 116% Petrol 100%, Tin 90% while the price of rubber increased by only 29%.

DISTRUST OF U. S. A.

Continued from page 5

Anti American

All this has led the Japanese in recent months not only to lose their friendship for Americans, but also to suspect that America has no real interest in them, that she concerns herself with them only in her own self-interest, and that America would see Japan destroyed if she could save her own skin thereby. The old suspicion and fear of the foreigner, that is of the Westerner and more particularly of America, seems to be returning, and may drive Japan to desperate straits against the white man. But just now Japan is too weak for action. The situation can perhaps be retrieved if Japan were given freedom from dependence on the U.S.A., and allowed to go her own way aided, if necessary, by an impartial international body, not controlled by either power bloc. Friendship between America and Japan, one felt, cannot come except by such means and on a basis of perfect equality and freedom.—*With acknowledgments to "Hindu."*

Who is a debutante? "In Mayfair circles", writes Jean Hind in the *Illustrated*, "it means a girl, expensively schooled, who, by courtesying to the Queen, signifies that she is grown up".

For a debutante, presentation at Court is only the prelude to her "coming out and doing a season—coming-out ball, private view day at the Academy, Queen Charlotte's Birthday Ball, Ascot, Henley, Trooping the Colour, the Eton and Harrow Match at Lord's plus the routine of dances and cocktail parties".

To make a debutante, we are told, "a father with a resilient bank account is necessary". The coming-out ball alone, now-a-days, is likely to cost £1,000 or so while another £500 has to be set aside for the debutante's wardrobe.

One of the reasons for all this elaborate expenditure is the hope that there will be a suitable match for the "deb". Naturally, invitations to the various parties are sent out to the "Season's most eligible bachelors", whose names are obtainable from the "Boy's List" which is revised and circulated each year. The names of those who marry or commit a misdemeanour are struck off from the "list".

DANGER TO SOCIETY

Continued from page 11

"If you want a generation of half cannon fodder, with a dash of illiteracy, comic books are goods, in fact they are perfect."

By presenting to ordinary people violence, savagery and sudden deaths as normal every-day occurrences, and by creating mental laziness and stupidity, comics are playing a decisive role in the drive towards war and fascism in U.S.

"..It seem to be beyond doubt that they (comics) create mental laziness and stupidity", sums up a reviewer of comic literature in a recent issue of "The Times Literary Supplement." He adds "Mental laziness thus engendered creates a further market for new strips create more stupidity and this vicious circle does not retrace itself on the same plane but

RANGE OF SOVIET

BOMBERS

BERLIN, June 15: Russia's new long-distance atomic bombers can outfly U. S. B-36's and B-52's and attack American cities without refuelling even in the air, an ex-Nazi airman wrote in an official Communist magazine today.

The former Luftwaffe Major, Egbert Von Frankenberg, said that Russia's six-engined jet "Tupolev 220" and "Ilyushin 38" could range 4,772 miles and back. They are "far superior" to the U. S. strategic bombers, he said.

The article says that the Soviet bombers fly at an altitude of 50,000 feet, and can cruise at a speed of from 430 to 500 miles an hour.

London: Moscow Radio claimed on Thursday that the Soviet Air Force possessed the best modern jet bombers including long distance planes, jet fighters and helicopters. It described the last as "a new flying apparatus for multi purpose use."

Broadcasting an article by Marshal of Aviation, N. Shrike, on Aviation Day which is being celebrated in Russia the radio said: "The Soviet people can place complete reliance on their Army, Air Force and Navy, and can be confident that the armed forces of the Soviet Union will be able to repulse any aggressor who might dare to wage war against our country."

may lead into the abyss. If the comics are a new literary form, they may well be a kind of literature to end literature. ..It may also help to create a society with two classes: the thinking and intelligent minority and the strip-ridden majority which is incapable of independent thinking and accepts ready-made views, if presented by badly drawn pictures.. "This needless to say, is the ideal of the Fascist State.

TRUTH ABOUT M. R. A.

“INSIDE BUCHMANISM”

By Geoffrey Williamson (Watts, 12s. 6d.)

There's a song called "If You Harnessed all the Heart-power in the World," which the followers of Dr. Frank Buchman's Moral Re-armament organisation are apt to launch into given the slightest encouragement.

