

# FRIENDSHIP MISSION OF P.M.

TRIBUNE  
CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

Vol. 9 No. 44 | October 5, 1963 | 25 CTS

In spite of many pressing problems at home, Prime Minister Mrs. Srimavo Bandaranaike has quite correctly thought it necessary to accept Premier Khrushchev's invitation to visit the Soviet Union. This is the first time that a Prime Minister of this country is going on a state visit to the USSR. On her way, Mrs. Srimavo Bandaranaike will spend a few days in the United Arab Republic and thereby fulfilling a long standing invitation from President Nasser. Thereafter, she will visit Czechoslovakia and Poland. The historic importance of this mission of friendship has been recognised by all political and diplomatic circles in Colombo. For one thing, at the end of the year, the foreign oil companies will not be permitted to operate in the domestic market and all insurance business will become a state monopoly. And, the Prime Minister could have chosen no better time than this to demonstrate non-aligned Ceylon's friendly ties with neutralist UAR and the socialist countries particularly in view of the danger of the capitalist bloc of countries planning retaliatory measures against Ceylon. In wishing the Prime Minister good luck on her mission, **Tribune** is convinced that this trip will add a new dimension to Ceylon's stature in international relations besides securing beneficial trade and economic advantages from neutralist and socialist countries.

## Typewriters

On September 26, when the nation commemorated the death of S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, 18 Sinhala typewriters were spirited from a room in the Government Stores. This was a guarded and "locked" room, but nevertheless these 18 typewriters, valued at about Rs. 20,000 just vanished into thin air. The loss was discovered the next morning, September 27. Investigations had shown the "lock" opened with a mere tug. **Tribune Intelligence** reports that it was an "inside job" just like the recent fire to destroy records and incriminating books was also an "inside job". The Government Stores is a hotbed of Catholic Actionists turned Commission-grabbing Bureaucrats, operating in conjunction with fraudulent merchants who short supply goods at high prices — all expert in chiselling within the framework of the Financial Regulations and Tender Procedures. In this case, the loss of the typewriters will also buckle the language policy of the government in some departments. The Government Stores must be cleaned up, and without delay

### JITTERS

The Press Commission is causing jitters in particular journalistic circles. Books are being burnt where they cannot be fudged and incriminating evidence is being destroyed. A Tamil daily, which has been very much in the news recently, spent a few hectic hours a few days ago in removing all file copies of the provincial edition of the paper which was published in the period of the FP satyagraha in 1961. The City edition was a totally different production. The provincial edition was indirect incitement to revolt and subversion. The Press Commission, we are certain, will not be fooled. Truth will out.



INSIDE

★ G. D. R. SPECIAL NUMBER ★

- ★ HOSPITAL HELL p. 10    ★ WHISPERS p. 13
- ★ CEMENT SCANDAL p. 11    ★ CARTOON p. 13
- ★ SPORTS p. 14    ★ CATHOLIC ACTION p. 17
- ★ JOURNEY INTO JUNGLE p. 20
- ★ FILMS p. 23

"No wonder! With Dudley using so much of the stuff these days..."

# NUCLEAR TESTS

We have published on page 4 et seq a summary of the full text of the statement of the Soviet Government which appeared in the Pravda on September 21-22 on the objections the Chinese government have raised on the partial nuclear test ban. Tribune is not concerned with the ideological dispute between the Communist Party of the USSR and that of China, but we are deeply interested in the problems and polemics which have arisen over the Sino-Indian border dispute and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Ceylon has signed the Moscow Treaty together with eighty other nations because this country believes in peaceful co-existence and the attainment of total disarmament through partial controls of increasing magnitude. In this connection, the summarised but meaningful statement of the Soviet Government, which we have published, will be of interest to our readers who should not be deterred by its length.

# HEADLINES OF THE WEEK

A summary of some of the principal items of news in the daily papers in the English language published in Colombo, September 25th to October 1st.

## WEDNESDAY, September 25

The Finance Bill passed its second reading in the House of Representatives last night by 61 votes to 30. Malaysia is sending two crack jungle-trained battalions to Sarawak and North Borneo and has called home from Pakistan the Chief of the General Staff Major General Tunku Isman Bin Tunku Mohd Jawa, it was announced in Kuala Lumpur today. The U. S. Senate overwhelmingly ratified the partial nuclear test ban treaty today, and President Kennedy expressed delight.

## THURSDAY, September 26

Changes have been made in the scope of the inquiry which is to be undertaken by the Press Commission, according to a Gazette Extraordinary issued last night. The State Department said today the United States had suspended diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic, following the bloodless coup earlier today, and has also suspended all economic aid. Four mortar bombs were fired into a Sarawak village from the Indonesian border area last night in the first serious border incident in Sarawak's first division for more than a month, a British army spokesman said today.

## FRIDAY, September 27

The Food and Co-operatives Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, has a concerted and detailed plan to bring down the price of textiles, to ensure a fair distribution of "popular varieties" and to regularise prices as between the CWE and the private trade. A simple ceremony was held in Horagolla yesterday morning to commemorate the death of the late Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. Chinese frontier guards have opened fire at people fleeing into the Soviet Union, according to the Soviet Central Asian newspaper, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda. Indonesia today went back on yesterday's decision to cut telephone, telegraph and radio links with Malaysia as part of her confrontation policy.

## SATURDAY, September 28

A survey carried out by the Education Department has revealed that there are no teachers to teach English in 2,600 Government schools today, though under the present regulations English should be taught compulsorily in all schools from Standard III upwards. The Prime Minister

has asked the Royal Ceylon Navy to institute an immediate inquiry into the circumstances in which the newly acquired £35,000 hydrofoil boat broke down off Trincomalee last week. Albania today launched a slashing attack on American policy all round the world and declared that the partial nuclear test-ban treaty was "a hoax with grave consequences for mankind." The Peking People's Daily, organ of the Chinese Communist Party, said today the Chinese people were "ready to fight uncompromisingly and arm in arm, with the Indonesian people against imperialism and for defending world peace."

## MONDAY, September 30

Freight rates between Ceylon and Australian ports will be increased by 7½ per cent, as from November 1 next. A special unit to investigate cases of doctors carrying out private practice in nursing homes and private laboratories is to be set up by the Health Department. The Ceylon Communist Party, by an overwhelming majority decision in the Central Committee, has taken a firm line

against China in the current ideological dispute in the international communist movement. French political quarters today saw the U. S. decision to cut its military communications set-up in France as a new sign of American uneasiness at President de Gaulle's independent line of Western defence. A 21-gun salute and a siren chorus by ships moored in Lagos harbour will usher in the first few of the Federal

Republic of Nigeria at midnight October 3.

## TUESDAY, October 1

September has come and gone, — and there was no mass exodus of public servants owing to the language policy. The Federal Party boycott campaign of those Tamil officers working in Sinhala in the North and East started today.

# Young Love ... 2

**M**UCH TO HER OWN SURPRISE THE SECRET APPLICATION THAT **NILOO DE SILVA** (16) MADE FOR A JOB RECEIVED A FAVOURABLE REPLY.

OPPOSITION, IN THE FORM OF HER MOTHER, HOWEVER, IS EASILY OVERCOME AND THE DAY FINALLY ARRIVES WHEN NILOO SETS OUT TO WORK AS HER MOTHER FONDLY WAVES TO HER FROM THE DOOR...

GOOD MORNING MISS DE SILVA I AM **RANJIT SALGADO** THE ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER—

—AND I BELIEVE THE FIRM HAS ENGAGED YOU AS MY SINHALA TYPIST

OH, YES, MR. SALGADO, THAT'S WHAT I UNDERSTOOD.

ALLOW ME TO INTRODUCE YOU TO SOME OF OUR STAFF AND YOU CAN LEARN THE WORK FROM THEM

—AND, OH, BY THE WAY, THIS IS **SAMANTHA**, ONE OF OUR MOST EFFICIENT... SHE WILL SHOW YOU THE ROPES

**COMMON OFFICE GOSSIP**

ANNAY, I WISH I HAD YOUR LOOKS, NILOO. THE WAY **RANJIT** MAKES A FUSS OF YOU! IT SEEMS HE IS A BIT OF A **ROMEO**...

B-BUT-I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU MEAN, **SAMANTHA!** I-- I'M SURE I'M NOT INTERESTED IN **MR. SALGADO'S** PRIVATE LIFE - I'M ONLY HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY...

OH YES. ONLY THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT HIS PREVIOUS SECRETARY FIRST SAID, TOO!

BUT—WHAT AN ODD WAY TO BEHAVE—I'VE HARDLY BEGUN WORK HERE!

**IVAN ANDRE**

# HEINZ MODE

author of *Buddhist Sculpture of Ceylon*

In 1932 the young German student Heinz Mode came on a visit to Ceylon. He had studied Indology and history of art for a year at Berlin University, and had got to know a fellow student coming from one of the most distinguished families of Ceylon. At the invitation of this family he came to the island to learn more about the country and add practical experience to his theoretical knowledge. At the time, Heinz Mode did not know that this stay in Ceylon would be decisive for his whole career.

The young German guest lived with his friend's Sinhalese family and thus really became acquainted with the life of the people of Ceylon. Before the end of his intended stay, however, he learnt of the fascist seizure of power in Germany (1933). As a politically progressive man Heinz Mode was an opponent of the Nazis and therefore no good would have been in store for him on his return home. He accepted the offer of his host to stay on until the situation had cleared. At first he continued his studies at Ceylon University, which at that time was attached to the London University. Because of the special character of this educational institution, with was organized to answer practical needs, Heinz Mode altered the accent of his studies in Colombo. In place of archaeology and history of art the study of oriental languages and customs came to the foreground.

Heinz Mode's extended stay in Ceylon turned into emigration. For a short time he went to India to visit Santiniketan, the Tagore School. At this time, under the conditions of British colonial rule in India, it was a rallying-point of the patriotic forces of the country, with which the young German student made several connections.

From India he went on to Switzerland, to Basle, where the international fame of the well-known Indologist Wacker nagel had a power of attraction. At the Swiss University not only Professor Wackernagel but also art historians and archaeologists were Mode's teachers. It was here that he completed his studies and received in 1939 his doctor's degree in philosophy for a thesis on Ceylonese sculpture. To collect the material for this thesis he undertook another trip to Ceylon.

## In Geiger's Footsteps

Heinz Mode's thesis on Ceylonese sculpture amounted in certain respects to pioneer work. Up till then there were no scientific works on this subject at all except for an oc-

casional mentioning in general histories of art and articles in journals. In his thesis—in which he made use of the normal methods in the history of art, such as a critical estimation of style—Heinz Mode made an attempt to give a foundation for the chronological order of the Ceylon's sculpture. The attempt proved a great success; even today the thesis is named as essential reading matter in the University Manual of Ceylon University. This work founded Heinz Mode's reputation as the successor of the famous German, Professor Geiger, who studied the classical historical sources of Ceylon and whose voluminous works from the basis for the modern writing of history of the country, above all from the methodical point of view.

## Visit to Dr. Mode

Recently GDR Review visited Heinz Mode, who is a member of the Presidium of the German-South East Asian Society, at his home in Halle on the Saale. He lives in a beautiful house furnished with an individual touch in this 1,000-year-old town in the heart of the GDR, to which he came in 1948. In 1945, immediately after the end of the Second World War, Dr. Mode returned to Germany from Switzerland. At first he lived in Bavaria, today in the West German Federal Republic, but, for political reasons, he gained no access to Munich University to which he had applied for a teaching post. In 1948, he accepted with particular pleasure the appointment in Halle where he has since held the professorial chair for this faculty in Germany. Heinz Mode had completed his habilitation treatise while still in Switzerland. It is a work about Early Indian Culture and its connections with the West and was published in 1944.

We sat opposite Dr. Mode in his large library dominated by great bookshelves. Notable works of art from India and Ceylon decorate the room. In their silent but forceful language, they indicate that their

owner feels himself intimately bound to the culture and life of these countries. The friendly head of the house told us in his temperamental and clever way about his many contacts with the island state off the Indian coast and about his scientific work as Indologist and oriental archaeologist, wherein his special interest lies in Ceylon and Bengal.

## Revisiting Ceylon

During recent years he visited on three occasions the countries to which his research and teaching activities are dedicated. In 1957, for the first time since the War and at the invitation of his old Sinhalese friends, he visited the island state which had achieved sovereignty within the Commonwealth of Nations ten years previously. In 1959 he was there again after delivering a lecture at the Agricultural Exhibition in New Delhi. Many of his friends from the thirties today belong to the leading political men of the or hold influential positions in scientific life. One of them is Professor Sarathchandra who lectures on the Sinhalese language at the University in Peradeniya and plays a very important role in the cultural life of Ceylon. The plays written and composed by him and acted by amateurs under his direction are based on ancient national literature and enjoy such popularity because, after years of preference being given to western European drama, encouraged by British domination of the island, they at last put the national element on the stage again.

The enthusiasm with which Sarathchandra's work is received by his countrymen was experienced by Professor Mode between Christmas and New Year 1962 when he was visited by a group of students from Ceylon who are learning German at the Herder Institute in Leipzig in order to be able to take up studies at GDR colleges and universities later. For these students, encountering the work of Sarathchandra so far from home was an especially welcome experience.

Heinz Mode speaks with high esteem of his former teachers at Ceylon University with whom he is still in contact. Among the first one must name Professor Malalasekera who has done magnificent research on and teaching of the Pali language and is now Ceylon's chief delegate at the United Nations, after representing his country as Ambassador in Moscow. Professor Malalasekera and Professor Mode have met on several occasions in Europe in

Moscow and also once in Halle at the 14th German Orientalists' Congress. Professor G.C. Mendis, former student of Geiger, and the well-known archaeologist, Professor Paranavitana, were also Heinz Mode's teachers, whom he has visited again, whereas the equally important Bikkhu Siddhartha, under whom Heinz Mode studied, is no longer among the living.

## New Impetus

We asked Professor Mode about his impressions of present-day Ceylon. His answer: "if one compares life at the completely newly-built University in Peradeniya with that at the former Ceylon University one sees the great impetus that has occurred since liberation from British rule. At that time, in the thirties, purely applied and examination subjects predominated because one studied there mainly in order to become an official. At the New University the studies are profounder and more thorough, also in my special field, archaeology.

Professor Mode went on: "The political liberation from the British was combined with an energetic struggle for improving social conditions. In the period since liberation, social consciousness has developed greatly. Since the country has achieved sovereignty cultural interest has also increased. Especially the youth, and particularly the students, are very interested in cultural questions. All possibilities are being explored to enable the free and unhampered development of their own culture. I was able to observe this myself while giving guest lectures in Ceylon. Incidentally, during my lectures at the University in which I wanted to speak on my own subject, I heard

from my listeners that they would rather learn about German conditions and especially about conditions in the GDR. This shows what a keen sense for political and cultural questions exists."

Professor Mode speaks with great respect of the enormous progress made in education, health services and social insurance which was achieved by the Government led by the two Prime Ministers Bandaranaike when the country won its complete political independence.

Professor Mode has taken a great interest in Buddhism ever since his youth. He therefore established good contact with Buddhists during his first period of studies in Ceylon. And so, too, during his recent visit he has been occupied with the attitude of Buddhism to the new development since national liberation. He is glad to be able to establish that there is no tendency at all to put up Buddhism as a defensive barrier against social progress. On the contrary, the Buddhists do what they can to support modern developments and social progress. They bring a very high standard of morals and ethics from their religion whose principles urge its supporters to work constructively in the new society in Ceylon.

But Heinz Mode is not only interested in Buddhism from a, so to speak, private point of view. He has been making a scientific study of this religion and especially its art for a long time, and has won international recognition in this sphere. He is very happy to be a member of the Board of Honorary Editors of the Encyclopaedia of Buddhism.

continued on page 22

## Motor Cyclists!

Fit the battery especially built for  
longer life under the toughest conditions —

Fitan





The Oldham motor cycle battery is  
the result of years of experience of battery  
manufacture and the particular  
requirements of motor cycle operation.



SOVIET STATEMENT

# TEST BAN TREATY & CHINA

The Soviet Government has stated that "by coming out against the banning of nuclear tests the Chinese leaders have suffered a serious moral and political defeat." This was demonstrated "by the world-wide support that swept all the continents" after the signing of the Moscow Treaty.

This is set out in a statement issued by the Soviet Government setting forth its position in connection with the publication on September 1 in Peking of another "statement of a spokesman of the Chinese Government" against the Treaty on the banning of nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

The Soviet Government points out that the September 1 statement of the PRC (People's Republic of China) Government, like the entire big propaganda campaign started lately by the Chinese leadership, "is no longer a comradely discussion between communists but actions of people who have set the aim of discrediting at any cost the CPSU and the Soviet Union, of splitting the communist movement and undermining the unity of anti-imperialist forces".

The statement stresses that the Chinese leaders "have openly attacked the agreed views and positions of the international communist movement and, instead of stepping up the struggle against imperialism, have turned the front against the fraternal socialist states and the Marxist-Leninist parties".

## Absurd

Nothing could be more absurd than the contentions of the Chinese Government that the partial test ban treaty is a "deceit" and "betrayal" of the interests of socialist countries and of the peoples of whole world, the statement of the Soviet Government points out.

The Treaty received such a wide support in the whole world precisely because it meets the interests of all peace-loving peoples and "in the first, though limited, real success of the many-years-long struggle of the wide masses of the peoples of the whole world against the danger of nuclear war.

"The fact that the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the United States and Great Britain, on the other, have

succeeded in agreeing on the prohibition of nuclear test in three environments creates the prerequisites for increasing trust between states with different social systems, and thereby also for new steps towards easing international tensions."

The Soviet statement dismisses as absurd the attempts of the Chinese leaders to present matters in such a way as if "the signing of the Treaty tends to weaken the defence potential of the socialist community."

After recalling that the Treaty gives no unilateral advantages to any of the states that have signed this document, the Soviet Government declares: "It is no secret that the core of the nuclear power of the Soviet Union, which deters imperialists from aggression, is not composed at all of those types of nuclear weapons which are perfected by means of underground tests, but exactly of those in respect of which the balance is in favour of the Soviet Union."

Moreover, "the Treaty that has been signed does not prevent the Soviet Union from holding underground nuclear tests."

"Should we speak at all about who lost and who gained from the signing of the Treaty, we may say without hesitation: it is the forces of aggression and war that have lost, it is the cause of peace and progress, it is all humanity, that has won."

"The unseemly position of the Chinese Government on the nuclear test ban treaty does not have the support of the peoples," the statement of the Soviet Government points out. This was amply

demonstrated at the recent session of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation.

"Completely inconsistent are the attempts of the Chinese leaders to appeal to the international communist movement on the grounds that their obstruction of the nuclear test ban treaty allegedly follows from the documents of the Moscow Meetings of Communist and Workers' Parties."

The Peace Manifesto of 1957, under which also stands the signature of the leader of the delegation of the Communist Party of China, Mao Tse-tung, contains a solemn appeal to all people of goodwill urging them to demand "the prohibition of the production and use of atomic and hydrogen weapons, and, as a first step, the immediate cessation of tests of these weapons."

## Round-About Turn

The Soviet statement stresses that the present position of the PRC Government amounts to "complete apostasy from the common, collectively formulated line of the communist movement on these questions".

Recalling that only a short while ago the leaders of the Communist Party of China had come out with all the fraternal parties for the banning of nuclear weapons tests, regarding this as the primary and necessary step towards general and complete disarmament, the Soviet Government points out that now, when the Treaty has been signed, "the Chinese leaders have made a round-about turn, declaring it to be a 'deceit', 'treason', 'a conspiracy of the imperialists'".

"What is the logic of this, may we ask? Is it not clear that we have here a renunciation by the Chinese leaders of the decisions adopted by the fraternal parties, their complete departure from the jointly co-ordinated positions and commitments?"

