

# TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW.

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15 Cents.

## Emil Savundranayagam

### COMPANY DIRECTOR

Mr. Emil Savundranayagam, who recently figured in a sensational case in London, was described as a Company Director.

"Tribune" Special Investigator was put on the job of discovering the companies in Ceylon of which Mr. Savundranayagam was a Director. Our Investigator has so far discovered seven companies in which Mr. Savundranayagam is a Director. Only one of these companies is listed in Ferguson's Directory, namely Messrs. Tuckers Ltd. Readers may refer to the Directory for details about this company, its list of Directors and the like.

But published below are some details about the other six companies which have not been listed in Ferguson's. Two of these companies are now in the final stages of liquidation, one has been struck off as it has not done any business, and three others continue to exist.

#### Struck off and in Liquidation

BRITISH FILM DISTRIBUTORS LTD., PVS 1069, was incorporated on 15.12.51. It had two original subscribers and Directors: Mr. Emil Savundranayagam and Mr. Owen Krueger de Silva. The Registered address was at 30,

Horton Place, Colombo 7, which is the Colombo residence of Mr. Savundranayagam. This company was struck off on 3.7.53 because no business had been transacted.

TRANS WORLD ENTERPRISES LTD., PVS 831, was incorporated on 6.10.49. Its Directors were: Mr. Emil Savundranayagam then of 42, Glenaber Place, Mrs. Pushpam Savundranayagam also of 42, Glenaber Place, Mr. Cyril Gardiner of 8, Parsons Road and

By

"Tribune" Special Investigator

Mr. Sangarapulle Sellamuttu of 21, Fairfield Gardens. Its paid up capital at no time amounted to more than a few hundred rupees. Though this company resolved on 9.2.51 to go into voluntary liquidation, proceedings began in real earnest only on 14.5.52.

EASTERN TRADERS LTD., PVS 852, was incorporated on 6.5.50. The registered address of this company was 8, Parsons Road, Colombo. Its Directors were: Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner, Mr. Emil Savundranayagam, Mr. Sangarapulle Sellamuttu, Mr. R. P.

Senananyke, Mr. K. Mahendran Mr. Cyril Gardiner and Mrs. Pushpa Savundranayagam. Its paid up capital was Rs. 1000, 100 shares of Rs. 10 each. As much as 93 of these hundred shares were held by TRANS WORLD ENTERPRISES, and the seven Directors held on share each.

On 1.2.51, the company resolved to go into voluntary liquidation and a liquidator was appointed. The liquidator was a well-known Chartered Accountant. He resigned a few months later, and on 8.5.52 Messrs. Emil Savundranayagam and Cyril Gardiner were appointed liquidators. On 5.5.52 the registered address of the Company was shifted to 30, Horton Place Colombo.

TRANS WORLD ENTERPRISES LTD. and EASTERN TRADERS LTD are believed to have done some business with China before going into liquidation.

#### Colombo Financiers Ltd.

COLOMBO FINANCIERS LTD., PVS 1068, was incorporated on 15.12.51. Its first registered address was 8 Parsons Road; later it moved to 30 Horton Place and finally to 190 Vauxhall Street, where the rubber stores and offices of C. A. Gardiner Ltd is situated. Its Directors were Messrs. Emil Savundranayagam and Owen Krueger de

Continued on page 15





Notes from  
New Delhi

# NEHRU'S

## VISIT TO RED CHINA

Before long two important events are to take place in Asia which have tremendous significance to India and her immediate neighbours. The first is the Indian Premier Nehru's visit to China and second is Pakistan and Ceylon Premiers visit to the United States of America.

### Ideology

In order of ideology the Indian leader is going to "communist" China and the neighbouring Premiers are visiting "capitalist" America. America's declared policy as set forth by her veteran President is to set the Asian fight the Asian. China's declared policy as recently enunciated by her Premier at New Delhi and Rangoon is to live and let others live.

Nehru's forthcoming visit to China has evoked considerable speculation in India and elsewhere; all sections of people in India have applauded Nehru's coming visit to Asia's biggest country, where opinion in Pakistan and Ceylon are sharply divided and critical of their Premiers' sojourn in America.

These, I think, are undisputed points but the wisdom of these divergent political trips is evoking big question marks in the capitals of Asia as well as in London, Washington, Berlin and Paris.

London, Berlin, and Paris are involved here because the EDC debacle, because of the NATO, and also because of the colonial reasons.

### Not Published

That interest on India in Washington is vastly slugged in recent times is evident from general trend of political utterances there; that the press in America though not hos-

tile is markedly cool is evident from recent caustic comments. On the contrary Washington's interest and inquisitiveness about Ceylon is on the increase is evident from the amount of patronising publicity she is getting there of late.

To quote a personal anecdote the present columnist was recently invited by the Editors of a popular internationally known New York Magazine to write a double-page article on Ceylon and its politics. The article was completed on the scheduled date, duly despatched, and according to Asian and European standard a substantial payment in dollars was made. The cheque was also cashed. But the article written on assignment never appeared.

### Balance

Nehru's visit to China and her neighbouring Premiers' air-dash to America are bound to be events of historic events of world importance; their repercussions on the minds of Asian people are likely to be formidable. Formidable because two important question marks are attached to these visits. One: Is India progressively bending towards her neighbour China? Two: Is America, a distant country, trying to obliquely threaten India by wooing away two of her immediate neighbours?

There is also a third aspect involved in this picture. Is UK leaning more now on the moral support of India than on America, her best economic helper? These questions arise because of Eden's moderate appraisal of China on his recent visit there. The "leakage" of SEATO Draft justifies India's reading of SEATO proposals and China's fears on account of it.

### Co-Existence

To a man India is looking expectantly to Nehru's visit to China. Intense is the expectation amongst the people here that the visit will further cement a newer and intenser friendship between these two ancient and great countries. The average Indian on the street is looking forward to this visit because many individuals from visiting Mao's China have reported in confidence their faith in what is being done there for the common people, for their welfare in regard to economic conditions. Nehru's personal appraisal of China, people in India feel, will bring new wisdom from old China, wisdom which is saturated with practical application to this subcontinent which is in great need of help at this, what is called in certain quarters a, "crisis of time".

Shibdas Banerji

September 4, 1954

### DESK MOTTO FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

I place economy among the first and most important virtues and public debt as the greatest danger to be feared .... To preserve our independence we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt..... We must make our choice between economy and servitude. If we run into such debts, we must be taxed in our meat and drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labours and our amusements... .. If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labours of the people, under the pretence of caring for them, they will be happy.

THOMAS JEFFERSON



# THE LORWIN AFFAIR

In the New Deal days of 1935 Val R. Lorwin, a young economist, went to work for the government, eventually became a division chief in the State Dept. In his youth he was a Socialist and a follower of Norman Thomas, has described himself as always being vigorously anti-Communist. But in the Truman era of 1948 he was caught up in the endless security investigations of the Fair Deal.

He weathered most of them, but in 1951 was suspended while new and undisclosed charges against him were studied. A year later he was reinstated with back pay; in June, 1952, he was pronounced "cleared" but that decision was still subject to review by the President's Loyalty Board. By this time Lorwin had enough; he resigned and took a post with Chicago University which he still holds.