But Mr. Geoffrey Williamson, a writer investigating M. R. A., was not impressed. He positively disliked it. Just as he disliked another little number called, "Sorry is a Magic Little Word," which he heard at the Buchmanites annual jamboree at Caux, Switzerland.

Now, after overcoming many difficulties—including threats of legal action—he has recorded his impressions of the movement.

I fear that the M. R. A. bosses will think him ungrateful. At Caux, and in London, they had shaken his hand and slapped his back; entertained and dined him lavishly almost to the point of nausea.

But when Mr. Williamson sent them the proofs of his book on the

movement they claimed it was inaccurate and placed the matter in solicitors' hands. The book did not appear.

Now, two years later, a slightly altered version has been published which effectively exposes many of the movement's pretensions.

M.R.A. with its love-your-boss slogans, is well known to hundreds of active trade unionists for its blatant and pernicious interference in industrial affairs.

Its methods of preaching "industrial harmony" and the Bible have been criticised by the Right-Wing International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as well as by scores of other organisations and Church leaders.

Inside

Dr. Buchman's praise of Hitler and the unhappy coincidence that 29 of his British followers eligible for military service were in America when war broke out and stayed there for seven years did not escape public attention at the time.

But M. R. A. from the inside is still something we know little of. This is where Mr. Williamson comes in.

He has only scraped the surface of the highly polished front M.R.A. presents. But he has scraped enough to present a picture that damns Buchmanism.

A Christian with an inquiring mind, and a highly skilled journalist, he approached his assignment with a completely open mind. He was prepared to believe—yet in the end he experienced only revulsion.

With a free seat on a specially chartered plane he was flown to M.R.A.'s £80,000 Mountain House hotel at Caux. There he met the top men in Buchmanism, including the ageing father of the movement.

There, too, he found rigid class barriers, a cafeteria service for the ordinary converts, a "little dining room" with superior meals for the wealthy.

Converts

He describes one such meal. A soup that was "truly ambrosial," a pecan-nut pie that was a "poem of perfection"—all on the house.

He met the converts, most of whom seemed to be well-educated young men with highly developed guilt complexes.

Peter Howard, pet propagandist of the movement, claims that years after leaving Oxford he received God's "guidance" to pay his college masseur £5 he owed him. That was the beginning. Suddenly Mr. Howard was a Buchmanite.

On the other side of the social fence are the working-class converts who claim to have been Communists. One such was a Mr. Jack Jones, a Welsh steel-worker.

Shortly after starting a job at a new steel mill he stormed into the manager's office with some workshop complaints. The manager asked him to sit down.

It appears Mr. Jones was overcome with pity, remorse and delight at being asked to sit in the boss's office. Before you could say "Buchman" he was heading for Caux.

Continued on page 14

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TRUTH ABOUT M.R.A.

Continued from page 13

Finances

As an organisation preaching "inspired democracy," M. R. A. does not bear close scrutiny. Mr. Williamson discovered that the Oxford Group, as it was originally called, with luxurious head-quarters in London, is a limited company.

You cannot be a member of the group because in theory there is no organisation to belong to. But 15 men control the company. And Williamson says. "They take all decisions; plan all campaigns, hold the purse strings."

The "purse strings" are considerable and the author devotes a whole chapter to examining the declared finances of the company.

He concludes by wondering how the young men who staff the H. Q. can afford to wear Savile Row suits and run expensive cars as they all claim to be voluntary workers receiving no salary.

Before his articles were due to be published, Mr. Williamson was invited to dine at the H.Q. Then followed an invitation to tea and two more lunch invitations.

Certain changes were suggested in his articles. But it was all done in a friendly way. Then one week before the articles were due to appear, Mr. Williamson was "scooped."

Snobbish

M.R.A. showed its strength and influence by persuading a rival magazine to carry a feature written by Peter Howard on the Caux assembly. It was designed to undermine anything Williamson's own magazine might publish.

And he sums up his feeling about M.R.A. by saying: "I dislike their forced heariness and the way in which they fawn upon the wealthy and the titled. I dislike their flattery and the way they pander to snobbish instincts."

He describes their anti-Communism as "too drastic a departure from their registered aims of advancing the Christian religion."

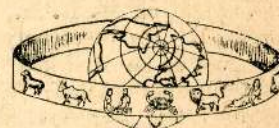
He says little about their trade union activities.