"The Chinese leaders can issue a thousand and one more statements on the nuclear test ban treaty," the Soviet statement says, "but they will not be able to whitewash their treachery and hypocrisy in the eyes of communists, in the eyes of the entire mankind."

The Chinese leaders "deliberately present the struggle for disarmament as pacifism depriving it, thereby, of class substance and ignoring the fact that the broadest masses of the working people primarily are interested in the solution of the disarmament problem".

The bombastic revolutionary phrases of the Chinese

leaders, about the need of putting an early end to imperialism, actually cover up their lack of confidence in the forces of world socialism, in the forces of the working class, the national liberation movement, their fear of difficulties in the struggle.

"One should not be surprised," the Soviet Government states, "when such points of departure lead the Chinese leaders to capitulation. On the most important questions of foreign policy, including the question of the possibility of solving the disarmament problems"

"It is a truism that as long as imperialism exists it retains its aggressive nature and its contradictions and that it is fraught with war," the Soviet statement points out. "Proceeding from this, the Chinese leaders contend that war is inevitable. Communists cannot take up such a fatalistic position. We understand that the struggle against a new world war, for disarmament is not an easy job. But we clearly see the possibilities for achieving this historic task, we have done and are doing everything necessary to mobilise the people to the struggle against the arms race, for averting a new world war."

The PRC leaders, says the Soviet Government's statement "are trying of late to use questions of disarmament for an unseemly political game".

## Cover

The Soviet Government believes that "the Chinese leaders have no programme of disarmament, they are not waging and do not want to wage a struggle for this great aim, and if they do speak sometimes about disarmament, they do it only to cover their genuine intentions."

The statement of the Soviet Government stresses that "the negative position of the PRC Government on the test ban treaty is due exactly to its desire to make their country a nuclear power."

The posing by the Chinese leaders of the question of "monopoly" of nuclear weapons so that the Soviet Union, a socialist state, is placed on the same footing with imperialist states—the United States of America and Britain—is evaluated in the statement of the Soviet Government as deeply provocative.

"The peoples of the countries of the socialist community and all the peoples of the world know well whom the nuclear weapons at the disposal of the Soviet state serve and whom the nuclear arsenal of the imperialists."

"But this is not the only point," the Soviet Government points out. "The Chinese leaders found it necessary to talk about 'monopoly' also to justify their right to nuclear weapons."

"Naturally," the Soviet Government says, "the question whether or not China is to develop nuclear weapons is one for the People's Republic of China herself to decide. But the other socialist countries are entitled to say what they think about the position of the PRC Government which obstructs the nuclear test ban treaty that has the unanimous support of all the peoples. It is a fact that the international consequences of such a position directly affect all the socialist countries.

"The striving to acquire for themselves the atomic bomb at any price, regardless of anything, cannot but cause serious doubts concerning the aim of the foreign policy of the PRC leaders. It is a fact that they cannot prove that this is necessary in the interests of the defence of China and of the entire socialist camp."

## USSR's Role

The Soviet statement points out that the nuclear power of the USSR is sufficient to raze off the face of the earth any state or a coalition of states that would encroach on the revolutionary gains of the socialist countries. Even the imperialists harbour no illusions on this score.

The statement quotes a pronouncement made by Mao Tse-tung in September 1958, that inasmuch as the Soviet Union achieved great successes in the production of nuclear weapons, China clearly "need not organise the production of such weapons, especially considering that they are very expensive".

"What has changed since then?" the Soviet statement asks. "Did the nuclear-rocket power of the Soviet Union become weaker since that time? Far from that, the whole world knows the tremendous successes of our country in this field. *If anything did change, it is the policy of the PRC Government, its attitude towards the socialist community.*"

The statement of the Soviet Government analyses closely and in detail the question of transfer of nuclear weapons to other socialist countries. An increase in the number of socialist countries possessing nuclear weapons would immediately cause a chain reaction

# CEYLON & G.D.R.

The German Democratic Republic celebrates the fourteenth anniversary of its foundation on Monday the 7th October, 1963. On similar occasions in 1961 and 1962 the writer was afforded the opportunity to publish in the *Tribune* some accounts of the German Democratic Republic and its relations with Ceylon.

It is meet now to review the progress that has been made since to develop further the friendly ties that bind this country to the German Democratic Republic.

At the House of Representatives on the 29th August this year during the course of the Budget debate, Leslie Goonewardene made a pointed reference to the German Democratic Republic as follows:—

"The second question that I wish to ask relates to the matter of the diplomatic recognition of the German Democratic Republic. I know that on this question the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, two years ago during the Budget Debate on the floor of this House, informed us that the matter was being considered. Last year also he made a similar statement. Indeed, I think he went a little further and stated that it was the view of the Government that the political system that existed in a country was not a matter to be taken into consideration in granting recognition to it, and therefore this question would be considered and a decision taken early. One year has passed since then, but as far as we are aware, apart from the fact that there is a Trade Mission of the German Democratic Republic in Ceylon, no recognition has been granted to that Government." (*Hansard* Vol. 53 No. 4 Col: 732).

Pieter Keuneman a pioneer advocate for closer relations with the Socialist countries, and one who had persistently pursued this subject for over a decade, took the matter up again in Parliament on the 30th August. He said,

"I will pass on to another matter. The Hon. Member for Panadura (Leslie Goonewardene) too has raised this matter. I keep on raising this because the Government keeps on stalling. I have raised the question of the recognition of the German Democratic Republic since 1961. The Hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs has been giving me the same reply since 1961 and the situation is the same as it was in 1961." (*Hansard* Vol: 53 No: 5 Col: 901)

To these pertinent questions the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, Felix Dias Bandaranaike, replied on the 30th August as follows:—

"The Hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Pieter Keuneman) also raised a question to give a categorical answer, and this relates to the recognition of the German Democratic Republic. I am speaking on behalf of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. I appreciate the position of the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central. Indeed, I discussed this matter with him outside just before we came here. The position

man Democratic Republic. I wonder whether the Government of Ceylon is, unlike Yugoslavia, succumbing to some such threats or pressure by the Government of West Germany, a country from which, I think, they are hoping to get considerable foreign aid.

"If this is true, let me point out to the Government the role that the Government of West Germany is playing today in the world, more particularly in South-East Asia and most particularly in South Viet Nam. I do not know whether the Government is aware that the West German Government has been, next to America, the principal country which has supplied economic aid to the Government of

by  
**JAMES T. RUTNAM**  
President, Ceylon - GDR Friendship Association

is this: I have already stated in 1961 and 1962 the view of the Government of Ceylon, but I am afraid I must confess we have not made very much progress. I do not have it in my power at the moment to state clearly and categorically what we are going to do about the German Democratic Republic and its recognition, and the matter is still receiving the consideration of the Hon. Prime Minister, whom I consulted this morning on this question." (*Hansard* Vol: 53 No. 5. Col: 1003/4).

### Why?

Why this delay? Why this procrastination? Leslie Goonewardene and Pieter Keuneman appear to think that it is the Federal Republic of Germany that is standing in the way. Goonewardene protesting in Parliament said:

"It is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the reason why recognition has not been granted to East Germany is the pressure brought to bear against such recognition by the Government of West Germany. We know that in the case of Yugoslavia the threat was made by West Germany that they would cease to have relations with Yugoslavia, if Yugoslavia recognised East Germany. Of course Yugoslavia, not succumbing to those threats did grant full diplomatic recognition to the Ger-

man Democratic Republic. Diem in South Viet Nam; next to America, it is the country that has supplied the largest quantity of arms to the Government of Diem, arms which are today being used against the people of that country the majority of whom are Buddhists. If the Government is aware of these facts, I think it should be less prepared to succumb to any pressure that is being brought to bear upon it by the Government of West Germany not to recognise the Government of East Germany.

"I should like to have a clear answer to this question: What is the action that the Government proposes to take in relation to the granting of full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic? Is it proposing to grant this recognition within a reasonable period of time, or is it going to continue to succumb to the pressure of West Germany, a country which is, next to America, as I said, the main prop of the Diem Government in South Vietnam?" (*Hansard* Vol. 53 No. 4 Col: 732/3)

Keuneman followed up by saying

"The Government always talks about neutrality, but it recognizes one German State, West Germany, and refuses to recognize the other German State, except to have a trade

## Impudence!

The following letter appeared in the "Ceylon Observer" of 12/9/63.

I would like to draw your attention to a report which appeared in the Friday, 6th September evening edition of the "Ceylon Observer" on page 9 under the headline "First G.D.R. Exhibition". In connection with the proposed industrial exhibition the "Observer" reporter mentions as his source of information a spokesman for the "GDR Embassy".

It should be noted that there is only one German Embassy in Ceylon, that is the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. With respect to the universally accepted legal right of the German people for self-determination which tragically cannot be exercised at present in the whole of Germany, the Government of Ceylon has avoided any measure which could deepen the illegal and artificial division of Germany.

As a result of this policy of non-alignment the representation of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany which calls itself "GDR" in Ceylon is limited to the status of a Trade Representative having no diplomatic qualification whatsoever.

For those valuing commercial facts it may be of interest that according to the figures as shown in the Ceylon Customs Returns the trade exchange between the Federal Republic of Germany and Ceylon in the first half of 1963 amounted to 59.9 Mio Rs. whereas the exports and imports between Ceylon and the Soviet Zone of Germany ("GDR") in the same period totalled 0.344 Mio. Rs., that is less than 0.6% of the Ceylon trade with the Federal Republic of Germany.

R. RAMISCH  
Counsellor

mission. It recognizes the West German State that is supplying arms to and helping the Diem Government to suppress the Buddhists in South Viet Nam, and is refusing to recognise the East German State that is condemning the suppression of Buddhists in South Viet Nam. This is a sort of contradiction of governmental policy. What is the reason for this, if it is not the pressure of West Germany, as alleged by the hon. Member for Panadura and repeated by me? Is there any other reason?" (*Hansard* Vol. 53 No. 5 Col. 902/3).

He further declared:

"If the Government wants to give in to the West German pressures, then let it say, 'We are sorry. The West Germans will not allow us to recognize East Germany. What is to be done?' But, if you are an independent government, a government that is non-aligned, then you must openly say, 'Look here, whatever anybody else says, we consider that East Germany is a separate State; we are prepared to recognize it fully and treat it in the same way as we treat the West German State, so long as there is a division of Germany and two German States.' That is the only obvious conclusion we can reach in this regard". (*Hansard* Vol. 53 No. 5 Col. 904)

### West German Pressure

One is now certain that West German pressure and nothing else is holding up the recognition of the German Democratic Republic by our

Government. And if we want further proof, the latest eruption of West German impudence in the form of a letter to the *Ceylon Observer* of the 12th September signed by R. Ramisch, Counsellor of the Embassy of the German Federal Republic in Ceylon, is sufficient for our purpose.

We have no quarrel with Ramisch personally nor with that other persuasive gentleman Theodor Auer, the West German Ambassador. They are doing their utmost to implement in Ceylon the foreign policy of the present Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. If they finally fail to achieve their purpose it would be not for any want of trying on their part, but because of the intrinsic weakness and unworthiness of the cause they are obliged to espouse.

Ceylon is an independent country. The foreign policy of West Germany is not ours. Very often they are contradictory. But this does not appear to be realised by the West German Embassy here. How else could we justify the letter to the *Ceylon Observer* of the 12th September where Ramisch wrote, "The Government of Ceylon has avoided any measure which could deepen the illegal and artificial division of Germany". A spokesman for the Government of Ceylon indeed, Mr. Ramisch! Why had Felix Dias Bandaranaike not given ear to Ramisch's promptings and declaimed those heroic words in

# CEYLON EXHIBITION IN G. D. R.

The comprehensive exhibition "Ceylon - country, people, culture" held from August 12th to September 6th 1963 in Berlin, the GDR capital, drew an extraordinarily high number of visitors. Among the almost 9,000 visitors, who toured the exhibition, there were about 300 guests from West Germany.

One of the most prominent visitors of this highly impressive show was Dr. Lothar Bolz, GDR Foreign Minister, and Mr. Max Sefrin, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers (at the same time President of the South-East Asian Society in the GDR). Foreign Minister Dr. Bolz entered the following lines into the visitors' book:

## G. D. R.

"The first Ceylonese cultural exhibition being shown in the German Democratic is an important contribution to deepening the relations between our two countries... .."

In an address delivered at the opening of the exhibition Minister Sefrin said: "It is one of our finest tasks to be mediator between the peoples, and the German-South east Asian Society in the GDR aims, among other things, at making the people acquainted with the culture, the history, the liberation struggle and the life of the South - East Asian peoples."

Radio, television and press in the GDR valued the exhibition as an important contribution to strengthening the friendly relations between the German Democratic Republic and Ceylon. The *Neue Zeit* (August 20th 1963) wrote, for example: "This collection, which is unique as to the variety of exhibits, gives us a deep insight into the high level of culture and the great diligence of the Ceylonese people." The same paper carried a large photo showing Minister Sefrin in a talk with the Rev. Banthe, top-ranking Ceylonese priest from the Buddhist pagoda in Berlin-Frohnau.

In a lengthy article on August 21st 1963, the widely



At the opening of the Exhibition



Minister Bolz, Lothar Wencil and Bernard Schuenke at the Exhibition

was played by Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike who was assassinated by imperialist reaction. But the Ceylonese people did not allow itself to be cheated; it elected Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike to be the new Prime Minister. Since 1960 Mrs. Bandaranaike has been pursuing the policy of progress one element of which is peaceful coexistence."

In the forthcoming two weeks further tens of thousands of GDR citizens will see the remarkable exhibition in Leipzig, metropolis of international trade, and in the important mining region of Zeitz. It can be taken for granted already now that they will be just enthusiastic about it as were the 9,000 visitors in Berlin. And when returning to their factories, mines and agricultural co-operatives, they will have come to the conclusion: the diligent and talented people of Ceylon—defying all difficulties—will, just as the people of the German Democratic Republic, successfully build up a new life of freedom, independence and happiness for all.

It is this policy which has won the hearts of the whole people of the German Democratic Republic for the new Ceylon. The exhibition "Ceylon — country, people, culture" has helped deepen the already existing good relationship between the two countries.

sold *Berliner Zeitung* gave prominence to the Ceylonese people's fight for its freedom and the right to self-determination. It wrote: "A prominent part in that struggle



Minister Bolz viewing exhibits



Dr. Bolz examines some paintings

# G. D. R. PROPOSALS

## to solve German Question

The agreement reached on July 25 between representatives of the Soviet Union, the USA and Great Britain on the stopping of nuclear test explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water has met with approving response throughout the world with a few exceptions. Many states, among them the GDR meanwhile signed this agreement. Even the West German Federal Republic saw itself forced under public pressure to sign this document.

After years of bitter cold war mankind now faces the real possibility to safeguard a lasting peace. This necessitates further agreements, further steps on the way to general, total disarmament. It will be inevitable, therefore, that the world is forced to take up the other proposals, too, which the Soviet Prime Minister recently made. They include the signing of a non-aggression pact between the NATO states and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, no raising of the states' armament budgets, measures to prevent surprise attacks, reduction of the foreign troops in the GDR and the Federal Republic.

Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, proclaimed the full agreement of the GDR, to these proposals of the USSR for international peace and security.

Starting from the statement that the policy of safeguarding peace and of peaceful co-existence was the only correct policy, and referring to his proposals of July 2, Walter Ulbricht developed construc-

tive proposals for the peaceful settlement of the German question in his declaration before the People's Chamber on July 31. The German question holds a key position in the safeguarding of world peace; the liquidation of international tension decisively depends on its solution. Peace-loving mankind therefore expects a special

by

**PAUL RUMMEL**

contribution to peace from the Germans. The GDR has made all efforts to meet the expectations of the peoples in the struggle against those forces making difficult the stabilization of peace in Germany and the rapprochement and understanding of the two German states.

Thus Walter Ulbricht in his declaration before the People's Chamber advocated a non-aggression pact between the two German states, the reduction of their military expenditures and an arms ban

in Germany as well as the renunciation of any atomic armament. Peace could be consolidated and relations between the two German states normalized through such measures. "Without normalization no rapprochement, without rapprochement no understanding, no overcoming of the division, no solution of the national problem," Walter Ulbricht had declared.

### Confederation

The only possibility to overcome the German division in peace, freedom and self-determination is a German Confederation which creates for itself joint organs and institutions. The compromise on which the two German states would agree in case of a Confederation means that they make no demands or preconditions with regard to the social system. The compromise rests on the equality of rights and mutual respect of the other state's sovereignty. Such a Confederation as proposed by the GDR would prevent a further deepening of division and be a big step forward on the way towards reunification which can only come about by a unification of the two German states through their understanding.

In his declaration which Walter Ulbricht recently delivered before the People's Chamber he once more dealt with the new proposals which he had made on July 2 on the preparation of a cooperation of the German states and especially with the special territory of West Berlin within the framework of a German Confederation. Thus it would be possible to form several joint commissions, already before the establishment of a Confederation, which could seek solutions in partial fields and propose them to the governments. The chairman of the GDR Council of State proposed such commissions for questions of culture, the educational system, jurisdiction and juridical help, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and traffic. Of course the GDR is ready to consider proposals of the Federal Republic and the administration of West Berlin on the establishment of com-



WALTER ULBRICHT

missions for further special fields.

It would serve the cause of peace and benefit the citizens of the two German states and the West Berliners when joint commissions of the two governments and the administration of West Berlin would find solutions for many problems of common interest.

The establishment of joint commissions would be a step towards rapprochement which could then assume a firm shape in a Confederation of the two German states.

The proposals of the GDR which Walter Ulbricht set forth in his significant declaration on July 31 serve the normalization of relations between the two German states and their rapprochement. Their implementation would at the same time pave the way for a German peace treaty from Germany and be a decisive contribution to relaxation in Europe, to the safeguarding of world peace.

All measures proposed by the GDR for Germany manifest the readiness for compromise and understanding of the GDR, its efforts for a rapprochement of the two German states.

Walter Ulbricht said in his declaration before the People's Chamber, "The GDR makes constant and patient efforts to implement the principle of peaceful co-existence between

states of different social systems also in the relationship between the two German states, for it would be the greatest disaster for the German people when a military conflict would start on German soil which would most probably change over into a nuclear world war."

The proposals of the GDR lie on the table. Now it is for the population of the Federal Republic to assert their will to security and peace so that the proposals of reason and goodwill are finally seriously discussed by the Federal Government, too.



Bernard Schuenke, Secretary, German-Southeast Asia Society, talking to Minister Bolz

## LINK

Indian News Magazine

- \* published in New Delhi every Sunday
- \* essential reading for the person who wants to be well-informed
- \* airmail copies available in Colombo at the latest on Tuesdays

from all leading newsagents

or

from the sole agents

**The CCPS Ltd.,**  
60, Kumaran Ratnam Rd.  
Colombo 2

T'phone: 3926

# CEYLON & G. D. R.

Parliament? Good God, save us from our friends.

"As a result of this policy of non-alignment", Ramisch continued, the "representation of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany which calls itself G.D.R. in Ceylon is limited to the status of Trade Representation, having no diplomatic qualifications whatsoever". We agree with Ramisch that Ceylon is non-aligned. It is precisely for this reason that we demand that our Government should recognise both Germanys.

Our Prime Minister had acknowledged it at the Belgrade Conference and Felix Dias Bandaranaike repeated it at the United Nations Organisation in New York that there are two Germanys.

Had S.W.R. Dias Bandaranaike lived, we would have recognised the German Democratic Republic a long time ago. It was because we were non-aligned that we were able to defy the Battle Act of the U.S.A. and had dared to sell our rubber, a strategic commodity, to China.

## Ramisch's Logic

We are not in the Cold War. We do not belong to the "free world" to which Ramisch and his colleagues gleefully claim that they belong. We do not abuse geography and insist upon calling that microscopic state of Taiwan, China. We do not rub out the word "Peking" wherever we come across it, and deceive ourselves by substituting the word "Peiping". In like manner we do not call that hard geographical and political fact known as the German Democratic Republic as the "Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany".