## Case No 54

But Lorwin's name turned up on Sen. McCarthy's list of "communists" in the State Dept; McCarthy first identified him in a Senate speech in 1951, two years later called him "Case No. 54" among 81 persons he cited. McCarthy's charges were investigated by a Senate subcommittee headed by former Sen. Tydings (D. Md.) and were declared fraudulent.

On Dec. 14 last year Lorwin was indicted by a federal grand jury on three counts of perjury for denying Communist Party membership during a loyalty hearing in 1950. He was the first and only person on the McCarthy list ever to be brought to court. McCarthy was jubilant;

"This is another case about whom the Tydings Committee said my evidence was a fraud and a hoax."

Said Lorwin:

"The charges are wholly false. The State Dept. Loyalty Board completely cleared me on the basis of testimony I and approximately 99 corroborating witnesses produced. It is disheartening to have to fight this

*The American Embassy in Colombo released a dossier on Mr. Stetson Kennedy, author of the book on the K. K. K. recently serialised in the "Ceylon Observer". This dossier is said to be from the archives of the McCarthy Committee. We publish the story of another dossier from the same source which turned out to be a fraud.*

question once again, but at least a hearing in open court will finally demonstrate that I never had any membership in the Communist Party or any sympathy for it."

## One Witness

When the case came to court strange things began to happen. Lorwin had engaged for his counsel F. Joseph Donohue, former special federal prosecutor in the government's unsuccessful trial of Harry Bridges on a perjury charge. Prosecuting Lorwin was William Gallagher, a Justice Dept. trial attorney. The State Dept. had provided Lorwin with a transcript of the 1950 loyalty hearing containing the testimony of 91 witnesses (including Norman Thomas) who appeared in his behalf.

Not included in the transcript was the testimony of the one witness who appeared against Lorwin. By deduction, Lorwin finally identified this person as Harold W. Metz, old time personal friend who had once shared living quarters with him. Metz was formerly employed by the Republican Natl. Comm., is now a research director for the Hoover Commission. In court Lorwin demanded the transcript of Metz's testimony; Judge Edward M. Curran so ordered.

On May 19 the government had still not complied with the order; Prosecutor Gallagher argued that the document was "confidential" and that the government would not make it available "merely to allow the defense attorney to prepare cross-examination."

## The Sacrificial Goat

Judge Curran was angered; thumping his desk, he said: "The government shall produce that document."

He gave the prosecutor five days to bring it into court. On May 24, the deadline, Gallagher failed to comply. Defence attorney Donohue promptly announced that he would either ask that Atty. Gen. Brownell be cited for contempt of court, or that the indictment be dismissed. Next day, May 25, the government itself moved for dismissal of the indictment, which was granted. Brownell had succeeded in preserving the secrecy of his "confidential" document; to do so he made a sacrifice of his trial attorney Gallagher, who has been with the Department since 1951.

In court Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney chief of the Criminal Div., told Judge Curran that Gallagher had obtained the indictment by misrepresentation before the Grand Jury. He said two witnesses Gallagher promised would corroborate Metz's testimony did not exist, and that Gallagher was wrong in assuring the Grand Jury that it was pointless to call Lorwin because he would invoke the Fifth Amendment.

The Justice Dept. announced Gallagher's suspension.

Continued on page 14

## WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS.



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# RELATIONS WITH CHINA

London, 27th August 1954

Everyone interested in an improvement of East-West relations is eagerly awaiting the return of the British Labour delegation to China. So far, the delegates have maintained a discreet silence about their impressions, and nothing definite about these will be known until they are back in London and have reported to the party's Executive. Meanwhile it should be pointed out that the value of the delegation lies in its composition. Every shade of opinion within the Labour Party is represented; it will, therefore, be impossible later to describe the delegation's report as a biased account by prejudiced leftwingers. It is also heartening to see that the next Labour delegation will be similarly composed and that the next batch of M. P.'s will again be joined by trade unionists.

## Cordial

Although a number of British newspaper correspondents are accompanying the delegation, press coverage of the tour has been rather meagre. Reports are restricted to brief enumerations of the delegation's activities, their meetings with Chinese political leaders, the banquets and tea-parties they have attended and the speeches made on these occasions. No details have been disclosed about the subjects discussed; all we have been told is that the talks were frank on both sides and that they were conducted in a cordial atmosphere.

In the correspondents' despatches one can sense some irritation that the delegates have been so reserved and that, apparently they have kept the reporters at a distance. The despatches must, therefore, be assumed to be based largely on guesswork and should be read with some caution. Nevertheless, there have been occasions, when these despatches have shown enough similarity to give them some credence. An instance is reports about the meeting between the delegates and Mao Tsetung. According to the correspondents,

From  
*Our Special Correspondent*

Mao asked the delegates to try to persuade the United States Government to adopt a more "reasonable" foreign policy by withdrawing their 7th fleet from the Formosa Straits and by abandoning the re-arming of Japan and Germany.

## Wedge

This has added fuel to the fire of all critics of the visit both in the United States (where condemnation seems to be universal) and in Britain, (where the trip is generally approved except by a small minority). The critics find in Mao's reported pleas a confirmation of their theory that the Chinese organised the trip and showed such lavish hospitality in order to drive a wedge between Britain and America. One could, of course, look at it the other way round. Should the British really succeed in converting the American Government to a more "responsible" attitude towards China and thus bring it into line with the more conciliatory British attitude (as shown at Geneva,) the effect would be a strengthening of Anglo-American relations through the elimination of one of the main causes of friction.

It must be admitted that the chances of a handful of British Labourites bringing about a change of heart in the American powers—that be are extremely slender. Yet, in a round about way, the visit may have some influence. The Chinese, apparently, confidently expect the Labour Party to form the next Government, and public opinion polls here confirm that view. But even while Labour is in opposition, it represents half the electorate, and its opinions cannot be ignored by the Government.

## Widespread

And a recent public opinion poll showed that even among Conservatives, approval for the

trip was very great, thus reflecting a widespread desire among the people for friendly relations with China. Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Eden may therefore be expected to heed any advice Mr. Attlee may give them when he returns, especially as Mr. Attlee's views on foreign policy generally have been very similar to those of the Conservatives. Some commentators, both in Britain and in the United States, have even gone as far as suggesting that it was Sir Winston who encouraged Mr. Attlee to make the trip in order to find out what were the chances of high-level talks between the heads of State of Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

There are persistent rumours that Sir Winston, aware of the dangers to his country in an H-bomb war, has set his heart on such high-level talks before retiring from political life. According to these rumours, he has not yet been able to carry out his plan because of opposition from America and from extreme Rightwing members of his own Cabinet.

## Impressed

A favourable report from the present delegation might well back him up in his endeavours and might strengthen his hand in meeting American objections. Those in the United States who abhor and ignore British Labourites are usually more willing to listen to Sir Winston, for whom they have a healthy respect. Whether the delegation's report will be favourable or not remains to be seen.