But most trade unionists who have experienced the activities of these soapy agents of the boss dislike these most of all.

L. G.

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MINISTER'S HOUSE

Continued from page 9

big way. Names of top Civil Servants and professional men are being freely mentioned as being candidates.

It is also being whispered that in the present Committee there is a wolf in sheep's clothing, that is, a bookmaker in the guise of being somebody else. I do not know if there is any truth in this, but I do know that it is being used as one of the electioneering arguments.

As I mentioned in this column some weeks ago, the general public are not one bit interested in the internal politics of the Turf club, but the racing public want cleaner sport and betting. At present, it would appear, that racing in Ceylon is just one big racket. It is said that Ceylon is one of the few countries where the form of a horse is no indication of its performance. Bookmakers, it would seem, have some magic by which they can make horses run in any particular way they liked!

If racing cannot be cleaned up and the public not cheated in this way, a country-wide campaign to abolish racing is indicated.

Slums

Our new Governor-General seems to have made a discovery as important as the one that Columbus made. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke seems to have found out for the first time that slums of a horrible type existed in Colombo and that poverty haunted the land.

The *Times of Ceylon*, which seems to have taken upon itself the task of "selling" the new Governor-General to the public has high-lighted Sir Oliver's journey to slumland.

Not all the visits to slums, not all the sympathy shown to the poor, not all the publicity by the *Times of Ceylon*, will be ever able to make the people of this country regard Sir Oliver as their Governor General with affection and love. Only one thing can do that. If Sir Oliver will only, even at this stage, disclo-

se his assets and the assets of members of his family as they stood in 1941 and as they stand today, and thereby give the lie direct to the baseless allegations made against him before he became Governor-General (and still not forgotten), then the people of this country will to a man acclaim him as one of the greatest sons of Lanka of all time.

False Stories

Lake House continues to complain that "other papers" are resorting to false stories. One does not like to speak about the Holy Bible with anything in connection with the sordid affairs of Lake House, but I cannot refrain from reminding Lake House about the words of wisdom contained in the dictum that one must remove the beam in one's eyes before being worried about the mote in another's.

If one sat down to catalogue the number of stories in recent times put out by Lake House which have no relation to reality, one can fill a volume. In the last ten days I can pick out a host of them. A few days ago, *Daily News* had as its main front-page story for the day a report that the Bus Commissioners had already "reported" six companies. The Commissioners denied this, but the *Daily News* did not take up the challenge and show that its report was correct. The only inference that one can draw is that Lake House had built up a sensation on fiction. About the same, when the Municipal Elections campaign was under way, *Daily News* splashed on its front page that Red Gold had been discovered in a smugglers den in the Pettah. The suggestion was thrown in that Chinese seamen had smuggled the gold and currency into the island. To all other papers which reported this, it was just another feat by a gang of smugglers, but *Daily News* attempted to make a scare (obviously false) story out of it, hoping that it might assist in the campaign against the Left in the elections.

Lake House does not confine its tall stories to Red matters alone. In reporting the famous Parliamentary Party Meeting, the *Daily*

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News report was a crude attempt to show that ex-Premier Dudley Senanayake was an ardent supporter of the pro-American policies of Lake House and J. R. Jayewardene. The *Times* version and the *Guardian* version, which I am told by persons present at the meeting were nearer the truth, showed the Lake House technique at its worst.

But nobody is being fooled. Not the public anyway. If only the persons who own Lake House will go among the people to know what is being said about the propaganda methods of the biggest newspaper combine in the country they will put down their heads in shame.

Oily Deal

What is the big oil deal that people in high places are talking about? Who is it going to benefit? Is it to supply Ceylon only or a much bigger area? Is this island to be made an oil dump to supply navy and air force units that may operate in the Indian Ocean in times of war? Is this oil deal consistent with the policy of non involvement in either of the power blocs?

These are questions that are worrying persons who have heard about this deal. Rumour has it that a high official of the U. N. P. together with Ceylon's top-notch international negotiator and a head of a foreign mission in this island (not the American) in his personal capacity may prove to be the three midwives of this oily deal.

If these gentlemen succeed in their efforts (as I think they have) Ceylon will undoubtedly invite air attacks in times of war.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

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