Ramisch evidently has never been to the German Democratic Republic since the grave menace of a Thousand-Year German Reich with "legal" and "natural" (as opposed to Ramisch's "illegal" and "artificial") boundaries extending from the Urals was challenged and crushed by Soviet arms.

There are many of us who have visited the German Democratic Republic. We have seen with our own eyes a resurgent nation rising from the ashes of two catastrophic and self-inflicted wars, dedicating itself to peace, good neighbourliness, human equality and fellowship; and resolved to accept its present frontiers as final and, within these borders, rebuild a state sworn to the eradication of militarism, racial and national arrogance and revanchism. It is incumbent on our part to see that the malicious propaganda of West German militarists and revanchists against the German Democratic Republic is exposed and discredited.

It is often forgotten that the German Democratic Republic ranks second only to the USSR in industrial production among the socialist countries. In Europe it holds fifth place, and is seventh in the world. It is the world's largest producer of soft coal (lignite), producing annually over 200 million tons, forty percent of the world

output. It is the fourth largest producer of machinery in the world, and in chemical production ranks second in the world on a per capita reckoning. Within the last ten years the German Democratic Republic had developed its mercantile marine service from almost nothing to a fleet of about 100 vessels (with a tonnage of nearly 600,000 tons dw) of which more than 40 vessels are less than five years old. Regular services take these vessels all over the world, and some of them touch the Ceylon ports. Modern cargo plus passenger vessels with familiar names of German landmarks such as *Gera*, *Schwerin* and *Magdeburg* were called at Colombo during the course of the preceding year.

## False Propaganda

As a sample of false propaganda, the last paragraph of Ramisch's letter to the *Ceylon Observer* is hard to beat. In it Ramisch has called to his aid the Ceylon Customs Returns to prove to "those valuing commercial facts" that the German Democratic Republic's trade with Ceylon is negligible when compared with the statistics of West German trade with Ceylon.

Before we proceed to scrutinise Ramisch's figures it must be noted that the imports of countries such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland and the German Democratic Republic have often been added to the figures of the Federal Republic of Germany by reason of the fact that these imports are unloaded at West German ports.

Pizinger of the Czechoslovakian Embassy had once protested vigorously against this unfair miscalculation (vide *Financial Times* May 1963). The figures that Ramisch had trotted out in his letter are misleading. Ramisch says that the trade exchange between West Germany and Ceylon during the first half of 1963 amounted to Rs. 59.9 millions and the corresponding figure for the German Democratic Republic was Rs. 0.344 millions.

This is wrong, for during this period the German Democratic Republic had exported to Ceylon, among other commodities, two shipments of Sugar to the value of nearly six million Rupees, although these cargoes were worth nearly four times as much when reckoned at the ruling market rate at the time of export.

If Ramisch had paid some attention to the balance of trade between Ceylon and the two Germanys he would have found the results not much to his liking. The latest issue of the *Financial Times* (September 1963) statistically demonstrates that during 1961 and 1962 Ceylon had a favourable balance of trade with the German Democratic Republic amounting to one million and 4.1 million rupees respectively, while for the last three years running, viz. 1960, 1961 and 1962 Ceylon has had an unfavourable balance with the

continued from page 5

Federal Republic of Germany amounting to 6 million, 9.9 million and 7.5 million rupees respectively. Thus "those valuing commercial facts" will now know the true state of affairs and draw their own conclusions.

The Federal Republic of Germany is represented by an Ambassador in the Soviet Union, despite the fact that this country fully recognises the German Democratic Republic. The case of Yugoslavia has often been recalled with regard to the application of the so-called Hallstein doctrine, by which the diplomatic connection between West Germany and Yugoslavia was broken off on the latter's recognition of the German Democratic Republic.

According to the figures published by the Indian News Magazine *Link* of the 1st September, it is evident that although West Germany broke off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia in 1957, it had not dared to disrupt economic relations with her.

Yugoslavian imports from West Germany have since 1957 increased from 22,000 million dinars to 42,000 million dinars. In 1961 Yugoslavia was given a Credit worth 100 million dollars, and a West German Consulate-General presently functions actively in Zagreb.

## Consulate-General

The German Democratic Republic has established Consulates-General in three important, non-aligned, independent states closely allied to Ceylon, viz. Burma, the United Arab Republic and Indonesia. In all these countries the Federal Republic of Germany is officially represented by Ambassadors. Nevertheless West Germany has increased its aid to these countries.

Last year Burma was granted a Credit of 35 million DM, and was also guaranteed 100 million DM for export. In 1961 the U.A.R. signed a long term financial agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany by which the U.A.R. was granted Credits totalling 1050 million DM. In Indonesia too, after the establishment of the East German Consulate-General at Djakarta, the position would appear to have changed for the better with West Germany granting a Credit of over 200 million DM.

Thus it would be seen from these examples that West Germany, far from disrupting its connections, would make a greater bid to forge closer economic links with such countries that would accord diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic. In competing with the Socialist countries, West Germany seems determined not only to retain its current position among the non non-aligned nations, but also to improve on it, especially when it feels or imagines that it is being

challenged by the German Democratic Republic.

"The experience of the past few years", says *Link* "has demonstrated that whenever a country had the courage of acting up to its convictions and recognised the Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic had to accept the fact after a few verbal protests. In a large number of cases the economic relations of such countries with the Federal Republic were instead of being weakened, further strengthened."

The essence of the Hallstein doctrine is non-recognition of the German Democratic Republic. How does West Germany apply this doctrine in her own case. The trade between the two Germanys has developed phenomenally, but we are asked to pretend that these contiguous States are not on talking terms. What brazen hypocrisy!

Mark you, Dr. Leopold with the authority of the West German Economics Ministry and the West Berlin Senate signs Trade Agreements and Contracts with the Government of the German Democratic Republic. And still we are asked to believe that there is no such State as the German Democratic Republic.

We in Ceylon are rapped on our knuckles by pettifogging diplomatic censors when we call the G D R Trade Representation in Ceylon as the GDR Embassy which, it must be admitted, in effect it is, to the large mass of the people of this country, protocol notwithstanding.

The Hallstein doctrine is an empty threat, a bluff that must

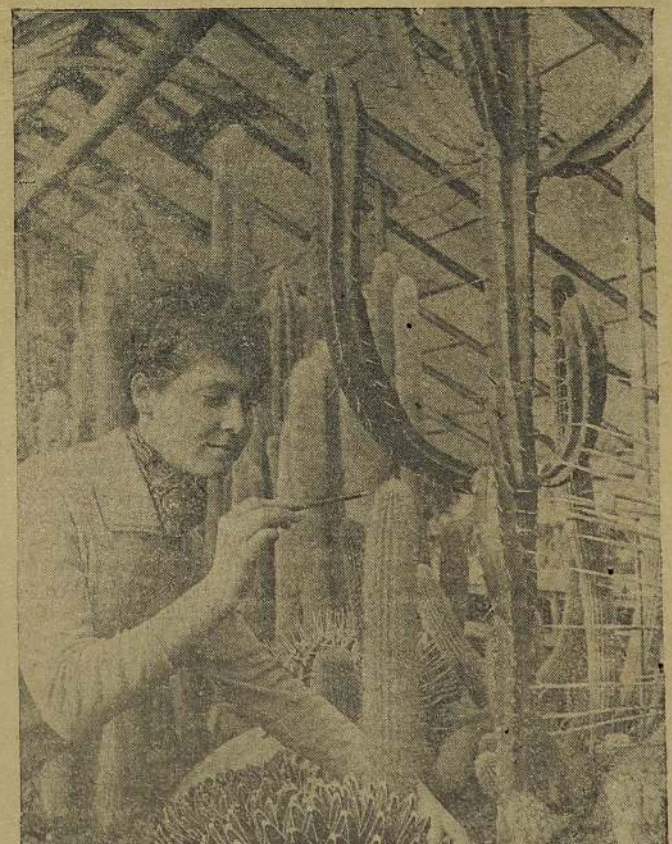
be called, in the same way as Yugoslavia had done. From all accounts the Hallstein doctrine is "virtually dead". Under the new dispensation, shortly to arrive, in the Federal Republic of Germany, with the "old fox" Adenauer displaced, and that universally hunted and hated war-criminal Globke removed, it is to be hoped that the new Chancellor, Erhard, would hit the last nail on the coffin of that cowardly weapon of blackmail, that Hitlerian symbol of national arrogance and selfrighteousness, the doctrine of Herr Hallstein, who, incidentally, we are told is no great friend to Erhard.

But whatever happens in the Federal Republic of Germany must we in this country wait to be dictated by the whim of a German Chancellor?

Burma, the United Arab Republic, Indonesia, Cambodia, Iraq, Syria have all accorded the German Democratic Republic Consulate-General status in their respective countries.

It is true that India has not done so, although Nehru had publicly declared that there are two Germanys. But India, it must be remembered, is now in the throes of a hot War. The extreme Right has still not released the grip that almost overpowered Nehru and had driven Krishna Menon to the wilderness.

As for us it is time that we followed the example of the impressive array of non-aligned nations and accorded, for a start, Consulate-General status to the German Democratic Republic. Or must we wait still longer until Erhard gives us the green light?



G.D.R. exports cactus plants for horticulturists



# SOVIET STATEMENT

in the imperialist camp, the atomic cancer would spread all over the globe, thereby increasing the nuclear war danger manifold.

"Common sense indicates," the statement of the Soviet Government points out, "that in the interests of peace it is necessary to refrain from increase the number of nuclear powers, and to wage struggle from the banning and complete liquidation of nuclear weapons.

"Unfortunately, common sense is not the forte of the Chinese leaders by far. Otherwise, they would have reckoned at least with the interests of the economic development of their country and would have been grateful to the Soviet Union for shouldering the difficult task of manufacturing nuclear weapons for the defence needs of the entire socialist camp."

The Soviet Government's statement recalls the considerable economic assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Chinese people. "The Soviet people not only rejoiced at the successes of fraternal China but also helped the Chinese people to overcome rapidly the dire legacy of the past, to develop successfully their national economy, to create new branches of industry, to carry out a technological revolution, to train national cadres, to put an end to poverty and need.

"The Chinese leaders do not like for some reason or other, when we recall this."

"It is not our fault," the Soviet Government points out, "that the leaders of the PRC have curtailed economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and thereby deprived the Chinese people of a chance to benefit by the unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union."

## Unnecessary Experiments

"Precisely because the interests of the Chinese people are dear to us," the statement of the Soviet Government adds, "we were upset by the turn which had become apparent in the development of the Chinese national economy in 1958, when the leaders of the PRC proclaimed their course of the 'three red banners' announced the 'great leap' and began setting up people's communes.

*Our Party saw that this was a road of dangerous experiments, a road of disregard for economic laws, for the experience of other socialist states.*

"We, for instance, could not doubt the plan to increase the output of steel in the PRC from five to 80-100 million tons in five years, to increase gross industrial output 6.5-fold, and agricultural production—2.5-fold. These planned assignments were not corroborated by any sound economic calculations."

Evaluating the results of implementing the economic schemes of the Chinese lea-

ders, the statement of the Soviet Government points out: "The industry and agriculture of China were gravely deranged and the PRC leadership is compelled to engage for several years already in the so-called 'adjustment' of the national economy, which actually means recognition of the utter failure of the 'three red banners' course."

The Chinese leaders are now trying to explain the serious economic difficulties of their country by various objective reasons. *What is more, they strive to put the blame for these difficulties on the Soviet Union, declaring that failures in the PRC's economy occurred allegedly because the Soviet Union had violated the existing agreements and recalled its specialists.*

The Soviet statement says in this connection: "The Soviet Government has already explained more than once the reasons why it was compelled to recall from China its specialists, who were placed by the Chinese authorities in conditions excluding the possibility of normal work and humiliating for their human dignity." Moreover, not a single Soviet specialist is known to have worked in Chinese agriculture and in many branches of industry.

"The true reason for the dire state of Chinese economy," the Soviet Government stresses, "lies in the fact that the Leninist principles of managing the socialist economy were grossly violated there, grave mistakes were committed, for which the Chinese people have to pay now."

## Chiang Kai-Shek

Striving to substantiate their stand on the question of nuclear arms, the leaders of the PRC have gone to such lengths as to say that the Soviet Union has become, as of a definite time, an undependable ally, that now it could not be relied upon, and this is why China, you see, should create her own nuclear arms. To this end they distort the universally known stand of the USSR with regard to Taiwan and accuse the Soviet Union of having agreed to recognise the existence of "two Chinas". And the "proof" adduced to confirm this is primarily that the Chiang Kai-Shekists have signed the American copy of the nuclear test ban treaty.

"What a proof!" the Soviet statement says. "As if the Chinese leaders do not know that the Chiang-Kai-shekists have signed the Treaty precisely for the purpose of speculating on the political miscalculations of the PRC Government, on its irresponsible stand with regard to the Treaty, and thereby create the impression that, as distinct from the PRC, they are allegedly for the easing of international tension. The American propaganda is using this

continued from page 4

fact to further its end in every way.

"It is not the Soviet Union that is to be blamed for the fact that the Chiang-Kai-shek dregs and American propaganda have received material for such speculations, but the Chinese Government, which alone is responsible for this."

The Soviet Government reiterates that it had never recognised and does not recognise the signature of the Chiang-Kai-shek representative on any international documents. Even during the test ban talks in Moscow, the Soviet Government had warned the US Government that it would not recognise the signature of a representative of the Chiang-Kai-shek clique and that the only legitimate signature of China under the Treaty could be the signature of a representative of the People's Republic of China. "It can only be regretted," the Soviet Government says, "that precisely this signature is lacking under the Treaty on the banning of tests."

The Soviet Government qualifies as "absurd invention" that allegation contained in the statement of the PRC Government that the Soviet Union "wants China to agree with the shady designs of the United States, aimed at setting up 'two Chinas'". What is more, it referred to the statement of N.S. Khrushchov, made in October 1959, during a conversation with PRC leaders.

During this talk N.S. Khrushchov said, touching on the Taiwan question, that different ways were possible to solve it — not only military, but peaceful, too. Now the Chinese leaders, distorting the meaning of these pronouncements, strive to present the case as though the Soviet Union, allowing the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue, thereby recognised the "two Chinas" situation.

"It was none else but the PRC Government," the Soviet statement says in this connection, "which advanced in its time the idea of Taiwan's peaceful reunification with rest of the territory of China and even, reportedly, was ready to give Chiang Kai-shek a responsible post in the Chinese Government. Did it thereby also want to legalise the two China's situation? All the world knows that the Soviet Government has always shared and supported the stand of the PRC on the question of Taiwan

The Soviet Government points out that the USSR more than once proved by deeds its loyalty to allied duty in relations to fraternal countries, including China. "Who does not remember, for instance, that when a dangerous situation arose in the area of

the Taiwan Straits in 1958, the Soviet Government warned the President of the United States that it would regard an attack on the PRC as an attack on the Soviet Union and that if the aggressor uses nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union would use its nuclear-rocket weapons to defend China? During those anxious days the Chinese leadership was grateful for the effective Soviet support and duly appreciated the role of the Soviet Union in ensuring the security of the People's Republic of China."

Now that the perilous days of the Taiwan crises are behind, the Chinese Government contends directly the opposite. "Although the situation in the area of Taiwan Straits was tense," it writes in its statement of September 1, "the possibility of nuclear war did not arise and there was no need to render support to China with Soviet nuclear weapons. When all that became clear to Soviet leaders, they came out in support of China."

"The Chinese leaders, it seems, have a short memory," the Soviet Government says in this connection. "They think that one can appraise facts in one way today, in another tomorrow, and in still another way—the day after tomorrow."

Matters, however, are not limited to this. Now that the US imperialists know well about the might of the Soviet nuclear-rocket shield, which is reliably guarding the security of all socialist countries, the Chinese leaders are less afraid of the possibility of American aggression against China. The Chinese leaders now cynically say in their statement of September 1: 'Well, Soviet leaders, protect us with your nuclear weapons, but we will still criticise you'.

## Nuclear Arms

The Soviet Government's statement says: "One cannot but recall in this connection the old Russian proverb: 'Don't foul the well, you may need its waters!'"

The statement of the Chinese Government contains also such an amazing conclusion which deserves to be quoted: "It is true that if the Soviet leaders really adhered to the principles of proletarian internationalism, then China would not have had to ponder over the need of producing nuclear weapons. However, it is also true that if the Soviet leaders really adhered to the principles of proletarian internationalism, they would have had no grounds whatsoever to prevent China from producing nuclear weapons."

"Indeed" the Soviet Government's statements asks in this connection, "if the leaders of China follow the principles of proletarian internationalism, why do they try so hard to get hold of their own atomic bombs?"

"From our point of view the very idea of the need of acquiring their own nuclear weapons may be conceived by leaders of a country, the security of which is guaranteed by the entire might of the camp of socialism, only when they have developed some sort of special aims and interests, which cannot be supported by the military force of the socialist camp. But only those who are renouncing proletarian internationalism, are departing from socialist positions in questions of foreign policy, are discarding the Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence, can develop such aims and interests.

"For it is impossible to accord plans of developing nuclear weapons so as to increase, for instance one's influence in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, or to create for oneself 'a position of strength' in outstanding international issues, or to increase international tensions, with the peace-loving foreign policy course of countries of the socialist system. We will be frank: we would not like to think that the PRC Government is guided by such motives."

It is pointed out in the statement of the Soviet Government that the leaders of the Communist Party of China "persist in their erroneous conception in questions of war and peace which is fraught with grave consequences for the security of the peoples."

"The only difference between their present and previous pronouncements is that they now try to camouflage their actual position more, to veil it with words about their peacefulness, about their striving to preserve peace."

In its statement, the Soviet Government, quotes excerpts from pronouncements by Mao Tse-tung, and also from the magazine *Honqui*, which bear out "the most alarming apprehensions... concerning the position of the Chinese leadership in questions of war and peace."

"Their arguments are truly monstrous," the Soviet statement says concerning the claim of the Chinese leaders that "if imperialism unleashes nuclear war it would, at worst, entail the death of half of the population of the world."

The Soviet Government says: "We consider it intolerable for Communists to wage an argument from such positions where it is proposed to build one's policy depending on how many people will perish in a thermonuclear catastrophe—a half or all of mankind. The destinies of all peoples are dear to us, Marxist-Leninists."

continued on page 16

# NURSE BELINDA

& more aberrant attendants

With the general assumption that the woes and grievances of the minor hospital staff are all economic, but well-intentioned and given the astigmatic policy of leaning over backwards in an attempt to right such woes and grievances or at least allow them room to right themselves, room is also left for indiscipline of many inds.

One attendant (at least) keeps a kade within the hospital grounds. And for the sake of peace, politics or maybe, profit, the authorities do nothing—or can do nothing—to close it down. At six o'clock every morning the mudalali-attendant's wife used to trot through our ward only slightly furtively with a malla of hoppers, stringhoppers, sambal and plantains, and any patient that wished could buy, regardless of doctors' orders. Three times a day the son of the family would make the rounds collecting and delivering orders for cigarettes, betel chews and other unauthorised and possibly lethal comforts.

When I was admitted a rumour was current in the ward that two days previously a typhoid patient had eaten six hoppers and umbalakada sambal and followed them with a good chew of betel and had developed perforations and died of haemorrhage. I do not know whether this was physiologically feasible. But certainly it was not only possible but easy for him or anyone else to arrange for a good off-the-record tuck-in. Needless to say no Inquiry was held; if patients will be suicidal, let sleeping problems lie.....

It is not surprising that attendants should feel no great responsibility towards the patients in their care: after all, the attendant (old style) was brought up merely to be a coolie, an unskilled labourer obeying only orders. The attendant (new style) differs chiefly in that he has been politically emancipated from the necessity to obey any order he finds laborious, lowering in prestige, or even merely tiresome. The result appears typically in such a conversation as I record below.