But to judge from the speeches in China made by Mr. Attlee and from some articles in the press by Morgan Phillips—a delegate with anything but left-wing views—it looks as if the group has been impressed with a number of things and is genuinely striving to be objective. Even should their report contain some criticisms, these would merely enhance the value of any praise in it.



# IN THE FUTURE

The strange looking room was lit as bright as day by small cigarette like tubes. Jules Marechal stood by the little aluminium transmitter. He turned the commutator and began to speak.

"Contact boat G-26 here. Explorer boat Louis Pigeon has left Mars and is heading in our direction."

He turned and taking hold of the support rails on the side of the ship's hull he swung his way into the rest room. He was met with a great shout of laughter. Michel Toulet the young apprentice was the source of the amusement among his workmates.

## Space Navigation

A short while ago he had finished his course in the Space Navigation Polytechnique and had been transferred to the contact boat for a year's practical work. He had been on the boat for five days already but still one surprise after another was waiting for him. The first day he couldn't even walk.

After the first hesitant step, he found himself suddenly flat against the ceiling of the room and it was this exhibition of acrobatics which had made his new friends burst into laughter.

True it is not easy to get used to such a strange situation. Toulet knew, in theory, that on the contact boat, the force of gravity has no influence but in practice, this was his first experience. The contact boat was circling above the earth at a distance of about 200 miles. Moving at a powerful speed it was touching 5 miles a second. Like the moon or similar body, it was circling on a 9000 mile course. The immense centrifugal force balanced out the attraction of the Earth and only the attraction of the body of the boat itself could be felt by the crew. The boat was equipped with rocket motors driven by atomic power to such a degree as to take up station in a systematical way in the planetary system.

*We reprint the following translation of an article from a journal published in France.*

## At Home

Mrs. Marechal, just home from work herself, was getting ready have dinner, and was expecting her husband home shortly. She turned to the wall panel with its rows of switches. Looking down the illuminated list she chose a menu and depressed four of the switches, and sat down again to read the collection of "Documents from 1954" which she had borrowed from the new library on the way home. This year interested her since it was the year she was born and she was never tired of reflecting on the changes that had taken place in her lifetime.

The bell from the kitchen and the hum of the lift motor interrupted her reading. The folding doors beneath the switch panel opened and it was the work of a moment to remove the two trays with the freshly cooked dinner on to the table. Almost at the same moment, she heard the lift doors shut and her husband came into the room. After greeting her he went over to the radiator built into the wall turned the switch to 72 F. Quite recently in this little provincial town the central heating system had undergone a change.

A year before the central heating had functioned on steam generated by atomic power and so passed to the separate homes. But this method resulted in a great loss of energy and at that time, too, one still had to pay for central heating. Now they had done away with the heating centre and dispensed with the pipes. Behind the radiator in each home a small heating accumulator had been installed, something like the size of a pocket battery, in which the slow decomposition of atoms furnished the direct heat

necessary for the home. Such an accumulator lasted 10 years without being recharged and the charging was a simple process lasting only a few minutes

## Electric Age

Jules turned to his wife, saying, "Yes, we've seen some changes since we were children. Our parents were proud of living in what they called the Electric Age, but they were still using coal then for heating, with its dust and smoke. Cars were running on petrol touching only 70 or 80 miles an hour. Then there were the old electric trams which used to break down every now and then and hold up the traffic. Boats and trains were running on steam power mostly, and they were really only using electricity for running machines in factories and for lighting."

As they sat down at the table, Mrs. Marechal picked up the book and showed it to her husband. "Look isn't this interesting. The year I was born, the heads of state were just proposing to meet together to discuss how atomic power could possibly be used for peaceful purposes." She turned several pages. "And here is one politician who seems to think atomic power can only be usefully employed in destroying cities. Strange, but he puts the protection of civilisation as his motive."

Her husband smiled. "Ah well, those days are passed. I think we can really say that we are living in a civilised age, though people a little bit older than us had to put up a hard fight to make the change. He returned to his old train of thought "Now of course we wouldn't dream of using coal except in the chemical industry, or where other sources of energy than atomic are still used. Its our era that is really the Electric age, the age of electricity extended by atomic power — or as we call it, the Atomic age."

Continued on page 12



# SMUG COMPLACENCY

When this Budget is analysed, wherein can anyone get up in this country and say "As a result of this Budget I am a happy man"? I will point out those things to you in detail. But I must deplore this attitude of the Hon. Minister of Finance. It is as a consequence of this that you find the Hon. Minister adopting the attitude displayed by this remark of his in his Budget speech:

'The cost of living has remained relatively stable during the current financial year'. [OFFICIAL REPORT, July 8, 1954, Vol. 18, c. 16.]

MR. WILMOT A. PERERA (Matugama): It has gone up to the highest point since January.

DR. PERERA: What is the meaning of "relative stability"? At what price? The Hon. Minister is quite satisfied that the cost-of-living index has remained relatively stable? At what figure? Even with regard to this figure he has not been fair to this House. What is the figure he has given us?

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: On what base?

THE HON. MR. J. R. JAYEWARDENE: 100 base.

## Basis

DR. PERERA: The Hon. Minister then says in regard to cost of living:

"The import price index has fallen from 120 in January 1954 to 110 in April, 1954. Imports form a very important part of the family budget". [OFFICIAL REPORT, July 8, 1954; Vol. 18, c. 16.]

I want to ask him whether he knows on what basis he is calculating this. He is calculating this on the basis of the recent adjusted index of 1952. In 1952 it was 100. If I remember right, a re-calculation of the cost-of-living index was made as a result of which I think the present index on the basis of 1953 is 101.9. I have the figures here. I will check up and show you.

MR. SUNTHARALINGAM: Table 28—page 1028 of the Central Bank of Ceylon Bulletin.

**An Extract from the Budget Speech in the House of Representatives on July 19, 1954.**

## Over 280

DR. PERERA: Table 29. On the basis of 1952 you have re-calculated the whole index number on a different basis with 1952 as the base and you got the present figure of 101.7 for May, 1954. That is over and above the 1952 figure. It is 101.7. What is the present calculation? The high figure of 285.8 has been maintained throughout. In 1953 the position has been as follows: May—283; June—287; July—289; August—296; September—295.

Right along it has gone well over 280. And he says it has been relatively stable. There is not a word here about the desirability of bringing down the cost of living of the people of this country. He is quite satisfied with the present position. This is smug complacency flowing from his basic principle that the most important thing so far as he is concerned and for this Government is the financial stability of this country.

## Equilibrium

It is not a question of assisting the poor people of this country by bringing down the cost of living and ameliorating their conditions of life. For him the important thing is somehow or other to have a balance between revenue and expenditure so that it can always be said that the Government is in equilibrium—that is the *summum bonum* of this Government. I cannot see how it is possible for the Hon. Minister of Finance to say that the cost of living has remained relatively stable during the current financial year. I should have thought that he would be the first to say that he is sorry that the cost of living has risen and that every effort will be made to bring it down. I must say in fairness to the former Minister of Finance

that he always pointed out to the existing high prices and the high cost of living and said he would do something to remedy the position although he did nothing up to the present day.

## Depressed Class

It is regrettable that a statement of this nature should come from a young Minister of Finance who has just assumed responsibility. One should have thought he would have responded at least in accordance with his physique to the changing difficulties and problems that confront the country. Can anybody seriously say that the position with regard to the cost of living is satisfactory? They will not accept my word. Let me read from the "Ceylon Observer" of only the 16th of this month. This is what the editorial says:—

"Ever since the prices of essential goods began skyrocketing in the war years, two groups of Ceylonese have suffered the worst—teachers and the clerical service. Having nothing but their salaries to live on, and nothing to look forward to on their journey up the 'incremental scale' which sloped upwards almost imperceptibly, they have become economically and mentally the real 'depressed class' of Ceylon."

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*Mr. N.S.O. Mendis, partner of M/s. De Silva and Mendis, Director of General Investments Ltd., and who is presently in England c/o M/s Richardson & Co. 56, South Moulton Street, London is also a Director of British Ceylon Corporation Ltd.*

In the article last week, it was shown, that the policy of permitting shipments in B. C. C. drums to China had created a virtual monopoly in favour of the British Ceylon Corporation Ltd in respect of the supply of drums.

## Exception

The Rubber Commissioner, it must be stressed, has declared that B. C. C. drums were insisted upon only because China had wanted it that way. But it will be recalled that, as was reported in the "Tribune" of August 21, the Commissioner at the the conference on August 17 admitted that he had transmitted an offer of oil to China in a non-B. C. C. packing from two shippers. It is true that he undertook to see that he would not discriminate in this way in future, but that is not the most significant aspect of this incident. If China had been so insistent about B. C. C. packing would he have transmitted even this one offer?

## Not in Drums Alone

But an even more serious consequence of the B. C. C. drum monopoly is that Ceylonese "shippers" of cocount oil to China purchase their entire requirements from the British Ceylon Corporation Ltd. An examination of the Ceylon Customs Returns show that 90% of the cocount oil shipped to China is manufactured at the British Ceylon Corporation Ltd. This means that the B. C. C. Ltd. have a virtual monopoly of all oil shipments to China.

It must be mentioned that cocount oil shippers, who

are registered as Ceylonese shippers with the Rubber Commissioner, are not required, as in the case of registered rubber shippers, to obtain all supplies from Ceylonese sources.

It is required of rubber shippers that:

".....(b) No sheet rubber of grades R M A 1-5 packed in in bales should be obtained either directly or indirectly from any dealer who is not a Ceylonese.

(c) The grading and packing of the rubber offered to me (Rubber Commissioner) for purchase will be done in your stores by your employees and that also such grading will be strictly according to R M A specifications.

The fact that no such stipulation had been laid down for cocount oil shippers has led to a situation where the B. C. C. Ltd has a practical monopoly. It is not merely a question of using the storage facilities of the B. C. C., but the actual purchase of supplies from that firm

## Procedure

A shipper of rubber is not permitted to purchase rubber for shipment to China from another shipper or from non-Ceylonese sources. Yet in the case of cocount oil, the Commissioner allows such transactions.

The cocount oil shipments to China have been purchased in the following manner in the main. By telephone the Rubber Commissioner informs the shippers that he is accepting offers of cocount oil for China and requests them to inform him of their offers within a matter of hours. The shippers in turn telephone the British Ceylon Corporation Ltd. and ask for offers.

The shipper then adds Rs. 15/- to Rs. 20/- to the price quoted by the British Ceylon Corporation Ltd. and transmits the offer to the Rubber Commissioner. When the steamer arrives for loading of

*This is the second and concluding instalment by COPRA on the question cocount oil shipments to China.*

cargo, the British Ceylon Corporation Ltd. delivers the oil on board and tenders its bill to the shipper who in turn prepares his bill, and presents it to the Rubber Commissioner who the makes payment to shipper who in turns pays the B. C. C. Ltd.

## Only Middlemen

*It will be thus seen that the Rubber Commissioner's procedure has created generally only a class of Ceylonese middle men who goes by the name "shippers. One would have thought that the purpose of "Ceylonising" the cocount oil shipments to China was to create a class of Ceylonese oil millers and shippers. But this aim is defeated by the procedure,*

It must be mentioned that in the case of rubber shippers, the conditions make it necessary for a shipper to buy rubber with his own capital, then sort, grade and pack the rubber, and then deliver the rubber in bales on board. In this process, he gains experience and also builds up a skilled staff and will be able thereafter to compete with non-Ceylonese shippers of rubber, and eventually replace them.

On the contrary, in the case of cocount oil, a shipper needs no stores, no capital, no staff and usually he has even never seen the oil he has "shipped". How can it be said that Ceylonese are gaining experience in manufacturing and shipping cocount oil and how can they eventually replace foreign business concerns?

It is clear that there should be an "agonising re-appraisal" of policy in regard to cocount oil shipments to China if the Government hopes to create a class of genuine Ceylonese manufacturers and shippers of cocount oil.



# Comment

● CORRUPTION

● PUBLIC INTEREST

## OIL SWINDLE

### On this page is published

an extract from a speech made by Senator Fulbright which was quoted with approval by the Political Correspondent of the *Ceylon Daily News* last Saturday. This columnist, very rightly, drew attention to the state of affairs in this country which tends to condone corruption. Aptly he commented on Senator Fulbright's statement in the following words: "That might truly be a comment on life and methods in our own country, for here if the moral codes of what is right and what is wrong, and not the Criminal Procedure alone, is the governing factor, many persons would be behind prison bars."

The situation in this country could not have been better described. The facts about the Million Dollar Swindle, which is now being revealed to the wider public by the *Times* was known among all in the top commercial and business circles in the Island. A great many influential persons have for the last three years condoned this swindle as "a clever bit of work." In a country, where there is a healthier moral code in these matters, all persons connected with the swindle would have been treated as outcasts and social lepers. But here in Ceylon some of those who had profited by the swindle were sought after as "successful businessmen."

### Prevented

It is a sad commentary on the administration of the country that it did not take more vigorous steps to investigate this swindle earlier on its own initiative. But what is even more disconcerting is that representatives of the Company in China which was swindled were prevented, it is alleged, from coming to the Island. This is a serious allegation which must be examined by the competent authorities.

Another matter which needs investigation is how the million rupees or more worth of dollars which was brought into the country in currency notes and which was seized under the Exchange Control Regulations was later refunded to the person who brought it. It is not known whether the money was returned owing a ruling by a relevant authority on the interpretation of the regulations or whether the money was given back as a result of pressure moves in certain circles.

### Morality

"Scandals in Government are nothing new, but what is new is the moral blindness or callousness which permits those in responsible positions to accept the practices which the facts reveal. It is bad enough to have corruption in our midst, but it is worse if it is to be condoned and accepted as inevitable.

"One of the disturbing aspects of the problem of ethical conduct is the revelation that among so many influential people morality has become identical with legality. We are indeed in a tragic plight if it has come to pass that the measure of the integrity of a man in public life is the margin by which he keeps within the letter of the law."

Senator Fulbright, U. S. A.