### Absenteeism

One of the most difficult problems with which the authorities are faced by the attendants is absenteeism. This is particularly bad at night, when our ward, for instance was for more often than not short of its full complement. But other wards were, evidently, sometimes even worse off. On one occasion I heard the night "Mother" in charge of our ward and three others accost an attendant hurrying off along the corridor.

"Piyadasa! Piyadasa! where are you going?"

"I am going home."

"But aren't you on duty?"

"I was down for duty. But now I'm going home."

"But why? Are you ill?"

"No, I am just going."

"Then how many are on duty in your ward?"

"None. That is why I am going. I can't do all the work alone."

"But then you mustn't go. You wait, and we'll send someone to help you."

"If you have someone to send, let him do my duty. I am going."

And off he went.

Sometimes, at the kindest level, one can only explain the attendant's callousness by the supposition that they Know Not What They Do nor why.

I have already mentioned that one of the most important aspects of treatment for a coronary thrombosis is the strictest possible avoidance of exertion. I was brought to my ward on a stretcher which proved to be about 8 inches lower than my bed. Maybe it was 6 inches. Anyway it was too high an obstacle for the attendants who had charge of me. The pair that had wheeled me from the Casualty Ward where I had been temporarily admitted the previous night had handled the opposite problem beautifully, transferring me to the stretcher on a folded sheet. But in the new ward—by Union rules?—their interest in the matter was ended, and they stood silently by, while one of the new attendants tapped the bed impatiently and said, in effect: "Hump yourself!"

After a short spell of unavailing passive resistance (solely on medical grounds) when I saw that relations with my future caretakers were already rapidly souring, I accordingly humped myself, although the physical effort involved in that act of levitation was considerably more than if I had walked from the Casualty Ward in the first place.

Do attendants find a boost to their nambuwa in ordering patients around and generally making things unbearable for them? Or do they, more often than not just not know what to do and why to do it?

Whatever the answer, mere technical training works no well as a pleural abscess,

BY

ANON

revolution. It is a whole attitude of mind, a bias induced by the tradition of generations of non-scientific-of anti-scientific-diathesis; of non-altruistic—of selfishly pragmatical—social custom, that must needs be converted.

As witness, my young black-belt (staff) nurse, with three years of training behind her.

### Belinda

Our pretty Belinda — I will call her that because that was not her name—was a daughter of the Vanni, a product of the Kurunegala Nurses Training School, and an excellent example of how far a typical Vanni girl might go and of how far she might not go so long as she remained typical. She was quick, bright, intelligent, huru, cheerful, neat and trim, and she flashed about the ward like a little ray of sunshine — scattering infection wherever she went!

Belinda's particular charge every morning was the administration of injections. I had been transferred to a bed at the very head of the ward, whence I had a pleasing view of her deft preparations for her task every morning. One morning I lay watching her, charmed by her dexterity, as she manipulated the sterilized alligator forceps to fit the sterilized tubes and needles and pistons together and laid the big loaded syringes on a sterilized tray. But then I was suddenly shocked out of my admiration. One of the needles slipped from her forceps and fell upon the unsterilized tabletop. Without a qualm Belinda picked up the contaminated needle between her contaminated finger and thumb, not even holding the needle by the head but grasping it unequivocally by the middle, and locked it back on.

I was shocked; but I cannot say I was surprised. Only a couple of days previously I had heard the house officer complain to Belinda (more in sorrow than in anger, as such complaints require to be couched in these rebellious days) of clear signs of carelessness in her administration of injections. At that time there were four incidental intra-muscular abscesses—as

This is the concluding part of the first hand reportage of a temporary inmate of the premier government hospital in Colombo. The first part appeared in our issue of Sept. 21 and many readers have already written in to say that they are thankful that the writer was lucky enough to live to tell the tale. The concluding part this week continues the gruesome story of the anarchy and callous indifference that prevails in our hospitals.

caused by a less than aseptic tapping of an effusion, but for which poor Belinda may not have been solely responsible in our ward. I myself had a rigor immediately after my first intravenous injection in the ward—which seems to suggest, again, an infected needle.

I was pondering whether I was ethically bound to interfere

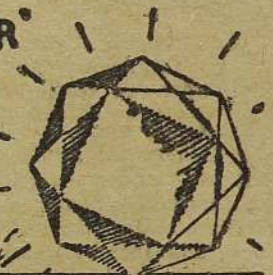
when Belinda approached to give an intravenous injection to the man on the next bed. She carefully swabbed the crook of his elbow with surgical spirits. And then, to my unsophisticated horror, she absentmindedly wiped the needle of her syringe on the same cotton swab! She stuck

continued on page 15

## TELEFUNKEN

'TRANSISTAR'

Gem of transistor portables



Handy, economical in the cost of operation, and insensitive even to rough handling — these are the features of an ideal portable using the well-proven transistor technique. During vacations, on weekend excursions, and also in your home, this attractive set brings you splendid entertainment.



Available at —  
CWE RADIO DEPARTMENT  
131, Vauxhall Street, Slave Island.

CWE RADIO DEPARTMENT,  
65, Main Street, Colombo.

CWE SHOP,  
21, Prince Street, Fort.

RA.45

# Screwy Business

## Minister Must Act

In the issue of September 14, Tribune spotlighted a stink in the Cement Corporation concerning the tenders for its expansion and development. In that article we made certain allegations and called upon the Corporation to correct us if our facts were incorrect or our inferences unfair or wrong. In the next issue of September 21, we brought additional facts before our readers and last week, September 28, we again wanted to know why the Corporation was silent.

We are now aware that our indictment has had the desired effect, though in the first instance a hue and cry was raised as to how Tribune had got the tender figures. This is not the first time that Tribune has got inside information about happenings which are kept secret, and we hope it will not be the last, but what is important is not how we got the "dope" but whether it was true.

Briefly, our case was as follows: that in contractors' and high financial circles a stink had arisen about the tenders for the Cement Corporation: that the Cabinet had been stampeded into a hasty decision in June 1961 to issue a directive that the contract for the Puttalam Factory (the mechanical work) should be negotiated with the same "successful tenderer" as for the KKS expansion work: that the tender for the KKS expansion scheme had been "rigged" in that all firms except a West German firm (Klockner-Humboldt's) were excluded by the manner the tender specifications had been set out: that this Cabinet Directive had been secured on the excuse that it was necessary to "save time": that thereafter the Cabinet directive was surreptitiously extended to cover civil works and was confined to three firms chosen by Klockner-Humboldt's, namely Zubeilin, Skanska and Grun & Bilfringer: that these firms had formed a ring to allocate the tenders amongst themselves as evidenced by what had happened about the tenders for the KKS, Galle and Puttalam works: that the tenders for the Puttalam civil works (estimated by the Corporation's own engineers at Rs. 23 million) had been pushed up by the three tenderers to around Rs. 50 million; that these tender offers though received at the end of May had not been disclosed to the Members of the Board until September 24, though officials were carrying out discussions with the "successful tenderer": that, in short, there was something screwy about the whole business in which over 100 million rupees of foreign exchange was involved.

### Minister

Though we were aware of the consternation caused by

our disclosures in certain circles connected, with the Corporation, no explanation has yet been forthcoming. Minister Maithrapala Senanayake, who returns this week, should go into the matter and clear up the stink. The first thing that should be done is that the Cabinet decision of June 1961 should be reversed or amended because though it was reached "in order to save time" nearly two and a half years have gone by in which time one of the biggest schemes to rig tenders and rob the country through inflated pricing has been hatched.

Next, he must order a full inquiry into the whole matter so that there cannot be a repetition of this kind of monkey business. Third, the Minister must insist on open world wide tenders from all countries (from both sides of the Curtain) for all works for which contracts have not yet been awarded.

There is one other matter to which we should allude. The management of the Corporation had taken up the position, (and we are aware that it is so recorded in the Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors,) that offers for pricing had not been received from other firms. Last week, we referred to a letter sent by the Hungarian Trade Mission, but this letter did not receive even the courtesy of a reply (It would therefore be possible for the bureaucrats to deny that they never got the letter and put the blame on our postal services). At the last meeting of the Board of Directors copies of a letter from a Dutch combine and a reply from the Chairman have been tabled. This correspondence, which we reproduce below, adds a sinister touch to what is already screwy business.

### Dutch

The letter is from a big Dutch combine N. V. Entex Syndicat and is dated "Amsterdam, 29th April 1963." It reads.

"From our "Economical Information Service", being an institute established by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs, we learned that it is

The Tribune exposure of the Cement Tenders have at last begun to bear fruit. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors held early this week, it would appear, that one Director supported by two other Directors have tabled a resolution that world wide tenders should be called for the Puttalam civil works. Decision on this resolution was put off until the return of the Chairman, G.V.P. Samarasinghe, who is away in Europe on official work. These three Directors, who constitute a majority on the Board, have taken up the position that the Cabinet Directive of June 1961 does not cover civil works. Furthermore, it is significant that the management have announced at the last meeting to the Directors that the Galle Civil Works will be on open world wide tenders which will be called for shortly. This gives the show away completely. But this is not enough: even the Puttalam works should be on open tender, and there should be an inquiry into the whole matter of the KKS tenders in which a small ring of West German companies (including a Swedish associate) have formed a monopoly ring to hold this country to ransom.

the intention of your company to come to an extension of the existing cement production capacity in Ceylon by establishing a new cement plant with a capacity of 250,000 tons p.a. in the Puttalam District. As we were informed, this project would involve all civil works and the supply of the electrical and mechanical equipment. Under the assumption that this information is in conformity with the facts, we would like to draw your attention to our Entex Syndicat, which can be considered as a permanent consortium, formed by a small number of highly qualified companies, spread over various European countries, who are complementary as far as their production is concerned. The aim of our syndicate is, by putting together all special know-how of our members, to be in a most favourable position to execute complete "turn key" projects, since in our group both an engineering firm, civil contractors and suppliers of electrical and mechanical equipment are united. Up till now such large projects, in general, were handled by one company, acting as main-supplier and asking for quotations from sub-suppliers, which were woven in the total quotation, after increasing the sub-quotations with a certain percentage for over-head cost. In the Entex Syndicat each member is preparing a quotation for his part of the total supply, which quotations without profit are combined by the Entex administration for the

final submitting to the client. The Entex Syndicat would take over all responsibility for the execution of the Puttalam "turn-key" project and would be the contracting party with the Ceylon Cement Corporation. The members who would participate in the cement plant construction would be a.o.: Dorr-Oliver N. V., Amsterdam, Holland; A. E. G., Berlin, Western Germany; International Construction Group, Rotterdam, Holland; Humboldt-Deutz, Cologne, Western Germany.

Since our "Economical Information Service" notifies us that tender documents and Bills of Quantities, prepared by your consulting engineers, are ready now with you, we shall be grateful if you would forward to us a set of such tender documents. We would normally take about three months to submit our quotation. Acting this way, we are convinced that we can bring out a favourable quotation for the proposed Puttalam Cement Factory in Ceylon, which quotation in our opinion would be by far lower than any quotation that could be submitted by firms of similar high technical standing and repute in Europe....."

To this, a reply was sent dated May 9, 1963 by the Chairman of the Cement Corporation, G. V. P. Samarasinghe. It reads:

"Thank you for your letter dated 29th April, 1963. We wish to inform you that other arrangements have been made regarding the establishment of the Cement plant in the Puttalam District which are being followed up at present. Your offer will be considered if a suitable occasion arises."

Need any comment be made?

## CEYLON PEACE COUNCIL

### A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, October 5, 1963, at 4 p.m.

at the Red Cross Society Hall

106 Dharmapala Mawatha (Turret Road)

in support of

The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

and

The Struggle of the South Vietnam People  
Against National and Religious Oppression

### Speakers

Hon. D.S. Gunasekera

Minister of Labour and Social Services

Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, M.P.,

Rev. U. Saranankara

Mr. M. G. Mendis

Mr. A. Azeez

Mr. Pieter Keuneman, M.P.

Mrs. Vivien Gunawardene, M.M.C.

Mr. T. Duraisingam

ALL ARE WELCOME



COMMENT...

✱ PRIME MINISTER  
✱ GDR ✱ CHINA

\* GOODWILL TOUR. The Prime Minister leaves on Monday.

October 7, on her goodwill tour of four countries, namely the UAR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR. That she would receive a tumultuous welcome in all four countries there cannot be any doubt. Invitations from these countries had come a long time ago and it was unfortunate that the Prime Minister had not been able to accept them before. The welcome she will receive will be not only because she is the world's first woman Prime Minister but also because she has followed a foreign policy which has added to Ceylon's prestige throughout the world. Moreover, in the four countries she will visit, she will be respected for the domestic policies she has followed to emancipate this country from the clutches of foreign monopolies. Particularly since the time that Mrs. Srimavo Bandaranaike stood up to the blackmail of the United States which withdrew aid because Esso and Caltex were not paid compensation on the dictates of Wall Street, her reputation in all freedom loving countries has risen very high. It is also necessary to remember that without support from other non-aligned countries in Afro-Asia and the ready assistance from the socialist world, Ceylon would not have been able to withstand the pressure from governments in the West which are controlled and run by the cartels and monopolies. Ceylon is a small and still a very poor country. She is still dependent on a few export crops sold in the traditional western markets for the bulk of her revenue. In spite of the increased trading with socialist countries in recent times, it is well to remember that less than 14% of our foreign trade is with socialist countries, and the trade with non-aligned Afroasian countries is even smaller. It is only when this trade is even more diversified than now, and our trade with socialist and non-aligned countries at least equals our trade with capitalist markets, will Ceylon be able to stand completely on her own feet and have a greater say in fashioning her destiny in the economic sector. Apart from the purely goodwill aspect of her tour there is no doubt that the Prime Minister can lay the foundation for greater economic co-operation and trade between Ceylon and the four countries she is visiting.

\* RECOGNITION The German Democratic Republic celebrates its National Day on October 7, and this number of Tribune has a large number of special features and articles to draw attention to the reality of this German State which has come to stay in spite of the Hallstein Doctrine and the opposition of the Western bloc. Whilst many countries in the Atlantic Bloc have already begun to have increased trade and even consular relations with the GDR, the Federal German Republic with all the impudence of Prussian militarists still refuses to accept that a socialist German State has come into being which has forsworn war and plunder based on the racial superiority of a Germanic tribe. It will no doubt take more time for the arrogant West Germans to realise that the GDR cannot be wiped out, but there is no reason why Ceylon should delay according full diplomatic recognition to the GDR. At least, it has been suggested, that as a first measure the already existing GDR Trade Mission should be raised to the status of a Consulate General in the same way that Indonesia, Burma and the UAR have done. But, in our view, it would be more appropriate to recognise realities and accord full diplomatic recognition to the GDR. Ceylon could thereby display a realistic approach to a foreign policy question which has unfortunately been clouded by cold war predilections. With the easing of the cold war with the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty most of these cold war inhibitions should begin to disappear, and Ceylon can well show the way to a new development in the contemporary era by being among the first, if not the first, among Afroasian countries to accord full diplomatic recognition to the GDR.

\* OCTOBER 1. The Peoples Republic of China celebrated its National Day on Tuesday this week. The people of Ceylon have the greatest affection and friendship for the peoples of China, and the very happy and cordial relations that have developed between the two countries constitute one of the significant developments in the history of this country in the last decade. The Ceylon-China Rubber-Rice Agreement has been in operation for over ten years now and there is no doubt that Ceylon has benefited immeasurably from it. Apart from the purely monetary and trade advantages which have accrued to this country, it must also be remembered that the agreement has helped to stabilise the economic sector on rubber and rice in the island. In these circumstances, the people of Ceylon naturally regard the National Day celebrations of China as a happy occasion when a great Asian country celebrates one more milestone in its progress towards a richer and fuller life. But, happy though the occasion be, it would be unrealistic not to mention, that unlike in the past, more and more people in Ceylon have begun to develop misgivings about certain aspects of China's foreign policy. A country's policies are its own concern, but when they impinge on the rest of the world every country is entitled to express its views. Ceylon, in our view, is not concerned with the polemics or the dialectics of Marxism, but it has to take note of the fact that China has not yet accep-

The UNP had their publicised Sessions at Kalutara last week-end. The meeting adopted the new programme with many speeches as to why the new facade was necessary. Unfortunately the weather was not kind, and that big mass rally had to be abandoned after a rather wet beginning. Indeed, the weather was only symbolic of what the new programme had turned out to be — a damp squib. The previous Sunday the Observer and the Times had spread out the new UNP programme under breath-taking headlines. It was a New Deal based on Democratic Socialism, it was claimed, formulated because of changing times.

The new programme was indeed a hotch-potch of the "efficient socialism" of the UNP (shades of Sir John Kotelawela) jumbled together with the more catchy policies of the SLFP and the ULFP suitably sloganised in UNP New Deal jargon. But two significant facts showed the UNP game. First, there was much play with the anti-left and anti-communist idiom of Dulles and MacCarthy that the UNP believed in "democracy" and not in "totalitarianism", and second there was a constant refrain that socialism would be attained without "nationalisation" but by dispersing economic power through the community. Such talk only meant that the UNP was still basically grounded in anti-leftism (and as such the slogan of socialism was only a tactic to cheat the masses), and that it pinned its faith for economic reconstruction on the exploded myth about "peoples capitalism" which was only a refined adaptation of the Papal "socialism" once popularised by Chesterton (and Father Peter Pillai in Ceylon) as Distributism bedrocked on "three acres and a cow".

Apart from the facile talk about dispersing economic power, the new UNP manifesto did not give any hint as to how the new programme would be implemented. The theories of "people's capitalism" have never been put into practice in any country, and it is ironic that many publicists proclaim that the United States is a glorious example of such "socialism" because a few

hundred thousand people own an infinitesimal part of the shares of the big corporations. Now that the new ideals of socialism popularised by the SLFP and the ULFP have been adopted by the UNP, it is not unlikely that the rank and file in the UNP itself would want to find out ways and means of implementing them and in this process may even drift to the SLFP or the ULFP.

Personality Cult

One very interesting feature of the UNP sessions was the attempt to create a new personality cult out of (Leader) Dudley Senanayake. This was no doubt an attempt by the anti-JR pro-Dudley faction in the UNP to impress upon the people that the UNP had hitched its fortunes to Dudley's star. Even Dudley Senanayake had been moved to protest against the sickening spectacle of Stalin-like adulation which some of his supporters bestowed on him.

Another significant feature was that whilst J.R. was at pains to show why the New Deal programme of the UNP was an honest reflection of the changing times and the changing winds of the contemporary period (incidentally stressing that he himself was a better SLFPite and ULFPite than anyone else simply because he had espoused some of these measures in the forties), Dudley Senanayake spent most of his time praising the old UNP (glory to his Father) for the honest work it had done (in spite of a few mistakes). Next, he dwelt on the sins of the SLFP and the ULFP, and only made a few passing remarks about the new programme.

The UNP programme has not yet made any impact on the common man. Those who have always wanted the UNP now find additional reasons why the UNP may win the next elections. Those who opposed the UNP laugh at the whole thing. And the uncommitted floating voters have so far not been deeply impressed. The simple question they ask is how does the UNP propose to usher in their "democratic socialist" state. It is one thing to tell people that nationalisation is bad because it breeds inefficiency and corruption, but it is another thing to set out

positively what the effective alternative is. Ask a man in the street as to why the public undertakings are not doing as well as they should and pat would come the reply that it was due to sabotage by UNP-type bureaucrats, Catholic Actionists and other reactionary vermin determined to subvert the policies of the SLFP and the Left. The UNP will have a lot of explaining to do to sell their "peoples capitalism," and in the final analysis only some of the Catholics brainwashed in the logic of Rerum Novarum, Quadragesimo Anno and Mater et Magistra will be willing to swallow the UNP stuff and and nonsense—for these Papal proclamations were also intended to hoodwink the Catholic masses who were being influenced by the changing winds of changing times.