It must not be forgotten that such swindles as this only makes Ceylon earn a bad reputation in the world of commerce on an international scale. It is freely stated that owing to this swindle Ceylon lost a very large amount of legitimate business which emanated from China in the matter of supplying

her needs at a time when the leading commercial countries were not in a position to trade with her. And this swindle is probably another reason why the Chinese Government insisted on Government-to-Government trading when the Rice Rubber Deal was concluded.

### Spotlight

The Political Correspondent of the *Daily News* in his piece last week also pointed out that "it is a welcome sign that to-day in Ceylon many people are becoming alive to the need for maintaining the highest standard of integrity and proper conduct in public life. It may be that some of the talkers expect the highest standard from others, and in their own case do not mind how they increase their income. But public talk does at least direct the spotlight on public morality."

It was not so very long ago that the Political Correspondent was hot and angry about other newspapers, like ourselves, which turned the spotlight on corruption and on persons alleged to be corrupt. Rumour-mongering it was called, but when the rumours turned out to be true, it must be said to the *Daily News* columnist's credit that he sees the importance of the spotlight being turned on corrupt practices and corrupt persons, named and unnamed.

It is in this context that moves now taking place to prevent further and fuller probes into certain state institutions and private concerns must be viewed. The time has come for Government to take every step possible to root out not merely acts of bribery by its officers but also all other acts which tend to demoralise and corrupt public and commercial life in this country. Million dollar swindles and the shipping of dirt and dust as good tea must be fought as vigorously as illegal gratifications accepted by public servants and by others who act on behalf of Government.



- PRESS CURBS . . . . . ICICLE HALL
- AMERICAN LOBBY . . . . . LAWYER'S FIRM
- PREMIER'S COURAGE . . . . . JAFFNA

# A. I. C. C. PROBE

I believe that there is at the moment discussion taking place in political and legal circles as to whether the laws of defamation and sedition are sufficient to meet the problems of today. It is felt by some that these laws should be amended to give greater protection to politicians, Ministers and the like. These persons, it would seem, seek to suppress criticism of public men in their public activities, but what they want is a legal formula by which democratic rights and freedoms are seemingly safeguarded.

Other persons, more numerous but not quite so influential, feel that the existing laws are good enough for the context of present-day politics and that any step extending the scope of the law would really amount to a suppression of the democratic right of expression and criticism.

Any move to restrict and limit the freedom of the press can arise only from unnecessary panic. And any such move will result in a public uproar.

## A. I. C. C.

Sherlock Holmes tells me that a very important and prominent member of the Board of Directors of the A.I.C.C. saw a very high personage in Government to tell him that a probe into the affairs of the A.I.C.C. is unwarranted. I am also informed that this gentleman stated in no uncertain terms that he would tender his resignation if such a probe were ordered.

Now, it so happens that this gentleman is a very worthy person held in high esteem by the public. There can be no doubt that he was no party to any of the irregularities in the A.I.C.C. But what he does not seem to realise is that irre-

gularities can take place in an organisation without the members of the Board being aware of it, particularly when all members do not attend all meetings. It is open to officials and others to get things done at meetings where there is a mere quorum, and if members attend by a kind of rotation, it is possible for the members of the Board individually and as whole not to realise what is really happening.

To let sleeping dogs lie may be a good motto in certain private matters or domestic problems, but it is absolutely against the public interest to follow this motto in matters which affect the country.

## American Propaganda

Readers of newspapers will notice there has been a sudden crop of letters recently in the daily press written by gentlemen with very Ceylonese names defending American policy in almost all matters that are in the news today. We have had letters on Formosa, on Seato, on Tibet, on China, on Indo-China, on the Free Asia Committee and the like. There is one thing in common in all these letters, whether they appear in the *Times* or the *Lake House* Press that is they are identical in style, idiom, content and manner. The inference is inescapable that it is conceived and executed by one source

It is a well-known dodge of propaganda to flood the papers with letters and telegrams to create an impression that the public and readers are against or for a particular policy. This is one method of lobbying in the American way. The China Lobby in the U. S. A. for instance, employs all these techniques and more to carry on its campaign against New China. What we are witnessing in this

country is the creation of an American Lobby. Its tentacles are often invisible. It is able to get citizens of this country to put their signatures to letters "manufactured" in their propaganda workshop to forward the same to the newspapers.

The American Lobby in this country must be watched. It must be investigated. In America it has been shown over and over again that these Lobbies resort to bribery, corruption, intimidation, political blackmail and even murder to achieve results. Every interest (vested and otherwise) in the U.S.A. has a Lobby to protect its welfare. Munition-makers have a Lobby. So have wheat-producers, box-makers and every other imaginable group. The most important Lobbies are those of China and some of the Latin American countries where the U. S. A. have vast interests.

The American Lobby in Ceylon seems to be partly official and partly unofficial.

## Iceicle Hall

The new U. N. P. Headquarters at Colpetty, Iceicle Hall, has begun to take on a new look. An army of workmen belonging to different leading firms of contractors have been busy there during the last week. I have known Iceicle Hall before the UNP took it over, and I have seen the vast changes effected there in the last week or so.

It would appear that the contractors regard this work for the headquarters of the Government Party as a labour of love. I am told that every one of them has already declined to accept any payment for the work done. The contractors

Continued on page 10



# A. I. C. C. PROBE

Continued from page 9

have declared, it is stated, that it is their patriotic duty to help the ruling party to make its headquarters presentable.

But the officials of the United National Party, I am informed, are thoroughly unhappy about the attitude of the contractors. These officials are said to be doing their best to persuade these contractors to accept payment. I do not know how this controversy between the U.N.P. and the contractors will be finally solved.

## Swindle

The *Times* scored a big hit with its story about a million dollar swindle. The *Guardian* had first hinted that this matter was being probed by the local police at the instance of the Interpol, but it was left to the *Times* to give the details of this fraud in a big way and with precise details. Lake House had been beaten fairly and squarely in this scoop.

The oil deal swindle has a great deal of similarity in technique and manner with another fraud recently perpetrated against the Govt. of Goa in regard to a shipment of rice.

The *Times* must be congratulated for breaking this story. It is easily one of the best stories for the year. And what is important

is that the investigation into the swindle would bring to light some of the most evil aspects of commercial life in this island.

The fact that *Times* has used this story would make that paper, in the eyes of some of gentlemen who regard exposure of any kind as a mortal sin, part of the "gutter press" in Ceylon.

## Lawyers Firm

The *Guardian* continues to insist that a Commission of Inquiry will soon be appointed to probe into the affairs of a leading firm of lawyers. One does not know how far this story is correct, but I have heard the same rumour from other fairly reliable sources.

If the Premier should recommend to the Governor-General that a Commission be appointed to investigate this firm of lawyers, there is no doubt that praise must be showered on the Premier. He showed rare courage in appointing a Commission to investigate Mr. N. U. Jayawardene. But if he should go further to investigate all allegations of corruption by appointing commissions to report on them, then Premier Kotelawela deserves the grateful thanks of the entire nation.

## Courage

An incident which has made Sir John go up immeasurably in my humble estimation was one that

took place at Kanatte Cemetery when his mother was cremated. This gracious lady who was loved and revered by vast numbers who have enjoyed her hospitality or her charity or both was a staunch Christian all her life. Her funeral rites were performed by the Bishop of Colombo, but at the cemetery a number of Buddhist Priests desired to chant some of their slogans and perform some of their rites over her dead body. Sir John is a Buddhist, but it must be said to his credit that he would not permit any Buddhist rites to be performed. Rightly, he is said to have pointed out that his mother was a Christian and that she was entitled to a funeral according to the beliefs she had held during her life.

In this column I have been critical of many of Sir John's policies and attitudes, particularly in regard to foreign affairs, but I must confess that I have nothing but the highest admiration for what he did in Kanatte Cemetery. There were many important persons there at that time, who thought that Sir John should have agreed to the suggestion which came from the Buddhist priests for political and other reasons.

If Sir John will only show the same spirit of toleration understanding and respect for other's beliefs in the problems that face this country, he will be a far greater statesman than he is today.

## Jaffna

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, victorious after his marathon election petition, returns once more to the rough and tumble of the political scene. He has been in a kind of exile ever since Sir John became Premier and he was asked to resign from the Cabinet—this more or less coinciding with the start of his election case.

Mr. Ponnambalam has made only one statement of a political nature up to the time of writing and that is that he has not attended a single meeting of the Government Parliamentary Party Meeting ever since Mr. Dudley Senanayake ceased being Premier. As I see it, this statement is pregnant with meaning in the context of developments within the U. N. P. itself. It will be worth while watching Mr. Ponnambalam's moves in the near future and the moves of other persons concerned.

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# THE BOAT

By VALLI

This was the third day of her vigil. She was used to it. She had got used to it since she married Aratchie 12 years ago. Everytime he went to sea her heart had fluttered with vague misgivings. Her brain had refused to function with clarity and her body had forgotten its desire to live.

Caroline looked at the pale sky and the dark silhouettes of coconut palms against it. She wondered whether this uncertainty would ever end. Uncertainty waiting for a boat, uncertainty waiting for a big haul and uncertainty waiting for the money it would bring.

Perhaps one day she would wait and wait in vain for the boat. She did not allow these horrible thoughts to overcome her. She could not imagine herself living a life cut off from that rugged boat with its mud coloured sails—from its rugged man with his mud-coloured face and from these days of vigil that confused her living with vagueness and fear.

Till the boat came home she merely existed. She could not live vitally and energetically. As the boat pulled away from the shore she felt all desire for living slipping from her—away from her into the boat. It carried away her energy her livingness and her one-mindedness.

Till the boat came home she felt she was only a husk. A husk without the kernel, without the fleshy edible kernel. She felt her skin shrivel in as into a vacuum, and her body lose its flexibility and agility.

These days when she kept vigil, when her eyes refused to close, and when her stomach refused to retain food, she cleaned her house and tended to the children as in a deep sleep. She fed her children, dressed them and sent them to school so that she could sit looking at the sea. The sea palpitated with life—the life she felt was no longer

in her. It heaved and tossed and rebelled and she existed looking at movement, rhythm and force.

When the children returned from school she had to feed them but there was no food prepared, no food to prepare and no money to buy it. She had not even thought of borrowing. It was the little son who borrowed or begged to fill their stomachs. Her little daughter stamped her foot and cried with hunger. Caroline heard it as in a dream.

With the skies still paling she sat on her mat gazing through the opened door at the sea. She felt her children tossing on the mat beside her. They were warm and living.

If the boat did not come home today there would be no breakfast. Her son could not beg or borrow forever parasitically. Her neighbours had no pity for her now. They had told her little son that they were not responsible for her poverty. If Caroline married, if Caroline had children, Caroline must bring them up.

She felt neither pain nor anger. Pain and anger, love and joy would come back only when the battered boat came home.

Her son sat up and rubbed himself against her. He was hungry. Her lethargy and indifference irritated him. He hit her with his small fist. He walked out of the house. Her daughter turned and moaned in sleep. She saw the sea glimmer in the morning light.

Life had been different before she married. There was no uncertainty, no fear and no lethargy. She did not feel her inner-being walk out on her like this for days. She had lived and enjoyed, fought and cried. She had walked this time with a swing. She had not lagged behind or died now and then a death of incapability.

Her little son's voice reached her full of urgency and fear through

the stillness of the new dawn. She sat rooted to the mat. Her eyelids were glued to the distant sea.

He burst into the hut. He dragged her by the hand. He was babbling babbling something.....

He had seen it. It was there on the shore. It was his. He knew it was his. On and on and on the sound that emanated from his mouth filled her ears as she kept pace with her son. She felt her heart palpitating and her blood racing down her veins as always when she saw the boat coming home. Her being bristled with vitality and living. Her eyes shine.

There was no boat on the sea. There was nothing on the sea. Even in the far distance there was nothing.

On the shore there was a mud coloured heap. Her son pointed and ran. And she followed.

On the white sand, she saw a brown sail. She saw battered bits of wood. She gazed and gazed at the boat come home. She felt all her fear and uncertainty vanish and felt her whole being flooded with piercing pain.

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# IN THE FUTURE

Continued from page 5

Before going to bed that night, the conversation turned on holidays. The monthly period of vacation which lasted one week, was beginning the next day. They decided to go to the capital so that Mrs. Marechal could visit her mother and Jules was to take the International Air Taxi service to Australia, where he was going to discuss some latest scientific developments with a colleague of his, there. It is true that the air taxi takes as long as three hours, but one is not limited to the time table of the ordinary air service.

## On the way to the Capital

At 8 o'clock they were seated in their car outside the house and a minute or two later were speeding down the broad straight road. In effect it was a double road, and already on both carriageways cars, cigar shaped motor-cycles were passing. Everyone was off to visit friends or relations, to spend a few days in the countryside and mountains, or like Jules, making a short trip abroad. Jules pushed in the automatic button and leaned back letting the car run. The electric cable running over the middle of the road guided the car exactly. (For the road, electricity is produced at a tiny separate atomic centre, which supplies all the roads in this way.)

The speed indicator stood at a comfortable 150 mph. They were passing out into the countryside. Although it was December wheat was already germinating, which would be harvested in Spring. Further on, where a few weeks before, there was rocky ground now the area was covered with pine black soil. "It is pity," said Jules, "that we are still using primitive means to level the ground. In Asia, they are using the Sc. ray to reduce rocks to powder and with the aid of suction pumps are drawing off the sand to be carried to the sea coast. The old days of removing rocks by explosion are going fast."

## Helicopters

Now the car was passing in front of a row of factories. Tall white

buildings, they stood amid gardens. Here the workers, during the short working day, did not expend any great physical force but controlled

## GANGSTERS

"What has been happening in the United States in recent years has far exceeded the legitimate self-defence of democracy against its enemies; it is a deliberate abuse of this self-defence by political gangsters in an attempt to undermine the rule of law and the liberties of the individual.

"The victims of persecution, far from being Communists, are in most cases loyal democrats who have attracted the hatred of the witch-hunters by unorthodox views, by personal association with "suspects," or at worst by falling for some Communist "front" on one occasion or another. The pursuers, far from being defenders of democracy, in fact exhibit the hallmarks of totalitarian ideology—intolerance of dissident opinions, contempt for legal safeguards, ruthless abuse of power.—From an Editorial in the London "Observer" of July 18, 1954.

the machines from central points. On the roofs of the buildings stood the helicopters, to-day idle, which on working days took the workers home at four o'clock every afternoon.