Tennekoon

The sudden resignation and exit of Podi Putha Tennekoon the Acting Minister of Finance, last week-end has given rise to much speculation. The whole episode was a tragic reflection of our society where the harshness of our political life based on class struggle of contending groups inflict pain and suffering on a sensitive mind from a rural area unsophisticated in the ways of the urban capitalist jungle. Tennekoon was only 27, and the office of the Minister of Finance sat on him unduly heavily. Our senior parliamentarians, many of them frustrated that they had not been able to attain such power, thought that the absence of Illangaratne was a fitting occasion to make a joke of the rather immature (and indeed puerile) attempts of Tennekoon to handle a big job.

This attempt to ridicule the young acting Minister was reflected in the Observer, whose Lobby Correspondent (or Reporter), Mahindapala, (Dudley Senanayake was the witness at his recent marriage), wrote a facetious and unkind piece about Tennekoon's performance. It was a highly patronising and in parts a totally vulgar piece of journalism. Mahindapala followed this up with an even more inglorious piece on the following day, and thereafter the Lake House press thought this a suitable opportunity to discredit the SLFP a little more. The Times of Ceylon also adopted the same line.

This had a devastating effect on Podi Putha Tennekoon. To kavi quoting rural politician this barrage seemed the end of the world. He wanted to hit back. He therefore issued "an order" that all advertisements from the government and its corporations should be taken away from the press and be diverted to the weekly government handout sheet Sri Lanka which the Acting Minister in-

continued on page 13

ted the Colombo Proposals regarding the Sino-Indian border dispute and also the fact that she has violently objected to the partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which this country has subscribed to with over eighty other countries. Millions of words have been published by China in support of her position on these two matters, but with all the goodwill in the world for what the Chinese Revolution stands for, the Chinese arguments are unconvincing. It would be unrealistic on the part of our Chinese friends to mistake disagreement on these matters for unfriendliness to the Chinese Revolution. Understanding and friendship based on the ideals of emancipating mankind to attain a better life must transcend ephemeral disagreement on policy and action in particular circumstances.

# WHISPERS

## \* Documentaries \* Fifth Columnist \* Sir Senarat

\* REVEAL that a big noise is being made about three documentaries by the Government Film Unit which are being "released", allegedly for the first time, this week. Credit should go where it really belongs, and it is therefore necessary to mention certain facts lest people should conclude that these films had been produced after the recent CCS invasion of the Department of Broadcasting & Information. The three documentaries are: *Rhythms of the People* (Low Country Dancing), *Kandyan Dancing*, and *In the Steps of the Buddha*. The first two documentaries originated during the time when M. J. Perera was Director of Information in 1957 and was completed when Lionel Fernando was in charge of the Department. The two films had been directed by Hettiaratchi and Seneviratne respectively and had been shown locally and abroad before. They have also been shown in a number of International Film Festivals.

The third documentary in the *Steps of the Buddha* was sponsored by Lionel Fernando as head of the then Information Department and was completed towards the latter part of 1961 and shown in a number of International Film Festivals during 1962. In the *Steps of the Buddha* was directed by Hettiaratchi who has also to his credit the fine colour documentary *Makers and Motifs* which has won for him international recognition.

\* Reveal that an important official of a major nationalised undertaking spends more time in the editorial office of a certain newspaper group than in his own office. When he calls at the newspaper office, journalists gather round him to listen to his scathing condemnation of his own organisation and other nationalised ventures. He passes on confidential files and news which are not intended for circulation, except to high executives. This is the reason

why this newspaper group always steals a march over others about this venture's scoops. During the time the official is in his own office he is mainly concerned with putting through calls to journalists to find out the latest news which he cables to a foreign newspaper. When he is not telephoning journalists, he is occupied talking to his wife who is also working in the same newspaper organisation. His organisation has always been full of talk about the charmed life of this official who crept into the place in the days of old when a pinch-neck Hitler ruled the roost and is still able to draw his pay in spite of maligning the organisation privately and also publicly. Officials of this type do all the damage to nationalised ventures. Not only do they not do the work for which they are paid, but they also bring disrepute even to the good which is being done. The Minister of Nationalised Services and the Chairman of the venture must be a little more wide

awake than they are about this fifth columnist in their midst.

\* REVEAL that political and diplomatic circles have noted that according to Reuters reports that R.S.S. Gunawardene, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, has resumed his title and has again become Sir Senarat Gunawardene. It is not surprising that this Yankee cum Brown Sabib has, once again, come out in his true colours. It is interesting to examine how this transformation has taken place. In April 1956 when S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike became the PM and abolished imperial honours Sir Senarat (who had earlier deserted SWRD when he left the UNP after having pretended to be his henchman for many years), thought that there was no better way of showing his loyalty than by renouncing his knighthood granted him with UNP assistance. It is said that the renunciation was not to the liking of Lady Senarat. This renunciation was also

peculiar because such titles cannot be renounced by ex-parte proclamations and that was the only thing R.S.S. did. After the assassination of S.W.R.D., Sir Senarat did not want to take back the title obviously because he wanted a little time to elapse. And now, after making his peace with the Establishment under Mrs. Bandaranaike, he somehow contrived to be appointed to the UN. Coupled with this he felt that the UNP was certain to be returned to be power, and thought it was a fitting time to assume the title which he had renounced with such fanfare and publicity. And now, after the Illangaratne Budget and the UNP being driven to hide their new democratic socialist slogans into a Trojan Horse, Sir Senarat must be having second thoughts about whether he had acted wisely in becoming Sir Senarat once again.

### Week by Week

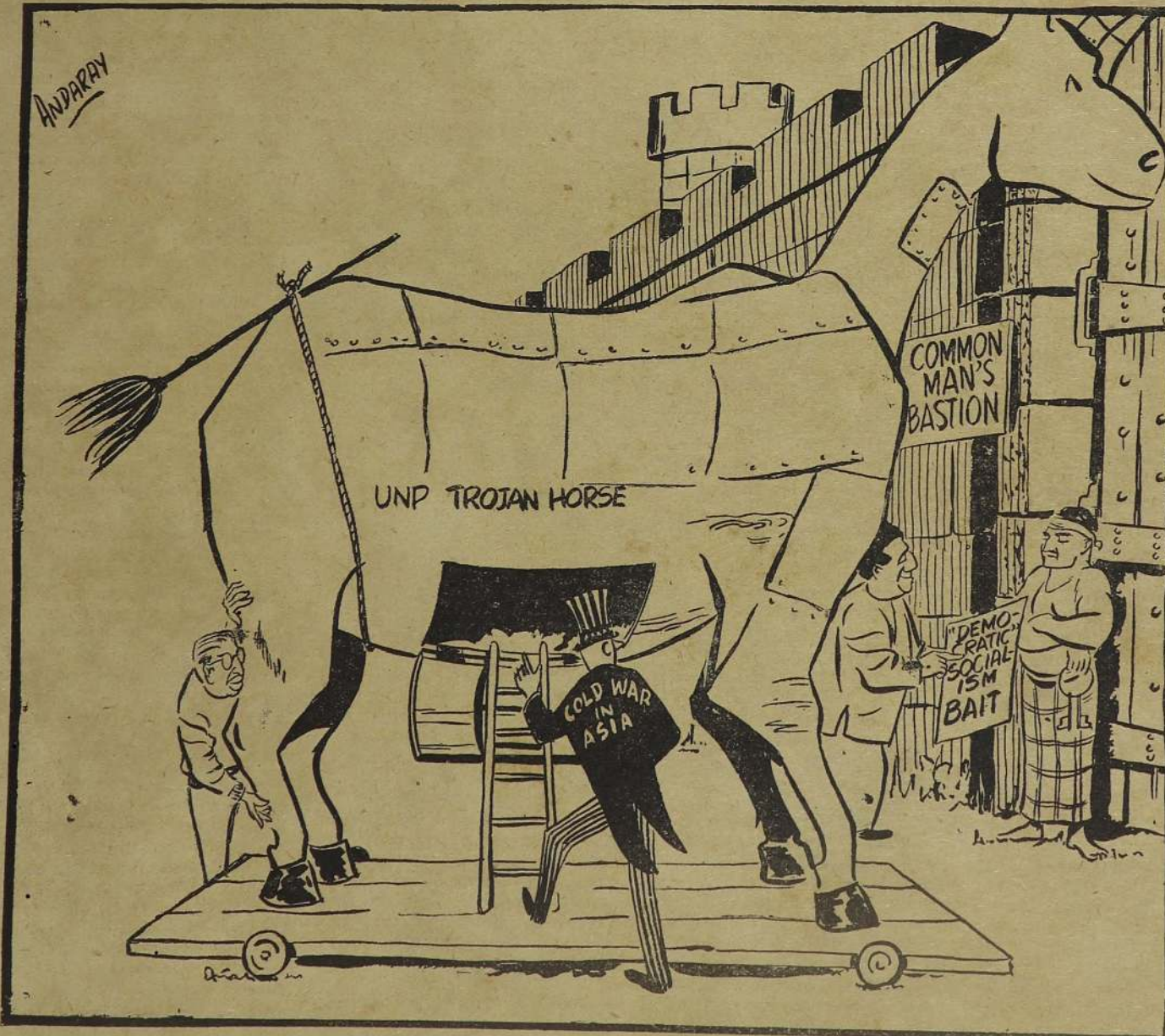
continued from page 12

sisted should be made into a daily paper from October 1. This was a totally impracticable scheme and when it was referred to the Prime Minister she had very correctly pointed out that this was policy matter which should await the Permanent Minister and Cabinet discussion.

### Insurance Lobby

The failure to get his way to hit back at the press infuriated Tennekoon (frustration would be a better word). He rushed to send in his resignations and disappeared into the Vanni. Efforts to make him change his mind were of no avail.

Whilst there is no doubt that this incident showed that SLFP was not blessed with much talent or experienced politicians, (and this being another good reason why there should be more collaboration between the SLFP and the ULF), it was also a clear indication as to how the rural mind worked in regard to the daily monopoly press. This Parliament has been deprived of the opportunity to "take-over" Lake House and the Times owing to the manner in which vested interests had "captured" the former Minister of Justice, Sam P. C. Fernando, but there is no doubt that at the next elections the liquidation of the monopoly press will be one of the big issues.



"Psst ? Get ready, Imperialist. Soon as that fool swallows the bait, climb inside!"

SPORTS

# \* What's Wrong? \* Sports Goods

Ceylon like most other nations is sports conscious and almost sports crazy. This could be easily noticed when one travels along our streets, alleys, avenues and the countryside. There we can see children, young men and even old-stagers playing football, soft-ball cricket, elle and a host of other games.

Though we have the potential to build strong teams which would bring honour and fame to Ceylon none of these sources have been tapped correctly. The rich vein of rural talent has been allowed to stagnate in inertia and Ceylon has always been out of the reckoning in international sports contests, except for a few individual sportsmen who have brought credit with their natural prowess.

There are many reasons for this chronic malady. Number one on the list is inefficient administration in local sports associations. Next comes favouritism and nepotism in the selection of teams which leaves a good section of the players dejected and frustrated. Then there is the lack of direction. Officials have no clue as to what is the best requisite to promote the sport. More often than not they have never been sportsmen, so how could they know what is required for the progress of the game.

Year in and year out it has been stressed vehemently that there has been insufficient planning by our sports bodies. Yet, except for broken resolutions nothing has been done to put sport in the correct balance.

## Monopoly

One important aspect has escaped our attention. And that is the provision of sports equipment. Without the balls and boots, bats and wickets, nets and racquets, the sports field is bereft of action.

Almost everything that is required by the sportsman is the sole monopoly of two well-known sports goods firms Messrs Chands and Dianas. Amazing and inscrutable are the ways of these businessmen. At all times rapacious and greedy, they occasionally show a surprising capacity for surprising "generosity". They present Cups and Shields; but this is only to ensure purchases.

These two firms could be called the sports-goods moghuls of Ceylon. Not even a bail escapes their attention. They fix the prices, and you, the sportsmen, have to buy whether you like it or not. This has been going on for quite a long time, and to use a rugger phrase, they are selling dummies in slick style

Most of the sports requisites can be made in Ceylon if an attempt is made. Take the case of footballs, volleyballs, rugger

BY  
**BEDOUIN**

sports goods in our columns from next week. So keep reading this column for the latest in sports news and also the candid comments on various happenings in the sports field.

## Question

We have this question to ask of the Western Province Basketball Association.

Why were some of our talented youngsters overlooked in selecting the Western Province team? Surely they should have been preferred to the Peace Corps men, considering the

policy of giving them more experience.

Oh no! what the WPBA had in mind was to win the Nationals by hook or by crook. So they bargained for the policy of fielding a strong as iron team with a poor as a church mouse policy, and are now smarting!

## Peace Corps

A hand maid of American Aid is their newly establish Peace Corps. Ceylon too has its share of these Peace Corps volunteers, most of them being posted to Government Schools all over the Island. Their mission is to spread international goodwill and cement better relationships with other nations. But how far they have fallen from this ideal could be revealed by a nasty incident that occurred in the Basketball Courts when the National Championship Final was in progress. Western Province met the Mercantile Services to decide the championship, and in the ranks of the Western Province team were two Peace Corps volunteers B. Fennell and J. Herbert.

The game was progressing to its exciting climax when Bernie Fennell forgot entirely that it was a Basketball match and resorted to unsportsmanlike action. In a tussle for the ball with Percy Perera, the pencil slim Mercantile shoot, Fennell lost control of himself and when perceptibly beaten to the ball gave a bear's hug to Percy Perera and lifted him off the floor of the court and dumped him down like a pick-axe. Percy is a fine sportsman and didn't retaliate. He smiled though in pain and allowed things to pass. This ugly incident which marred an otherwise exciting game exposed the thin veneer of the Peace Corps goodwill and understanding. It may be an experiment in International goodwill but we are certain that our sportsmen could give these Peace Corps men a better lesson in sportsmanship. After all it's the game that matters and not the result if the Olympic motto is taken into account.

## SHORT STORIES

*Wanted excellent short stories on every day life with a local background between six to seven hundred words. Must be well written in simple grammatical English. Stories must be typed in double space. Opening for young talent. Payment of Rs. 25 upon publication.*



# MY SHORT STAY IN HELL — 2

the needle in. But nothing happened. The man didn't even go into a rigor. We Ceylonese are a tough breed!

I decided to resolve my conflict of conscience by tackling Belinda herself.

"Nurse Belinda." I began as tactfully as I knew how, "I noticed you were a little absent-minded this morning when you were preparing the hypodermics and giving your injections..." and then I went on to say what I had noticed.

## Red Herring

Belinda was up in arms on the spot and took refuge in a typical argumentum ad hominem designed to trail a red herring by showing up my ignorance and her superior knowledge of what we were talking about. "Mama ada hypodermic' dummeth n a h a; ada man 'I.V.' vitarayi dunne!" she snapped, triumphantly clinching the matter to her own satisfaction.

If her argument was germane at all, it meant was that while strict asepsis was all very well for subcutaneous injections, it was a pointless ritual in intravenous ones!

I was still pondering my ethical quandary when a visitor, a young lady connected with the hospital, turned up; and put my problem unofficially to her. She countered with an experience of her own. Only a few days before, she said, she had taken her father to the O.P.D. for an anti-tetanus injection. The nurse who was about to administer the preliminary injection to test allergy to the serum had dropped her syringe on the floor. It was unbroken, and she had calmly picked it up, wiped it on her apron and—regardless that the needle might be hopelessly blunted besides being from the surgical point of view hopelessly defiled—had been about to go on with the little operation when my friend intervened. Even so, it was only when the nurse realised that my friend was a person of some consequence in the hospital that she had desisted; and then she dissolved in tears and begged my friend not to report the incident.

And so I had my answer. The matter at issue was not to get individuals punished for individual breaches of technique. These are bound to go on and on—whenever a responsible superior's back is turned, so long as (nurses or attendants) remain unconvinced of the necessity for the techniques in which they are drilled. As long as these believe that asepsis (or simple kindness to patients) are merely formal rituals connected with the unnecessarily fussy art of *ingrissi beheth* they will skip them when they think they can. As I said, it is an attitude of mind—a philosophical conviction—not a mere ceremonial, that has to be inculcated.

## No Pulse-Taking

Apparently our little Belinda secretly considered that even

such practices as temperature and pulse-taking are simple quackery. She never seemed to leave a thermometer in any mouth for even a full half minute. But I never thought to check on this. And when, towards the end of my hospital stay, when I was clearly getting on nicely, she began to say: "Ada - nam 'pulse' - eka gannath one naha", I did not think to check on that either. It was only when my wife glanced at my chart and said: "Your pulse seems very nice and normal now" that I glanced too; and found that my pulse rate had been meticulously entered up as 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, although Belinda had not actually taken it for nearly a week! My wife then took my pulse and found that—despite my indignation—it was then only 62! And so it remained, between 58 and 62, whereas it is normally 78, for over a fortnight after I had left hospital.

I do not know whether this pulse rate had any clinical significance. But, whether or not, there was one bit of data the doctors certainly could not go upon!

The most horrifying thing I have to relate I cannot myself guarantee, for it did not concern me personally. Indeed, I got to hear of it only after I had returned home. Friends of ours (relatives of another coronary thrombosis patient, who had been in my ward at the same time as I and who was still there when I left) told us the story. But from what I had seen with my own eyes I had no reason to doubt them even though they were a little vague as to details.

## Doctor Nurse

The visiting physician was with their patient one morning when a nurse — it could, but need not, have been Belinda — approached to give the patient an injection.

The doctor stopped her.

"What are you giving?" he said.

"Vitamin K", she told him.

The doctor's eyebrows—and doubtless the doctor's hair—rose. "Why?" he asked.

Vitamin K is administered as a means of speeding the coagulation of the blood. After my own first attack, when I was kept on anti-coagulants for nearly two years, I was required to carry an ampoule of Vitamin K continually with me, so that say, in case of accident the too-easy flow of my artificially dyscoagulable blood could be controlled. An important part of the treatment of a case of coronary thrombosis — a blood clot in one of the coronary vessels of the heart — is this treatment, over a longer or shorter period, with anti-coagulants, so that (a) new clots or augmentation of the old clot might be less likely to occur; and (b) the old clot might even tend to be dissolved and dispersed. And now here was this patient, whose

continued from page 10

life depended upon his blood not coagulating too easily, being given injections of one of the most powerful blood-coagulating agents known to science.

How this situation could have come about it is difficult to conjecture. Treatment prescribed must be written up in English but it is true also that those administering the treatment are supposed to be able to read the ticket.

As I say, I do not know the details of the case. Maybe the anti-coagulant administered to

this particular patient had proved a little too strong—the treatment has to be an empirical one — and a single dose of Vitamin K had been prescribed to correct the condition. The point is that when the doctor intervened, according to my informants no less than nine such doses had already been given! That poor patient had probably been in greater danger from his medical champions than ever he had been from the original disease.

Now, I have repeatedly used in this article such phrases as "one day", "one morning", "on one occasion"..... I must emphasise that one does not

preclude another. I have not picked only on isolated cases of neglect but have tried to recount typical cases in the hope that a practical way may be found to improve the situation — a life-and-death situation often — whatever the cost to anyone's ideologies, whether workers' or bureaucrats'.

And even if it should still be held that I have told all I could, it must still be agreed that it is appalling enough a catalogue to have compiled — in our leading hospital — in a stay of rather less than three weeks.



# GISELLE SAREE FABRIC

The sheen of the pearl is reflected in the wonderful glowing colours, of this fascinating new saree fabric uncrushable, unshrinkable and so washable.

Colour fast and designed to add to the charms of the wearer, Giselle saree fabric is available, in an exciting variety of printed patterns and colours.

Sole Distributors: C.W.E.

Available at:

C.W.E. Dept. Store Fort, Colombo.

• McCallum Road,

• Main Street, Pettah,

• Maradana and outstations.

Giselle Saree Fabric — a C.W.E. contribution to better living.