The atomic centre supplying the highway could not be seen from the road, being in the middle of a large thousand acre wood. Here no one was working. The entire plan was controlled by engineers living in the little raised house which was visible from the road.

Again the car was running through cultivated land. Jules muttered in an irritated voice. "Look, they've forgotten these fields again. In this temperature they'll be frozen without the snow covering. In summer we had to ask every day for rain and now the snow's late.

Lucky it won't take too long to organise."

Now they were coming into the town. There was an atmosphere of the sea side about the capital, with each house in the middle of a little park or garden. No smoke, no dust to be seen. Cars and motorcycles filled the streets, and helicopters circled above.

Here husband and wife said goodbye, he carrying on to the airport, she going in to see her mother. When she arrived the doctor was already there attending to the old woman who suffered from attacks of giddiness. He had given her a few spoonfuls of what appeared to be soup. Through this liquid, radio active atoms were penetrating the system. A few minutes later a small machine began to tick. This indicated the strength of blood circulation. The doctor studied the figures. It was evident that the brain was not being properly supplied with blood. Now five minutes of treatment was enough to readjust things. The doctor left handing Mrs. Marechal a small radiograph.

Arrived at the airport, Jules was not in such a good humour as his wife, by now talking happily with her mother. He noted that during the 240 mile trip, the car had consumed 35 grams of fuel. "Hm" said he, "after our boasting last night, we've still a long way to go. When one thinks that with material the size of a match-stick we can generate enough energy to go fifty times round the world. Still it won't be long before we do reach that stage. Now that every country is working together on these problems we can solve them all in time.

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# IN THE DAY'S WORK

THE RT. HON. SIR J. KOTELAWALA: I have no fears about appointing a commission. As soon as any commission is called for I will be only too happy to appoint one. More commissions have been appointed by me than by anybody else. I am not frightened about appointing commissions. The hon. Member for Galle (Mr. Dahanayake) gave evidence the other day before a Commission. Nobody took any notice of it.

MR. SITTAMPALAM: At present one of our main troubles is that when a man is arrested.—[*Interruption.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

MR. KEUNEMAN: The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister has made a reference to certain evidence given by the hon. Member for Galle before a Commission. As that evidence is still being assessed and as the matter is still *sub judice*, I think the statement by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister that no one paid any attention to the evidence would prejudice the inquiry. On a point of Order I would like to know—

MR. DAHANAYAKE: On a point of personal explanation I should like to say this. As a matter of actual fact my evidence had opened a new vista for the Commission of Inquiry. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, if he has any sense of responsibility, will withdraw those words he uttered, namely, that nobody took any notice of my evidence—

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no question.—[*Interruption.*]

MR. DAHANAYAKE: He said nobody took notice of my evidence. I tell you that the truth is just the opposite. The Prime Minister should be ashamed of himself—

THE CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members must keep Order.

MR. DAHANAYAKE: I hope he will withdraw it.

MR. SITTAMPALAM: I was interrupted which I was saying that when persons are arrested by the police—

**An Interlude in the  
House of Representatives  
reported in the Hansard  
of August 5, 1954.**

MR. KEUNEMAN: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, on a point of Order, if the Prime Minister has made a remark about certain matters which are *sub judice* whether it should not be ruled out of Order?

THE RT. HON. SIR J. KOTELAWALA: If I may explain. The hon. Member for Galle (Mr. Dahanayake) came to me after giving evidence and said that he gave evidence. I asked him whether anybody had asked him any question. He said "No". I asked him whether the defence had asked any questions. He said "No". I asked him whether the prosecution had asked any questions. He said "No". Thereupon I said that nobody would have taken notice of his evidence.

MR. DAHANAYAKE: *rose*—

THE CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

MR. DAHANAYAKE: Now the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister is developing a lie.—[*Interruption.*]

SEVERAL MEMBERS: Withdraw!

MR. DAHANAYAKE: I want to know—

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. DAHANAYAKE: I am rising to a point of Order. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister said nobody took notice of the evidence I gave before the N. U. Jayawardena Commission. Are you going to rule that out or not?—[*Interruption.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member must listen to me. There is no point or substance raised in your statement—

MR. KEUNEMAN: May I have your Ruling on the point of Order raised by me? Is the statement made by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister in Order or not?

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no point of Order. The Commission is

just now sitting. They will sift the evidence carefully by themselves. There is no point made here.

MR. DAHANAYAKE: Do you rule that point out of Order?

MR. KEUNEMAN: It has been held that it is out of Order for any comment to be made on a matter which is *sub judice*. You will remember that Mr. Speaker ruled out of order a Motion of the hon. Member for Ruwanwella (Dr. Perera) on the ground that certain matters there were likely to be *sub judice*. I ask you, in view of the Ruling of Mr. Speaker, whether the statement of the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister in regard to evidence which is still *sub judice* is in Order or not.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no point of Order. I rule that the statement made by the right hon. Gentleman is in order.

MR. DAHANAYAKE: I strongly protest against your Order.—[*Interruption.*]

HON. MEMBERS: Withdraw!

THE CHAIRMAN: Order please! I have made my ruling.

MR. DAHANAYAKE: I do not think it is worth my continuing. I shall protest against your unjust—

THE RT. HON. SIR J. KOTELAWELA: Get out!

MR. DAHANAYAKE:—very unjust order. Simply because he is Prime Minister—

HON. MEMBERS: Order! order!

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. Member sit down?

MR. DAHANAYAKE: I strongly protest against your unjust—

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. DAHANAYAKE:—atrocious Ruling, Mr. Chairman.

THE RT. HON. SIR J. KOTELAWELA: Get out—

MR. DAHANAYAKE: Clear out yourself. I have been sent here by the people and I shall teach you a lesson.



# THE LORWIN AFFAIR

Continued from page 3

## The Hoax is Dead:

For one thing, the government's unexpected move marked the final collapse of the McCarthy hoax of communists in the State Dept; said Donohue:

"The Justice Dept. presents one case out of 31, and it is promptly thrown out of court. It makes me wonder about the other."

Others wondered about the strange procedures of Brownell's department. On May 27 Gallagher made public written instructions from his superiors to disobey the court order to produce the forbidden document:

"You are instructed not to produce this document in court."

Brownell said such instructions are common in matters awaiting his decision, but a former chief of the criminal division called it "unprecedented."

Gallagher announced his resignation, but Brownell said Gallagher was fired: "He has been discharged for his irregularities."

On May 27, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) called on the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate this "sordid miscarriage of justice":

"We must learn what policies Atty. Gen. Brownell follows that would permit this disgraceful event to occur, and what were the pressures that Gallagher must have been under to have acted in this shocking manner."

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## A "Refugee"

SIR,—I am an American "refugee" living on the Continent, where fortunately I have been able to find employment.