REMEMBER NOW AND ALWAYS, THE **CWE** BRINGS YOU TOP QUALITY AND VALUE

CA 5 / CWE / TX / 234

# SOVIET STATEMENT

"We are fully aware of what modern nuclear weapons are, and we therefore regard as absurd and irresponsible the prognostications about the extent of losses in a future war which the Chinese leaders indulge in instead of concentrating their efforts on the struggle to ward off a new world war."

Summing up the views of the Chinese leaders on the question of world thermonuclear war, the Soviet Government points out: "They do not wish to reckon with the great losses that a war would cause, they do not wish to reckon with scientific data, and hammer out with a persistence worthy of a better cause, that one should not overestimate the dangerous consequences of a world war even if half the population of our planet should perish in it."

The Chinese leaders "in effect preach that thermonuclear war is permissible," the Soviet Government points out. "No Marxist Party responsible to the people will ever agree to put the Chinese theses at the root of its policy."

## Cold War or Co-Existence?

The Soviet statement says further: "In the Chinese press and in the documents of the CPC the idea is being preached persistently and systematically that 'peaceful economic competition is not a realistic means of struggle against imperialism', that peaceful co-existence cannot be recognized as the general policy of the socialist countries. Facts show that instead of the policy of peaceful co-existence the Chinese leaders intensively praise the cold war, the atmosphere of international tension."

The Soviet Government declares that to the Chinese leadership the military variant of the development of events is inevitable and even more desirable than the peaceful one.

"In recent years, the PRC leaders have been implementing in practice a policy which leaves no doubt as to their striving to undermine the peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems."

"Having no faith in the possibility of averting a world thermonuclear war, the Chinese leaders raise obstacles to the implementation of the measures towards the lessening of international tension suggested by the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries."

The Soviet statement says: "There is now no doubt that one of the reasons for the Chinese leaders' attacks on the line of the world communist movement was the relaxation of international tension which became apparent in 1959, certain let-up in the cold war between the Soviet Union and the U. S., especially after N. S. Khrushchov's visit to the United States."

"It cannot be regarded as accidental that precisely in that period that the Chinese leaders got themselves involved in an armed clash on the

India-China frontier, which not only created a tense situation in that part of the world but was, in the final analysis, aimed at wrecking the relaxation of international tension in general," the statement says.

"It is now clear to all that the Sino-Indian conflict in the Himalayas had the most adverse consequences for the cause of peace, caused great damage to the unity of the anti-imperialist front in Asia, and put the progressive forces of India in an extremely difficult position", the statement continues.

"As was to be expected, China herself gained nothing. Its prestige in the eyes of the peoples of the world and, above all, of the peoples of Asia and Africa, has certainly not increased. The peoples saw with perplexity and bitterness that one of the socialist countries, which itself had but recently won independence, and served as an example to them, got involved in a military conflict with a young neutralist state and, relying on its military superiority, tried to settle a territorial dispute to its advantage."

"The actions of the PRC leaders undermining the policy of neutralism in effect help the imperialist powers to strengthen their influence in the liberated countries, and in the first instance in India," the Soviet Government declares.

"All this cannot but arrest the development of struggle for national independence and will have a negative effect on the balance of forces in the world. This attitude to a neutralist country is all the more incomprehensible in that the PRC Government is diligently courting clearly reactionary regimes in Asia and Africa, including countries belonging to imperialist military blocs."

*The Soviet Government has again declared that adjustment of the Sino-Indian conflict by peaceful means, through negotiations, would be in the interests of the Chinese and the Indian peoples, in the interests of world peace.*

## Border Problems

The statement says that "in recent years the Chinese side has been permitting itself actions on the borders with neighbouring states which warrant the conclusion that the PRC Government is increasingly departing from the Leninist positions in this question".

By deliberately focussing the people's attention on frontier questions, the PRC leaders artificially whip up nationalist passions and hostility toward other peoples.

Beginning with 1960, Chinese servicemen and civilians have repeatedly violated the Soviet frontier. "In 1962 alone, over 5,000 violations of the Soviet border from the Chinese side were recorded. Attempts are even being made to develop

continued from page 9

some parts of Soviet territory without permission".

The Soviet Government has repeatedly offered to the PRC Government to hold consultations to determine the frontier more exactly in places in order to preclude any possibility of misunderstanding. "But the Chinese side is avoiding such consultations and, in the meantime, continues to violate the border."

The Soviet Government notes that "the unworthy methods employed by the Chinese leaders in their struggle against the Leninist foreign policy of the Socialist countries is especially clearly manifested in their pronouncements on last year's crisis in the Caribbean."

The Soviet Government says: "For the Chinese leaders then tried in effect to prod us to an extremely dangerous gamble, and convert Cuba into a range where the conception formulated in Peking for the small peoples—to sacrifice themselves for 'the sake of the wonderful future of mankind'—would have been tried out for the first time."

Now, a year after the Caribbean crisis, "it is becoming even more clear that the Chinese leadership sabotaged the agreed actions of the socialist countries to ensure the security of the Freedom Island, and thereby played into the hands of the aggressive forces of imperialists".

The statement of the Soviet Government demonstrates once again the fallacy of the views and actions of the Chinese leadership on questions of war, peace and revolution, because a correct understanding of these questions has assumed utmost importance for working out a correct political line of the socialist countries and to the entire Communist Movement.

The Soviet statement stresses that the entire experience of the working class and the national liberation movement in the post war years shows convincingly that the struggle for socialism is closely interwoven with the struggle for peace, that not a single problem of the revolutionary and liberation struggle of the peoples of any magnitude can now be regarded out of context of the struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence.

"Peace is the prime condition for consolidation and expanding the position of socialism in the world arena. Socialism does not need war. In conditions of peace, the socialist system has the best chance to display its superiority over capitalism, to achieve successes in economic development, to develop democracy, to raise the welfare and culture of the people. And this, as Lenin taught, is the principal way for the revolutionising influence of the socialist countries on other peoples."

"In the conditions of peaceful coexistence of the two systems there is taking place an upsurge of the economic and political struggle of the working class and the broad masses of toilers of the highly developed capitalist countries against imperialism, for their vital interests, for socialism. In 15 post-war years in the capitalist world two and a half times more workers and employees took part in strikes than in 20 pre-war years."

"Life shows", the Soviet statement continues, "that the policy of peace, of strengthening peaceful coexistence, far from impeding, stimulates an upsurge of the national liberation movement. It was in the conditions of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems that the peoples of more than 50 countries have achieved national independence. Conditions of peace presented them with favourable opportunities for consolidating their political independence, for achieving economic independence, for overcoming age-old backwardness. The national democratic forces have a chance to press for the realization of social reforms in the interests of the broad mass of the peoples. Countries, which freed themselves from colonial oppression, are now becoming an increasingly important political factor in the international arena."

## Peace

Peace is a true ally of socialism, of the international working class movement, of the peoples fighting for national liberation, and time is working for socialism and progress, against imperialism, the Soviet Government declares. "And what would have happened had the socialist countries, the international communist movement, accepted the line of the Chinese leaders on issues of war and peace?"

"For socialist countries that would mean that they would have to curtail peaceful construction, to slow down the rate of development of productive forces and of raising the living standards of the popular masses because it would be necessary for them to divert quite a substantial amount of additional resources for military needs.

"Reactionary circles of capitalist countries usually take advantage of an atmosphere of international tension to resort to violent reprisals against working class and democratic organisations, to decimate the communist parties and drive them underground, to attack the vital interests, the democratic rights and freedoms of the working people.

"To countries that freed themselves from colonialism, the stepping up of tension would complicate the solution of the task of creating a national industry, of ousting imperialist monopolies from their economies, the task of

carrying out social reforms by the progressive forces, would have diverted towards military preparations their resources, scanty as they are. That would have retarded the liberation of the peoples still held in colonial bondage.

*"Had the viewpoint of the Chinese leaders taken the upper hand, had communists instead of fighting for peace, themselves adopted the road of aggravating international tension, had they admitted that world war is fatally inevitable, mankind would have been plunged into the thermonuclear holocaust. In vain do the Chinese leaders delude themselves and others by saying that this would have allegedly brought closer the triumph of world revolution."*

"No, the peoples would have never forgiven those who had prodded mankind to a thermonuclear war, no matter what revolutionary phraseology they use as camouflage," the statement stresses. The Soviet Government states: "The line of the Chinese leaders is directed against the basic interests of the popular masses of all countries. In practice this means a betrayal of world socialism, of the working class and national liberation movements, betrayal of the cause of the world revolution."

## 'Accelerating' Revolution

The statement exposes the theory of accelerating revolution by means of "revolutionary wars", which the Chinese leaders endeavour to impose upon the international working class and the national liberation movement. "Here we have a violation of the Leninist thesis that a revolution is an internal matter for the working people of each country to decide and that a revolution should not be imported from the outside."

Lenin called the theory of accelerating revolution, which was advocated by Trotsky and the "leftists", "the itch of revolutionary phraseology", the statement recalls. Today the Chinese leaders make victory in a revolution directly dependent on wars. The statement quotes Mao Tse-tung's statement that war is the bridge over which "mankind will cross to the new historic epoch".

While coming out firmly and resolutely against a world war, against local wars through which the imperialists seek to accomplish their aggressive designs, the Soviet Government declares: "Our attitude to the wars of national liberation, to civil wars, to popular uprisings, is entirely different. Peoples who fight, arms in hand, for their freedom and independence, for socialism, wage a just war, and we have always supported them and support them now."

The statement says that the war of liberation, like the civil war, is, as a rule, a war within a single country. As a result the question of the use of nuclear weapons does not arise. It has never been used



# Nobili's Deceitful Strategem

To the Catholic Church the worst possible crime is to be a Protestant or a Christian of a sect or church that does not owe allegiance to the Vatican. All such Christians are heretics. In past centuries in countries where the Catholic Church had political power they were burnt at the stake. Today, in countries where the Catholic Church has political power these non-Vatican Christian Churches are ruthlessly and brutally suppressed, and such Christians are treated as second-class citizens.

To the Catholic, all other religions are heathen. In the past the Catholic Church fought heathenism in two ways. First, by the sword and forcible conversion. Secondly, by strategem and deceit.

The history of the use of the sword for Catholic conquest is too well known. But the technique of infiltration through deceit is not so well known and one outstanding example will be sufficient to illustrate the point.

## Jesuit

In the 16th century a Jesuit, Fr. Nobili came to India on a mission to convert the heathens. Fr. Nobili clad himself in the saffron robes of a Hindu Sadhu with sandalwood paste on his forehead and a sacred thread of the brahmins on his body from which hung a tiny and hardly distinguishable cross. He appeared in the town of Madura and took his abode in the Brahmin quarters of the town. He said that he was a Brahmin from Rome, a descendant of an ancient family of Arayavarth and produced a document in proof of his birth as a Brahmin.

He also produced other documents to trace the history of his family as a Brahmin group which had settled in Rome. He took up vegetarianism and a Brahmin style of living. He told the local Brahmins of Madura that in becoming a Christian a man did not have to renounce caste, nobility and usage. Pages 65-70 of the Book *Christians and Christianity in India and Pakistan* by P. Thomas, 1954, gives the full story of this incident. Fr. Nobili learnt Tamil, Telegu, and Sanskrit lived the life of a Madura Brahmin. He wrote in Sanskrit the Christian treatise which he called the Fifth Veda and called it "Yesu Veda". It was based on the life of the teachings of Christ and called upon the Hindus to become Catholics.

The Protestants, however, exposed this fraud in (vide *History of Christian Mission in India* by Kithter, pp

57). Fr. Nobili did not succeed in his mission to convert the entire Brahmin community of Madura but he certainly succeeded in establishing a foothold in South India for the Catholic Church.

It was probably because other Jesuits were unable to resort to deceit and strategem like Fr. Nobili that the Church did not make greater progress in South India, but it is a fact that not far away from Madura in Kerala Fr. Nobili's work had borne fruit with the result that nearly 22 percent of this State in India is Roman Catholic.

## New Strategy

In the present day the Catholic Church has changed its technique of tackling other religions. Towards other Christian Churches the Vatican now adopts a patronising attitude that there should be Christian unity to fight the world menace of pagan Communism. To bring about such unity under the leadership and supremacy of the Vatican, Catholic Action has been mobilised to win back these Christians to the fold.

Perhaps the main instrument to fight the Reformation brought by Martin Luther in the contemporary era is through the *Catholic Enquiry Centres* and the vast propaganda through all media to impress upon other Christian Churches to get together on the basis of civil tolerance without going too deeply into the question of dogmatic tolerance.

The strategy of the Vatican is that if co-existence is established with all Christian Churches, on the basis of civil tolerance, then it would be easier to undermine the dogma of the other Christian Churches through Trojan horse tactics.

In regard to other religions the same tactic has now been adopted. It is really an extension of the methods adopted by Fr. Nobili.

Other religions are no longer called pagan. Even atheistic religions like Budd-

hism are glorified with the view to establishing a broad front of co-existence on the basis of civil tolerance.

To impress upon the other pagan religionists that the Catholic Church is not a mere replica of Roman institutions, a very serious attempt is being made to cloth the Catholic religion in the indigenous garb of different countries. In Ceylon, Christ and his Apostles are now being depicted in Fresco style drawings after the style of Buddhist painting in the different temples.

Hymns are being set to local tunes. Churches are being built according to local architectural patterns.

BY

Christian John

In Africa, hymns are even sung to the beat of Jazz, and tribal war songs. A large number of non-Italian Cardinals have been created for the same purpose.

## Civil Tolerance

Like Fr. Nobili attempts are being made to write new "Vedas" to impress upon other religions that the one true religion is Roman Catholicism. In this work of establishing co-existence with other religions on the basis of civil tolerance, the main work is being done through Catholic Action.

The strategy of Catholic Action to establish a working understanding of co-existence between all religions is only a modern adaptation of what Fr. Nobili had attempted to do among the Brahmins of Madura. The question of dogma has been temporarily pushed to the background for the purpose of "getting together" with other religions. The Church no doubt feels that once a united front has been established on the basis of civil tolerance, it would not be difficult to advance the cause of Catholic Dogma.

This temporary lack of emphasis on Catholic dogma to further the contemporary attempt to establish co-existence on a civil basis accentuates the political activity of the Church at the expense of its religious work in so far as non-catholics are concerned.

The church is seeking to get together other religions on the basis of fighting the menace of communism. In raising this cry of fighting communism, the Catholic Church is only serving the aims of International Capitalism with which the church has become far too closely identified.

In medieval times the Church had become too closely allied with feudal landlords and princes and it was the reformation which shook the church from this bond. The destruction of feudalism broke the relationship between the feudal order and the church. The partial success of the counter-reformation and the growth of capitalism and imperialism has let the Catholic Church to become intertwined with the capitalist order.

## Champion of Capitalism

From the beginning of the 19th century the Catholic Church has reflected the growth of world capitalism. It has rendered yeoman service to world capitalism and has even attempted to soften and remedy some of the excesses of capitalism with a view to persuading people that capitalism was a preordained and pre-determined revelation of the Almighty.

All this has nothing to do with Christ's teachings based on the Sermon on the Mount, but the Roman Catholic Church has for a long time been as far removed from the real Christ as ordinary human beings are from the Man in the Moon!

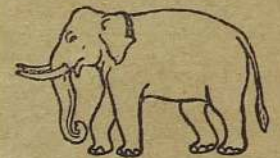
It is in this fight to preserve and extend the power of capitalism that the Roman Catholic Church has assumed the leadership of Right Reaction against communism which is the only movement which seeks to liquidate the vested interests of capitalism. The fact that socialist and communist states allow freedom of religious worship to churches and religions that do not encumber themselves with vested interests has not deterred in the Catholic Church from launching the biggest political campaign against communism.

In fact, that this political campaign against communism is based on religious jargon and religious argument does not make the campaign one whit less political. The attempt to get all religions together on the basis of civil tolerance, to fight communism is the main political activity of the Vatican today.

But this witch hunt against Marxism has not fooled many people. In Ceylon for instance, this campaign, had only mesmerised those people of

other religions who, owing to their connections with vested interests, fear the growth of socialism. It is however significant that the main spearhead of the forces against the Catholic Church in Ceylon has come from the awakened Buddhists who refuse to be fooled by the present-day adaptation of Fr. Nobili's tactics.

To be continued



USE  
"ELEPHANT"  
ASBESTOS  
CEMENT  
ROOFING  
SHEETS

saves labour

saves timber

lasts a lifetime

Available from  
all dealers in  
three profiles :

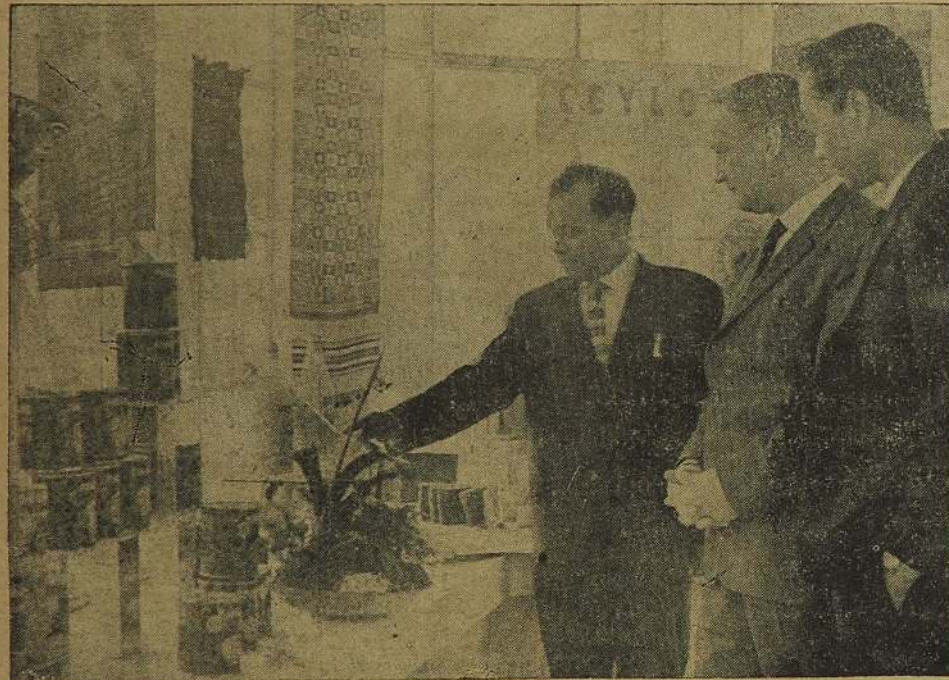
- \* Corrugated (large section)
- \* Corrugated (small section)
- \* Semi-corrugated

**Asbestos  
Cement  
Industries  
Ltd.**

# LEIPZIG FAIR



Ceylon Exhibits at Leipzig



Ceylon Stall at Leipzig



Afroasian students in the G.D.R. have a full social life.

The 1963 Leipzig Autumn Fair took place from September 1st to September 8th. Its results surpassed all expectations, both commercially and politically, and showed once again how the encouragement of business contacts and international trade brings the peoples of different nations closer together.

# FAIR

88 countries attended the Fair. Of these, more than 10,800 came from the socialist states, and 5,500 from other foreign countries. Over 10,000 visitors came from West Germany, and nearly 4,800 from West Berlin.

One of the outstanding events of the Fair was the opening of the new "Messehaus am Markt", a superb setting for the further development of the famous Leipzig Book Fair.

The figures reported by the Foreign Trade undertakings of the GDR of business completed at the Fair indicate the successful commercial results achieved. The total trade completed with foreign partners by GDR undertakings was in excess of 3,150 million marks, exports totalling some 1,900 million marks, and imports 1,250 million marks. The figure of 700 million marks planned for trade with the private enterprise countries was considerably exceeded.

In all, there were thirty trade groups at the 1963 Leipzig Autumn Fair, in each of which not less than twenty nations took part. The display throughout was therefore of a truly international character, offering opportunities for comparison and evaluation in every section unrivalled in many specialist Fairs. The comprehensive character of the Fair was reflected in the number of specialists who attended, both from the established industrial countries and from the newly developing nations.