Five years ago I was a university professor, with a wife and two children, living in the Middle West of the United States. Though never a Communist, nor even involved in political activities, I made the error (not regretted) of defending the character of a dear friend and fellow professor of undeniable Leftist ideas (say about as Leftist as any middle-of-the-road Labour M. P.) charged with heretical ideas. The results of my activity were: 1, loss of employment and all that this means; 2, inability to find any work in any other American educational institution; 3, sale of my house and a fine library at a loss, as I could no longer live in a community where I could not find employment and where my children were being abused by their fellow students because their father was a "red."

My case is not exceptional. There must now be around 50,000 to 100,000 professional men, business men, writers, artists, scientists, engineers, labour leaders, etc., who have been the subject of political and social persecution. Many of these, if they could, would be delighted to come to a country such as Great Britain, which appeals to all American liberals and progressives as a place of sanity, fairness, and scrupulous regard for civil liberties. The Home Office action in the case of Dr. Cort is indeed a blow to this conception, and I suffer for him the trials that lie before him if he returns to an America which may persecute him, ail him, and separate him from his scientific work. Former friends and even relatives will not dare to associate with him.

Paris. O. J.  
—Letter in London "Observer"  
of July 18, 1954.



# Emil Savundranayagam

Continued from page 1

Silva and A. A. Page, (who joined as Director on 12. 2. 53.) Mr. Savundranayagam held 3090 shares, Mr. Silva 2900 and Mr. Page 10 shares. Mr. Page is a brother-in-law of Mr. Savundranayagam. The 1952 returns were filed on 18. 2. 53. by CEYLON THEATRES LTD., as Agents and Secretaries of the company.

On 21. 12. 53, Mr. Silva ceased to be a Director, and in the returns filed on 15. 1. 54. by CEYLON THEATRES LTD., again as Agents and Secretaries, the paid up capital was shown as Rs. 60,000, viz 6000 shares of Rs. 10 each. Mr. Savundranayagam held 3000 shares; Mr. de Silva, 2900; Mr. Page 10 and Mrs. Puspam Savundranayagam 90.

COLOMBO FINANCIERS LTD is a shareholder of MODERN INDUSTRIES LTD which company was mentioned in the recent case in London.

MODERN INDUSTRIES LTD., PVS 1184, was incorporated on

29. 8. 52. Its first registered address was 1, Alfred House Gardens, then it moved to 8, Parsons Road (Colombo Theatres Address), and finally to 190 Vauxhall Street. Its original Directors were: Mr. Owen Kruger de Silva, Mr. A. B. Perera; Mr. S. M. Macfarlane. Mr. J. R. Baptis, Mr. Rajah L. Perera, Mr. A. A. Page and Mr. M. A. Careem.

According to the returns filed on 7. 5. 53 by the Company's Agents and Secretaries, CHITTAMPALAM A. GARDINER LTD., the Directors were the same as above. The paid up capital was Rs. 10,000, 1000 shares of Rs. 10 each. Mr. de Silva held 100 shares; Mr. Page 100; Mr. M. A. Careem (whose address is 30 Horton Place, the residence Mr. Savundranayagam) 100; Mr. S. M. Macfarlane 100; Mr. Rajah L. Perera 100; Mr. Emil Savundranayagam 100 and Colombo Financiers Ltd 400.

In June 1953, Mr. A. B. Perera and Mr. J. R. Baptis dropped

out as Directors, and Mr. W. A. Rankine was appointed a Director.

On 10. 12. 53. Mr. O. K. de Silva ceased to be Director, and on 31. 1. 54. Mr. A. A. Page and Mr. Rankine resigned from the Board. At present, it would seem that the only two Directors are Mr. Rajah L. Perera and Mr. M. A. Careem.

According to press reports MODERN INDUSTRIES LTD is said to have drawn the commission for the Antwerp Rice Deal which is the subject of certain extradition proceedings against Mr. Savundranayagam.

The last concern our investigator has so far discovered in which Mr. Savundranayagam is a Director is AUTOS LTD. It is a public limited company, PBS 191. The shareholders and Directors include Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner and Mr Cyril Gardiner. Other shareholders and Directors seem to members of the family.

## 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.



# "Free Asia" In The South

The Editor,  
Tribune.  
Sir,

Recently the spotlight has been turned on the activities and manoeuvres of the "Free Asia Committee" in Ceylon; an organization financed by the American Embassy for the dissemination of anti-communist propaganda and for popularising the "American way of Life" in Ceylon. Their latest sphere of activity is in the Southern provinces where the "Free Asia Committee" have and purchased a five acre block of land a building in Hirimbute near Galle.

This site has been made the headquarters of the South Ceylon Youth Council which directs the other youth centres in Tangalle, Bataduwa, Balapitiya, Embilipitiya

and Matara. These American-financed Youth centres will serve as anti-left propaganda agencies in South Ceylon. The Hirimbure headquarters have an employment bureau, a cultural and recreational section and a library stocked with "Time", "Life", "Jana," and the Dinamina. The boys of the neighbourhood who come to the Youth Centre to play table tennis or carrom are made to believe in the virtues of American democracy and will no doubt be used for anti-left activity during the next election.

What is most alarming about the Youth Council set up is the fact that though it is so undoubtedly political and created for a political of the Government servants in the South have associated themselves with this organization. Office bearers are drawn from A. G. A's Magistrates and other govern-

ment officials who are supposed to maintain a strict impartiality in political matters.

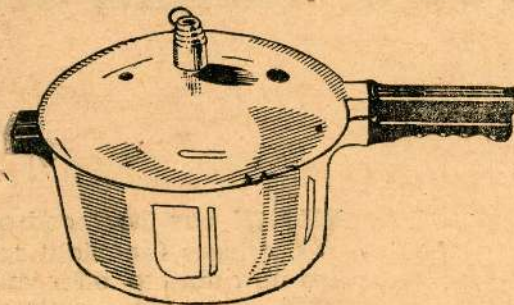
The Government who are trying to show how alert they are about "foreign influence and interference" in Ceylon, should inquire into these American-financed activities in South Ceylon and should investigate the partisan work of government officials in this area.

## PAK GOES RIGHT

Pakistan's Prime Minister has announced an early switch-over to the "keep to the right" rule in traffic. This falling in line with several other countries, he has explained, will be of advantage to Pakistan. It is difficult to know what the advantage will be or how it will arise. The malicious may say that the switchover is intended for the advantage of the foreign personnel that is expected to arrive with the promised military aid and also to save the donor country from the trouble of putting steering wheels to the right in military vehicles. A more charitable and also correct interpretation of the change in the traffic rule is that it is intended to symbolise the switch-over in Pakistan's foreign policy. Since then it has been keeping strictly to right...the enactment of a Guatemala in East Bengal, the participation in SEATO, the correct voting at international bodies, and so on. There has, of course, been no dictation in all this; Pakistan does only what it thinks is right. If others refuse to believe this, it only shows how much to the left they are. Nevertheless there is virtue in going the whole hog and there should be no straining at the least on such minor matters as keeping to the right on public highways. Meanwhile Pakistanis will be curious to know what Mr. Mohammad Ali's next first of the month broadcast will bring. We put the odds on chewing-gum.

*Editorial Times of India,*  
September 3, 1954

# PRESTO



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THE WORLD OVER!**