Some 6,500 exhibitors from 55 countries took part, their stands covering 1,250,000 sq. feet. Over 196,000 visitors from

### LETTERS

If you have anything to say, why not get it off your chest? Letters must be short, lively, interesting and to the point. Best letter will be paid Rs. 10 and others Rs. 5 each. No anonymous letters will be considered.



# FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## GERMAN

## INDIAN

Berlin, September 25,

The German bourgeoisie has always been arrogant and self-conceited, and today Bonn's leadership reflects the prevailing fantasy in West Germany that it represents the whole of Germany. Efforts continue to be made to inflate this fantastic myth in the same manner as one would attempt to blow an emaciated frog to the size of a cow. Walter Hallstein an Adenauer right-hand man, puffed and puffed, and has earned his reward with his name tabbed to a doctrine proclaiming the Federal Republic of Germany as the sole legitimate government of Germany.

Significantly, Bonn has decided to flourish this doctrine once again in connection with the signing of the Moscow Treaty banning Nuclear Tests in three spheres. But the doctrine of ignoring the existence of the G. D. R. has already proved to be still-born. Nay, it has become a stinking corpse which nobody wants to touch. It is poisoning the atmosphere in Europe with its attendant evils of militarism and revanchism. It is not accidental that when there has been a considerable easing in international tension as a result of the Moscow Treaty, Bonn should seek to use the Hallstein doctrine to step up the slowly receding conflicts of the cold war.

In the last 13 years, the rulers of Bonn have refused on more than a hundred occasions proposals made by the GDR for normalising relations between the two countries, for bringing the two German States closer together, securing co-existence and establishing fruitful co-operation between them. Whilst Bonn refused to normalise relations, the GDR has marched ahead.

West German Chancellor

from

**TRIBUNE**  
Correspondents

Adenauer was undoubtedly unhappy about the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Nor did he keep his disappointment to himself. At first, the wrath of Bonn fell on the Western partners. When Adenauer met the US Secretary of Defence, McNamara, it is said that he lectured to him for full 53 minutes on the dangers inherent in the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. It did not stop at this. Protests were lodged in London and Washington. The FRG Foreign Minister paid a hasty visit to London. In the meantime, signatures were being appended to the Moscow Treaty in three capitals. Whilst every signature struck a blow at Bonn diplomacy, the signature of the GDR caused a major shock. The Bonn correspondent of the New York Times summed up the situation thus: "..... most of the observers believe that Bonn had acted in the wrong way when it kicked up a row for two weeks over a situation which could not be changed." That's just it. "The situation could not be changed." So with long faces and sour looks, Bonn's representatives also subscribed to the Moscow Treaty.

But Bonn refuses to be beaten: it refuses to recognise realities. Although it has been compelled to recognise the reality of the Moscow Treaty, Bonn continues to protest about the GDR, and about the fact that it has also signed the Moscow Treaty. Over eighty nations have signed this Treaty including the GDR. That signature cannot be erased from the Treaty in the same way that the GDR cannot be erased from the map of the world.

The latest Soviet pronouncement contained in the Pravda editorial on the Indo China dispute is evaluated here as a major shift in India's favour, a complete vindication of India's stand and a big victory for the Nehru policy.

Two aspects of the Soviet declaration are especially noted here. While continuing to stress the need for a peaceful settlement of the dispute, it throws the onus on China to prove its peaceable intentions by accepting the Colombo Proposals as India has done. There is, in fact, a clear implication that China stands condemned for aggression before the bar of Afro-Asian opinion and of spurning opportunities for a peaceful solution of the dispute.

The other aspect is the full fledged Soviet support for the "historically established border between the two countries" as forming the only possible basis of a peaceful solution of the dispute. Competent observers here consider this to be a complete backing for India's territorial stand. They also consider this to be a negation of the Chinese position of repudiating the frontiers as claimed by India on the premise that these were imperialist created lines. Logically this means Soviet acceptance of the McMahon line frontier on the NEFA sector.

Viewed in its correct perspective, the Soviet policy contrasts sharply with the stand of the first Pravda editorial on the Indo China dispute written last October. In that editorial Pravda had listed China as a "brother" and India as its "friend" and appealed for negotiations on the basis of the Chinese offer while saying not a single word against the rapid thrust of the Chinese armies into NEFA, and while abstaining to give any view on the merits of the two countries' territorial claims, it had slanted the verdict in China's favour by calling the NEFA frontiers as the 'notorious McMahon line.'

Following talks, the Deputy Head of the Soviet Aid Committee, is due in New Delhi during the coming weeks to discuss Soviet assistance for India's Fourth Plan. India is confident of receiving substantial assistance from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, it is stated, is interested in helping India to establish heavy industries, among them being coal mining, thermal stations, washeries, oil, metallurgical and machine building industries. Plans of one of the two new steel plants proposed in the next plan besides help in Bokaro have been discussed. Ranchi Engineering plant's construction will be accelerated, so that its second stage is completed by the beginning of the Fourth Plan instead of by its end in order that it can make a substantial contribution to the building of Bokaro.

Another proposal under consideration is Soviet aid for projects for expanding exports to the USSR and other Socialist countries.

### RELIGIOUS HARMONY

The Theosophical Society in Ceylon which is composed of adherents of all the world religions proposes to launch a movement to promote religious harmony in Ceylon.

A programme of activity has been formulated, and it is intended to enlist the support of all religious denominations in Ceylon in ensuring the maintenance of religious harmony, even at this late hour.

The Theosophical Society, true to the traditions established in Ceylon by its founders Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, solicits the co-operation of those who stand against religious discrimination or proselytism, from whatever sources they may originate.

Those interested please communicate with Mr. F. H. P. Joseph, Assistant Secretary, 6, Flower Avenue, Colombo 7.

**THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF CEYLON,**

N. K. CHOKSY, Q. C.,  
National President

D. L. F. PEDRIS,  
National Vice-President

S. N. B. WIJEYEKOON,  
National Secretary

... Money for your  
urgent need ...  
raise it on your jewellery



There is really no need to be exploited by users when all else fails in your attempt to raise money urgently.

If you need ready cash and are prepared to pawn your jewellery, consult

**THE PEOPLE'S BANK**

Head Office : 221 Union Place, Colombo 2.

32 Branches throughout the island



#### NEXT WEEK

The first *Short Story* accepted for publication in *Tribune* (with the payment of Rs. 25.00) will appear next week. Strangely enough, it is a fighting postscript to the fictionalised report age **MY SHORT STAY IN HELL**. Look out for the first *Tribune* Short Story. Its content and form are dynamic.

# Menik Ganga

## blocks progress

We sought our beds early and the camp was soon asleep, every lamp extinguished, no light but that of the moon, no sound except those that belong to the animal world. I would not allow the sleep that was heavy on my lids, to overpower me. One can always sleep but one does not always have a night in the wilderness. Every door was open; every window. We had no nets because there were no mosquitos, but every animal in the forest could come in if they wished for there was nothing to prevent them.

We lay there peacefully slumbering at their mercy. The night jar still continued his chucking, a thousand crickets chirruped merrily, and the bushes so close to us rustled ominously. Then I heard it *ank-ank*. A funny kind of broken cry it was, as if someone had cracked his voice. Close to our window, round by the door, circling the little house which Alice and I occupied. "Alice," I said softly "Can you hear it?". She was awake. "Yes, I think it's an elk".

Quietly we crept out of bed, through the door, into the silver moonlight, barefooted lest we disturb the creature. He *anked* and *anked* now here now there, never far away, and we peered into the bushes as if we would pierce their density with the power of our eyes. But we could not see him though he surely must have seen us in the brilliant moonlight. Then husbands awoke and sent us both to bed.

Alice was the first to awake.

In our nighties with only kimonos to protect us from the cool dawn wind, we slipped up the rock to see the sun rise above the sea. Almost imperceptibly darkness receded, giving way to light which marched onward steadfastly. On the horizon the sky became lighter, first a handbreadth only, then gradually spreading and deepening in an over-

powering crescendo of brightness. But still there was no sun, only these harbingers of his might. Suddenly flaming pennants cleaved the sky, a semi-circle of luminous clouds in equi-distant bands. Then events moved quickly. At the point where the bands converged, a rim was seen, a rim so bright that the eye could hardly bear to look on it. It was "the bridegroom coming out of his chamber rejoicing as a strong man to run his course". Immediately the bird choir raised their voices in praise with the jungle fowl leading raucously.

With appetites sharpened by the crystalline air we guzzled bacon and eggs. Our bacon lasted throughout the trip in perfect condition, packed by Alice in a food container which also carried our butter. The tinned butter we took came back unopened.

We tried to go to Kattagamuwa tank but heavy rain had made the road impassable. These names may give a wrong idea to those who have not been to the forests. They are mere names and nothing more applied to different sections of land and water. There are no dwelling houses, no human beings, no not one, only trees, or tank, or rocks.

We called at Talgusmankadde, an old camp site where the board indicating it is such has to be hung high on a tree

This is the fourth instalment in this series entitled *Journey Into Jungle*. In the last instalment, the writer, described an evening at the Buthuwe Circuit Bungalow, watching animals from a hide-out close-by. In this article, writer describes more experiences at Buthuwe and also the fact that Menik Ganga was in spate, the party had to retrace their steps back to Tissa to get Arugam Bay via Mone-ragala in a bid to enter the inner recess of the Strict Natural Reserve from the Nothern end.

because the elephants take exception to it and break it in pieces if it is within their reach. Round this spot the jungle is mainly Karapincha trees (curry leaf), hundreds of them, thousands, in all stages of growth from great trees to little babies an aromatic part of the forest.

### In Spate

At Yala bungalow we rested for a short time, seated under a Mallitung tree, on the high bank of the Menik Ganga. Mallitung trees are beautiful and plentiful in all this area. The flowers are inconspicuous,

the river. "We thought we were returning to the road but I noticed we came back again and again to a certain tree. I told Carolis we have lost our way but he was indignant at the very thought and told me to follow him. Again we set out and in a little while we were back at the same tree. I didn't like it, so I ordered him to climb the tree and look round. The roof of this bungalow was not far away so we were able to get back before night-fall". It shows how easy it is to lose your way.

by  
**INA TRIMMER**

tiny and white, but their leaves are the essence of grace, hanging in trails from the branches, swaying in the breeze like banners, deeply green. A pied king-fisher skimmed the water, flashing its chintzy black and white feathers. Monkeys swung on the great Kumbuk trees across on to the other bank, but no crocodiles did we see.

The Menik Ganga was in spate, muddy, and deep, and rushing to the sea. We looked at each other in consternation. Now what? Tomorrow we were to cross it to continue our journey eastwards through the Strict natural Reserve. Impossible for such a volume of water to subside in a night. Must we abandon our plans? Swiftly we decided. We would retrace our way tomorrow as far as Tissamaharama, then on to Wellawaya and Arugam Bay and from there to Okande, Kumuna and the Strict Natural Reserve from the further side.

### Meynert

Mr. Meynert, who was inspecting the bungalow at Yala, seeing us came over and joined us. What a store of knowledge he has about these forests.

"Have you ever been lost?" I asked him.

"Often" he answered as he smiled. "Once it was quite close to this bungalow. A tracker and I were out in that patch of forest, pointing up

"No use worrying about them. They come in crowds now".

But Mohini the goddess of the woods looked on our disappointment with sympathy. As the evening shadows fell, a great elephant, even larger than the one of the evening before, crossed our path some feet away, as we were about to leave.

Close behind him came a leopard and sat right in the middle of the road looking like a mantlepiece ornament. Thus we left the National Park satisfied, but I cannot help reiterating that soon it will be nothing more than an amusement park. Probably a kursal or two will be erected at Yala, and an Ice-cream bar and a dance hall with a special observation loggia to view the animals as they come up to be fed with buns and peanuts.

To be continued

**CEYLON  
METAL  
INDUSTRIES  
LTD.**

Manufacturers of  
*Shell Brand*  
Pure Aluminium  
*Hollow Ware*



Agents & Secretaries:-

**BHATT  
&  
KAMANI  
LTD.**

We finance the purchase of every type of motor vehicle

**I&S**

**INVESTMENTS & SECURITIES LIMITED**

315, DARLEY ROAD, COLOMBO. TEL. 72542

# SOVIET STATEMENT

in such wars to date. And this is understandable, for there is frequently not even a marked frontline to divide the combatants here.

The Soviet Government rejects as unwarranted the charges of pacifism, of a striving to disarm the liberated countries, levelled by the Chinese leaders against the Soviet people. The Chinese leaders cannot substantiate this by a "a single fact, and however long their statements have been, they have not once cited a concrete example".

This is why they have contented themselves with bald declarations. "The substance of this political diversion is clear: to smear the Soviet Union, to sow mistrust in its policy among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. But the embattled peoples know well that the Soviet Union always has and always will come out against colonialism, always has and always will support the sacred struggle of the oppressed peoples."

The Soviet peoples see their international duty in supporting the young newly-independent countries, in helping them practically in defending their national interests.

The Chinese leaders keep absolute silence about this aspect of the question. They are irritated by any mentioning of the concrete practical assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the peoples who are in difficulties because of the aggressive schemes of the imperialists or are experiencing serious economic difficulties in consolidating the independence of their countries.

The Chinese leaders are doing this because "they have set themselves the aim of making a breach in the relations of friendship and co-operation of the USSR and the other countries of socialism with the national liberation movement. They are pressing for this in the name of their own vanguardist aims, which dominate their entire present political course."

"Facts show that the Chinese leaders are putting to the fore by far not the interests of the peoples fighting for socialism and national libera-

tion, but are pursuing their own great-power ends," the statements says.

The Chinese leaders strove to use the Caribbean crisis for their factional aims, disregarding the consequences that this could have had for the Cuban people. They have pursued their special aims in the Sino-Indian border dispute. "And now, too, when in their statement they urge the peoples to disregard the concrete situation, to disregard the possibility of thermonuclear war, do they display solicitude for the consequences that this could have had for the peoples of the world?", the Soviet Government asks.

The statement stresses that "the genuine interests of the Chinese leadership are becoming ever more aloof from the interests of struggle for the victory of socialism in all countries of our planet."

## Unity

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government have repeatedly declared that they will do everything to strengthen unity between the CPSU and the CPC, between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples. "These statements have been backed up by the necessary practical steps on our side. Unfortunately, all our appeals to the Chinese comrades to take to take to the road of resolving the differences, in order to build our relations on the basis of what unites us have not been heeded: and none of our practical steps have received support."

The statement notes that "the impression strengthens that the Chinese leaders regard the Marxist-Leninist parties that disagree with them, and their leaders, as their political opponents."

"The Soviet people wrathfully and indignantly reject this unworthy campaign against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries against the world communist movement."

continued from page 16

The Soviet Government declares that "it will continue to do everything in its power to remove the differences that have arisen, that it will spare neither efforts nor time to strengthen unity with China on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"The Soviet Government stresses again that it is impermissible to extend the differences on ideological questions, the differences which arise between parties, to the relations between socialist states.

"There is no justification—and there cannot be any—for the fact that the PRC leaders, instead of considering the differences in a comradely discussion as befits like-minded communists, have taken to the road of hostile anti-Soviet sorties and slanderous attacks on our Party," the statement says.

The Soviet Government is "deeply convinced that in the

obtaining situation the question of ending open polemics between the Governments of the PRC and the USSR, between the CPC and the CPSU, remains just as pressing as before." It holds that those who really strive to consolidate the camp of socialism, who wish to strengthen the unity of the world communist movement, should come out for the ending of open polemics, because they only stir up and deepen disagreements.

"Our readiness to use every opportunity for overcoming the differences that have arisen is dictated by sincere concern for the interests of the countries of the socialist community and the world communist movement, for strengthening peace and security of all the peoples," the statement explains

"However, it would be a grave mistake for the Chinese leaders to interpret our goodwill wrongly. If they intend to go on with their hostile action against the Soviet Union—to continue slandering our

Party and the the other fraternal parties, to step up their factional activities in the world communist movement, they must clearly realise that the most resolute rebuff of the CPSU and of all the Soviet people awaits them on this road," the statement emphasises.

"We shall not retreat an inch from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, we shall not be budged by any adventuristic attacks upon our policy—after all, the vital interests of the Soviet people and all the peoples, fresh successes of the world revolutionary process, and the destinies of peace and socialism depend on the implementation of the Leninist line of our Party and of the whole communist movement. Our Party has fought and will go on fighting against all attempts to divert us from this correct Leninist road," the statement of the Soviet Government says.

## IT TAKES ONLY MINUTES TO GET THERE BY AIR!



REGULAR FLIGHTS TO GAL OYA, BATTICALOA, ANURADHAPURA, TRINGOMALEE AND JAFFNA. No longer does it take time and trouble to get away for a day or two with the family, and see places in Ceylon.

Whether on business or on pleasure, you can now get there and back quickly, comfortably and economically.

Regular Regional Flights to Tiruchinapalli and Madras too.

For details, telephone 7275 - Airlines Booking Centre, Hemas Building, Fort.



MADE IN CEYLON

★ GALVANISED BUCKETS

★ SOLDERING LEAD

★ WIRE NAILS

★ Best Quality

★ Competitively Priced

ST. ANTHONY'S INDUSTRIES

752, BASELINE RD., COLOMBO 9.

GO PLACES, SEE PLACES, SEE CEYLON BY AIR

## Heinz Mode

continued from page 3

Recently a part of the first volume was published of what seems to us to be an exceptionally thorough and comprehensive international encyclopaedia, edited by the well-known Professor Malalasekera. It may be added that, together with leading scholars from many countries, Professor Friedrich Weller of Leipzig (GDR) also belongs to the Board of Honorary Editors of this standard work on Buddhism.

### Bengal Fairy-Tales

From the summer of 1960 to the summer of 1961 Professor Mode and his family spent a year in Calcutta for study purposes. Again his attention was naturally devoted to historical material, but this time it was primarily neither archaeology nor history of art that drew him, but folklore. He was in search of fairy-tales, which he then sorted. "This subject matter is not so remote from my own subject as it might appear," he told us "When one is occupied with archaeology and art one comes across many things that are nothing but 'petrification', visible manifestations of the stories of fairy-tales of earlier epochs, an expression of the people's culture of earlier times." In this way he became interested in old Bengal fairy-tales.

This matter is by no means, at least not solely, of an academic theoretical character. The question arises, namely, if, and to what extent, the progressive forces in India, and specifically in Bengal, can lean on the traditional culture of the country. We have already seen, from the influence of Professor Sarathchandra in Ceylon, how successfully one can make use of literary traditions when creating a popular modern literature.

Together with Bengal scientists Heinz Mode organized a group of people to collect fairy-tales. In this way many fairy-tales were brought together that had never been found in literature before. As well as this the Professor systematically checked all Bengal fairy-tales that had ever been printed anywhere in periodicals or obscure publications in Bengali but had only been available to few people. So far, between 700 and 800 fairy-tales have already been collected, many of which have never been published before. But the work continues.

Professor Mode plans, together with the editorial team which he leads, to publish the Bengal Fairy-Tales in Bengali, English, and German. At the present time he is working on this scientifically and organizationally great project. An Indian publishing firm and the Leipzig Insel Verlag in the GDR have already accepted the publishing side of it

That is not the only scientific work in his subject with which Heinz Mode is at present occupied. This year a revised edition of his thesis will be published by E. A. Seemann Verlag, Leipzig, under the title *Buddhist Sculpture of Ceylon*. It was, and is, extremely difficult to obtain suitable illustrations to give a clear picture of this art during its 2,500-year development.

### Indo-Ceylon History

Professor Mode will also soon publish a revised and extended edition of a pocket-book he once wrote. This is to introduce his fellow Germans to Ceylon and the people of Ceylon. Considering the special knowledge and practical experience of the orientalist and archaeologist, Heinz Mode, it is perfectly

natural that the Institute, of which he is Director, at Halle University is chiefly concerned with the cultural history of India and Ceylon. On the principles of the training of the students at his Institute the Professor said to us:

"The education and training of the students makes it clear to them from the very beginning why they are studying what I am teaching. At the time when I was studying, this subject was approached from the point of view that it was useful for the Europeans to know something about the people of India and Ceylon. They were still objects of colonial rule and utilization. Today in the German Democratic Republic we consider the people of these nations as our friends and companions and we want to know more

about them and also want, and can, learn more from them. There is absolutely no doubt that we can learn from the history of India and Ceylon. The entire academic training at my Institute is based on the idea that we get to know the archaeology and art history of these countries and people because our relations with them are based on absolute equality, friendship and sympathy."

This humanist spirit of friendship between the peoples in the world is to be found at all universities and colleges of the GDR. This spirit is new in Germany. It came into being in, and with the GDR, the state that, for the first time on German soil, has made genuine friendship with all peoples one of the main principles of its policy. It is in

this spirit that young people from many countries are welcomed here who come to take up academic studies in accordance with government agreements. And for the young Germans studying under Professor Mode, Indian and Ceylonese archaeology is not taught as an abstract, historical matter, as something belonging far back in the past. Heinz Mode insists that his students learn sufficient about the present-day level of development of these countries. It is only in this way that they can gain an inner, genuine contact with the countries, the history of which they are studying. From this they will reach an understanding of the people of Ceylon and India and thus find the right point of view for the scientific esti-

continued on page 23

# PROTECT YOUR ENGINE

## WITH THE LATEST IN MOTOR OILS

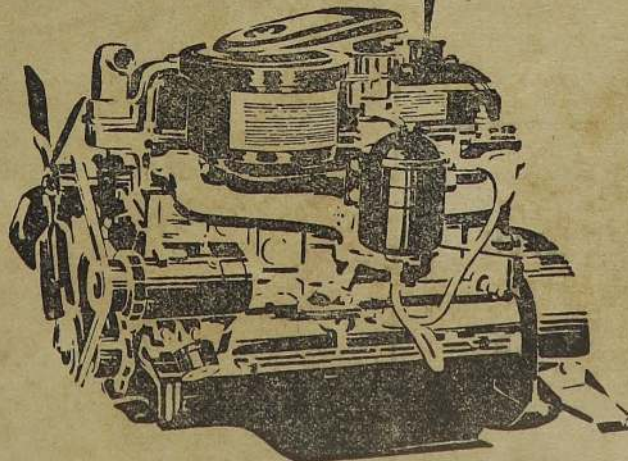
# INCOSUPER

## 20 W/40 MOTOR OIL

Drain, flush and refill your sump with INCOSUPER Motor Oil and add years of trouble-free life to your engine.

INCOSUPER Motor Oil is the finest multi-grade oil money can buy. Rated at 20w/40, it covers all operating requirements of your engine, whatever its make or age.

INCOSUPER Motor Oil is detergent/dispersant, actually cleans your engine of harmful fuel combustion deposits, prevents the formation of further deposits, gives your engine protection against corrosion and wear caused by momentary oil failure, meets and surpasses MIL specifications.



Buy INCOSUPER 20w/40 motor oil at the nearest Lanka filling station.

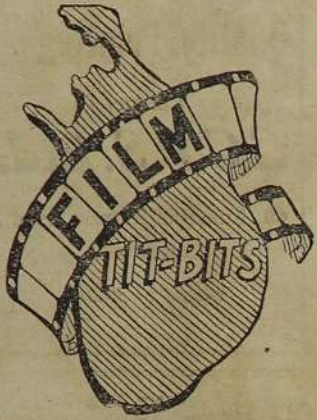
THE CEYLON PETROLEUM CORPORATION,

113, GALLE ROAD, COLOMBO 3. PHONE: 5282, 5283. GRAMS: "LANKAOIL"

Digitized by Noolaham, Foundation.  
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

LAS/CPC/18





# More Sinhala Productions

of the usual comedy-romance-fight treatment. The film, which will be produced by Samson Perera and Bertie Jayasiriwardene, is based on the problems involved before and after marriage, by not selecting a suitable partner for life. The comic interlude will be a living character in the story, and not just introduced for the sake of mere laughter. The four songs in the film, with music by Amaradeva and lyrics by Magama Sekera, which will be recorded at Sarasavi Sound Studios, Colpetty, will have direct connection with the story. The whole cast of this low budgeted film consists of six artistes of whom four will have leading roles. Clarice De Silva, Gamin Fonseka and comedian Joe Abeywickreme will be portraying entirely new different roles. Vijitha Malika will have a supporting role along with two others to be selected, probably new faces to the Sinhalese screen. The other characters in this movie will be ordinary people of the area to make the environment in the film realistic. The film will have only forty percent dialogues, which is by K. A. W. Perera, and the rest of the story will be portrayed by the artistes themselves. Cinematographer K. Williams cranks the camera for this picture which will have seventy percent outdoor scenes to be 'shot' on locations at Alutgama, Katargama, Wellawaya and Puttalam.

★ **SPEED BOAT.** The 'shooting' of Serendib Productions "Getawareyo" (The Young and the Wild) is progressing very fast. Recently the concern's own Film Unit shot few scenes in the Taos boat-yard in Colombo, and other sequences of the sophisticated speed-boat racer doing his test runs in the Beira Lake. The portions of the film already shot are now being assembled in the air conditioned Editing rooms of Serendib Productions at Borella, and the dubbing of out-door silent scenes are being recorded at Sarasavi Sound Studios, Colpetty.



Pretty Jayasiri and P. S. Krishna Kumar in a scene from Sri Kanapathy Pictures "THOTTAKARIE" (Estate Girl), the first 35-mm monochrome Tamil film to be produced in Ceylon. This picture is now running for the 2nd week at Kingsley Plaza, Wellington (Jaffna) and six other centres in the Cinemas Limited circuit.

## ★ NAWAJEEWANA TEMPORARILY CLOSED

With the death of Sirisena Wimalaweera, the activities of Nawajeewana Studios, Kelaniya, have come to a complete standstill. The late Mr. Wimalaweera with an all-round grasp of the movie medium was a man of broad erudition and diverse interests and abilities. His life and work are a great contribution to the film industry of Ceylon. Mr. Dayananda Wimalaweera, his son, has now assumed duties in the capacity of an officiating Director. When the late Mr. Wimalaweera was ailing and removed to hospital for treatment, the complete projection equipment was stolen from the preview theatre in the Studio, and subsequently it was discovered that the watcher, too, had vanished. The loss was reported to the Police, and investigations are now progressing. The 'set' of "Rodi Kelle" still remains on the floor, which was the last film produced, directed and acted by the late Mr. Wimalaweera. This picture, which is half way through, may be scrapped altogether or commenced at a later stage with a few alterations in the story. The 'shooting' of "Pataachara" has come to an abrupt end too. Though the Studio is now temporarily closed, it is expected to open for production sometimes next year.

★ **CUSTOMS.** The Directors of Serendib Productions are jubilant over the final deci-



In "WARLORD OF CRETE" beautiful Rosanna Schiaffino plays the dual role of twin sisters, one good and one evil, and both in love with the legendary hero Theseus (Bob Mathias). In Technicolor and Totalscope, the United Artists release the next attraction at the Regal Theatre.

sion of the Ministry of Finance and H. M. Customs to refund the additional duty already paid on the release Technicolor prints of "Ran Muthu Duwa" (The Island of Gold and Pearls). The Producers state that this decision is very encouraging, as in future only the normal rate of duty will be charged on release colour prints obtained from abroad, and this concession will now facilitate local producers to make colour films on an extensive scale.



Editor, Edwin Leetin, busy at the editing table at Ceylon Studios, Colombo, doing the final editing of Deepa Films "DEEPASHIKA" directed by Kingsley Rajapakse.

## Heinz Mode

continued from page 22

mation of facts and associations.

Yes, the science of history is not only a matter of dead, long past facts, incidents and event; it moves into the present without the slightest break. And because the one cannot be properly understood without the other, a good historian is a man who himself stands firmly with both feet in the life of his time. Heinz Mode is just such a scientist who, because of his work on archaeology and the history of art, is always interested in making new contacts between the German Democratic Republic and the countries to which his work and his sympathies are devoted and to increase the friendship between the people of the GDR and all nations.

Reproduced by courtesy of the GDR REVIEW

## The Road to Hongkong



Loss of memory, a mixup of bags and they are off again after nine long years, on the Road to Hongkong. They travel from Calcutta to Hongkong, from the underwater headquarters of a rocket launching gangster, to a far away planet. Yet, Bob Hope and Bing Crosby are on the road this time with chic Joan Collins. Running at times and walking at other times they tread the road determinedly, occasionally meeting old friends like Dorothy Lamour and singing, dancing and wisecracking all the way. The humour is a little slapstick at times maybe, but all the same enjoyable. Good fun for everybody, a must for "Road" fans.

★ **"WARLORD OF CRETE"**. This film brings to the screen the story of Princess Phaedra's plot to kill her own twin sister Ariadne through her lover Chryone to get the throne for himself, and shows how the assassination attempt is thwarted by Theseus; Minos outlaws human sacrifice to a half-bull, half-human monster forever, and Theseus becomes Prince of Crete as well as Athens. The picture starring Bob Mathias, Rosanna Schiaffino in a dual role, Alberto Lubo and Rick Battaglia, is directed by Silvio Amadio, produced by Agliani-Mordini-Illiria Film, in Technicolor, Totalscope and released through United Artists at the Regal Theatre.

★ **AUSTRALIAN.** The following 16mm sound films are just a few of the many that are available free on loan from the Australian High Commission. Applications for free loan of films should be addressed to: Australian High Commission, Film Library, 3, Cambridge Place Colombo 7. Australian Colour Diaries No. 2 (10 mins); Feathered Fishers (Colour) 20 mins; Australia's Coral Wonderland (Colour) 20 mins; Fighting Fish (10 mins); Holidays and Waterways (Colour) 10 mins; A Day at the Zoo (Colour) 10 mins; Coral Kingdom (Colour) 10 mins; World of Birds (Colour) 10 mins; Island of Turtles (Colour) 10 mins; Cricket Story (10 mins); The Queen Returns (Colour) 30 mins; The Korads (10 mins); Training champions (10 mins); Some Creatures of the Barrier Reef (10 mins); Birds and Billabongs (10 mins).

★ **GERMAN.** The following films will be screened on Thursday, October 10th, at 7.15 p.m. at the premises of the Wilhelm-Geiger Samitiya-Ceylon-German Association (Kandy Branch), 33 - 35, Queen's Hotel, Kandy. Newsreel No. 107, where the Mountain Cock Mates, The Odenwald, German Horsebreeding. Admission to the show is free.

★ **K. A. W. PERERA.** Sam Bert Productions maiden Sinhalese film, yet untitled, will be a 'switch' from the usual Sinhalese films now seen on the screen. The story, according to playwright, K. A. W. Perera, who makes his debut as director in this production, which goes before the cameras at Vijaya Studios, Hendala, by the middle of November, will be treated with realism instead

**ADVERTISE  
in  
TRIBUNE**

to reach the people  
who matter

# TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

FOR  
**Quality Printing**  
Please Contact:-  
**C.C.P.S. Ltd.**  
60, Kumaran Ratnam Road.,  
Colombo 2.  
'phone : 3926.

Registered as a Newspaper  
at the G.P.O.

Editorial Office: { 60, Kumaran Ratnam Road, Colombo 2. Telephone: 5172  
Business Office: }

Every Saturday  
Twenty Five Cents.

**GOVT. VACANCIES.**  
Public Service Commission.  
N2509 (i) — X. 1445 — Supdt. of  
Translations, Official Language De-  
partment. Rs. 6240 — 6x360 & 10x  
480 — Rs. 13,200 p.a. with E.B.B.  
before Rs. 8,400 & Rs. 11,760 and  
2 year halt on Rs. 11,280 p.a. For  
further particulars, see Part I, Sec-  
tion II, Government Gazette of  
October 4, 1963.

**GOVT. TENDERS.**  
Health Dept.  
N2469— Supply of cooked provi-  
sions without milk to the Medical  
Institutions in the Health Division  
of Ratnapura from I.1 64 to 31.12.64.  
Tenders close on 26.10.63.  
Irrigation Dept.  
N2492— Restoration of Jambugas-  
wela in Tissa S.D. (Hambantota  
District S.P.) Closing date for ten-  
ders 29.10.63.  
N2493— Construction of works  
under Kurunegala S.D. Tenders  
close on 29.10.63.  
N2494— Restoration of Gonapatiya-  
wewa in Tissa S.D. (Hambantota  
District S.P.) Closing date for ten-  
ders 29.10.63.

Education Dept.  
N2495— Transport of Care Milk  
powder & Care Flour to schools &  
Bakeries in N.C.P. Closing date for  
tenders 19.10.63.  
N2496— Transport of Care Milk  
Powder & Flour, 1963-64. Closing  
date for tenders 18.10.63.

Land Development Dept.  
N2488— Electrical installation of  
Quarters at Land Development  
Establishment, Trincomalee. Tenders  
close on 18.10.63.  
N2489— Electric I installation of  
Quarters at the Tile Factory at  
Aluthnuwara. Tenders close on  
25.10.63.

N2490— Sale of unserviceable  
motor vehicles etc. at Central  
Workshop & Stores, Kirillapone.  
Tenders close on 18.10.63.

Survey Dept.  
N2459— Supply & Delivery of  
Tents & Accessories. Closing date  
for tenders 26.11.63.

Rural Development & Small  
Industries  
N2475— Purchase & removal of un-  
serviceable motor vehicles available  
at the Head Office, Torrington  
Square. Colombo 7. Tenders close  
on 28.10.63.

Police Dept.  
N2487— Supply of cooked provi-  
sions to the illicit immigrants at the  
Police Quarantine Detention  
Camp, Talaimannar. Closing date  
for tenders 7.11.63.

Railway Dept.  
N2505— Construction of two abut-  
ments across the Irrigation channel  
at Railway Mileage 146m. 03c. Batt-  
icaloa Line, Minneriya. Closing date  
for tenders 30.10.63.

For full particulars, see Part I,  
Section II, Govt. Gazette of  
4.10.63, copies of which are avail-  
able for perusal at all Kachche-  
ries, D.R.O.'s Offices Post Offi-  
ces, Sub-Post Offices & Railway  
Stations.

**GOVT. NOTICE  
SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE  
ARTICLES**

N486—An unserviceable Refrigera-  
tor will be sold by Public Auction  
at Government Hospital, Deniyaya,  
on November 12, 1963 at 2.30 p.m.  
For further particulars see Govt.  
Gazette of 4.10.1963



**BANDA & MENIKE**



"But only after Washington had  
turned them down!"

**GOVT. VACANCIES  
Agriculture Dept.**

N2485— Post of Lecturer Girls'  
Practical Farm Schools. Salary Rs.  
1,860—8x120 — 2,820 p.a. Closing  
date for applications 21.10.63.  
College of Fine Arts.

N2507—Post of Instructor in Music  
(casual) — Salary: An all inclusive  
allowance of Rs. 20/- per day. Ap-  
plications close on 18.10.63.

Ayurveda Dept.  
N2508— Posts of Qualified Nurses  
in the Department of Ayurveda.  
Salary Rs. 1,824 — 72 — 2,904 p.a.  
Closing date for applications  
19.10.63.

Local Govt. Dept.  
N2511— Posts of Surveyors, Salary  
Rs. 3180—6x120—8x180 5340 p.a.  
with efficiency bars before Rs 4620.  
Closing date for applications  
18.10.63

For full particulars, see part I,  
Section II Govt. Gazette of  
4.10.63, copies of which are  
available for perusal at all Kach-  
cherries D.R.O.'s Offices, Post  
Offices Sub-Post Offices & Rail-  
way Stations.

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Wanted first class photographs on any subject  
of topical interest. Prints must be sharp, clear  
and captioned. Size 10x8 or 6½x8½ on glossy  
paper. Payment of Rs. 5-00 will be paid  
upon publication. Please write name and  
address clearly.

*Sherlock Holmes*

## \* VIRAKESARI

Is it not a fact that there was  
much excitement recently in the  
non-national newspaper Virake-  
sari about FLONGS? That  
these stereo mats were in  
short supply in the Times until  
a shipment came in last week?  
That whispers had got around  
that Times are being provided  
supplies through an ex-emplo-  
yee of Virakesari who had cor-  
nered some stock in the open  
market? That when this was  
known a top level secret investi-  
gation was ordered in the  
Virakesari (in between dispo-  
sing provincial editions of the  
paper produced during the FP  
satyagraha days) to count the  
FLONGS to see if any had  
leaked out into the open mar-  
ket? That after days of check-  
ing it was found that not  
one was missing? That there  
was much chagrin that the  
Battle of the Flongs would dis-  
close no fraud in the Virakesari?  
That in the meantime the In-  
land Revenue has got to the  
Ganapathiram Advertising Ser-  
vice? That Catholic Action in  
Virakesari (with offshoots in the  
CID) has started "murdering"  
Omar Khaayam in his attempt  
to soothe his soul after reading  
home-truths in the Tribune?  
That barking dogs could conti-  
nue to howl but the Virakesari  
caravan would go on for  
ever—and so on and so  
forth? That all this poetry will  
not save this non-national  
newspaper run and managed  
by non-nationals either from  
the Press Commission or from  
Inland Revenue?

3RD WEEK!

**REGAL**  
Maurice Chevalier in  
**JESSICA**  
(For Adults Only)

Air-Conditioned  
**MAJESTIC**  
Marlon Brando in M.G.M.'s  
**MUTINY ON  
THE BOUNTY**  
at 2, 6, 9.45 PM

**EMPIRE**  
Sydney Chaplin —  
Dawn Addams  
**FOLLOW  
THAT MAN**

2nd MONTH!  
**ELPHINSTONE  
— ROXY**

& other centres  
Robin Tampoe's  
**SUDU SANDE  
KALU WALA**

3RD MONTH  
**GAIETY**  
Sivaji — Devika  
**BALE PANDIYA**

2ND WEEK!  
**SELLAMAHAL**  
S.S. Rajendran in  
**NEENGATHA  
NINAINVU**

2ND WEEK!  
**CROWN**  
Asha Parekh in  
**APNA BANAKE  
DEKHO**

2ND WEEK!  
Air-Conditioned  
**SAVOY**  
Bing Crosby — Bob Hope  
**ROAD TO  
HONGKONG**

2ND SUCCESSFUL WEEK!  
**GAMINI  
SAPPHIRE**

QUINLON (Nugegoda)  
WEMBLEY (Kandy)  
RAJ (Negombo)  
VIJAYA (Amparai)  
And at 14 other centres

- \* Puniya Heendeniya
- \* Shelton de Silva
- \* D.R. Nanayakkara
- \* Millie Kahandawela IN

Kurulu Rehena's  
**SIKURU  
THARUWA**

2ND BIG WEEK!  
**KINGSLEY  
PLAZA**

WELLINGTON (Jaffna)  
And at 6 other centres  
\* P. S. Krishnakumar  
\* Jayasiri

IN  
**THOTTAKARI**

2ND WEEK!  
**CAPITOL**  
Shashikala &  
Kamran IN  
**TEER AUR IALWAR  
(HINDI)**

10TH WEEK!  
**MYLAN**  
P. Bhanumathi &  
S.V. Ranga Rao IN  
**ANNAI**

Air-Conditioned  
**LIBERTY**  
Rossana Lang  
Podesta ★ Jeffries  
**ALONE AGAINST ROME**  
Totalscope \* Colour

**CENTRAL  
ODEON • LAVINIA**  
(Mt. Lavinia) (Nugegoda)  
& 8 other centres!

M. G. Ramachandran  
Saroja Devi — M.R. Radha in  
**THAYAI KAATHA  
THANAIYAN**