

BETTER TIES WITH Labour Govt. — Tea Sales



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SPOTLIGHT

★ PAKISTAN

* **REVOLUTION DAY.** Pakistan celebrates what it calls Revolution Day on October 27. It is to commemorate the anniversary when President Ayub Khan established the military dictatorship six years ago. Since he assumed dictatorial powers with the help of the army, events and developments have no doubt moved much faster in Pakistan than they had in the years immediately preceding. Economic development had received encouragement unknown before. A new system of government, basic democracy, the details and practice of which are not well known abroad, was introduced. There were also certain re-alignments in foreign policy with Pakistan establishing greater ties of friendship with China. Yet, with all these changes, peoples in Asia and Africa, most of whom are wedded to the spirit of non-alignment and neutralism, regard Pakistan with a degree of caution because it is still an integral part of the CENTO-

SEATO military bloc. Explanations that Pakistan was driven into to the US system of war blocs because of the fear it entertained for a "Hindu" India have not proved convincing, even though this line has been coupled with assertions that with mounting US military aid India too has de facto stopped being "non-aligned." However, Pakistan is very much an integral constituent of what geopolitics regards as South Asia of which Ceylon is also a part, and it is therefore essential that we in Ceylon should know more and more about Pakistan and its developments. We have, in this issue of Tribune, devoted a great deal of space to different aspects of life in Pakistan. There is no doubt that whatever differences there may be in systems of government, and in domestic and foreign policies, it is essential that common action on matters of common interest is essential so far as all countries in this region are concerned.

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Forward Contracts

The meeting between the new Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Harold Wilson, and Ceylon's Premier, Mrs. Sirinavo Bandaranaike, in London during last week-end should prove most helpful in resolving many of the outstanding difficulties that have arisen between the two countries. It must be admitted that several decisions of the Ceylon Government in recent times have not been understood or approved of by the vested interests behind the Conservative Government which has continuously ruled Britain for the last thirteen years. However, the hope is now being entertained in knowledgeable political circles that the Labour Government, even though its majority is slender, will view the economic relations between the two countries in a way that will lead to greater political understanding.

Owing to the historical relations between Britain and Ceylon during the last one hundred and fifty years and the economic ties which have grown up in that period and which have persisted even after independence, TRIBUNE has always taken the position that cordial relations between the two countries on the basis of equality and friendship will prove beneficial to all parties concerned.

The current difficulties in trade and fiscal matters have arisen because British vested interests have so far been unwilling to re-adjust economic relations to be in harmony with the socialist aspirations of the common people of this country. The Labour Government should have no difficulties in this respect, and thereafter even the tough vested interests, with the basic realism for which the British are well-known, should be able to reorientate their policies and attitudes. If this happens, then, much of the resentment felt in Ceylon against British vested interests will disappear and a new and happier relationship between the two countries established. This will in turn lead to a greater understanding on the part of the British towards the new Ceylon that is emerging.

The test of this new relationship will centre around the question of TEA. Ceylon can justifiably complain that it has not received a fair and just price for her tea, particularly the low and mid grown teas which are produced in Ceylonese-owned plantations.

There is no doubt that the big profits on tea have been made by the British "blenders" and re-exporters of Ceylon tea. The gap between the price the producer has received and the price which the consumer abroad pays for Ceylon tea is so great that it was generally admitted in the recent Geneva trade talks that tea was one of those primary products which has suffered because the middlemen have always been able to keep prices down.

exported to the industrialised countries which sell their manufactured products at far higher prices. This unequal relationship has led to the foreign exchange and other economic difficulties of Ceylon. The resentment against this in Ceylon is great because the

price at which the consumer buys are tea is well-known.

The British vested interests which have made the profits at the expense of the Ceylon producer have so far refused to be fair or just, and the

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VERY SOON



SATHIYA

- ★ *Sathiya* will be a weekly review of news and views devoted to presenting and defending the interests of all people in Sri Lanka who work for a living with their hands and brains.
- ★ *Sathiya* will not pretend to be politically neutral. Its publishers stand unequivocally for a socialist democracy in Sri Lanka in which vested interests of all kinds, foreign or native, urban or rural, secular or religious, will have no place, and the Government will be based on the working people in the town and the village.
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THIS IS THE SINHALA WEEKLY YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR. WATCH OUT FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPOTLIGHT ON THE PRESS

❖ **Gunaseena's Dawasa**

Gunaseena's Dawasa group brought out their long proclaimed English daily paper, the Sun, on Friday, October 16. It was the day on which events of the highest significance for world affairs was unexpectedly announced: the narrow Labour victory in Britain, the replacement of Khrushchov in the USSR, the Chinese atom bomb blast, and the removal of Walter Jenkins, President Johnson's aide of 29 years standing. Within 24 hours of these events, the worst tragedy in Ceylon's railway history occurred near Mirigama when the down mail train from Talaimannar was derailed. Whether all these events portend good or evil is yet to be seen, but it is significant that on the day Dawasa's astrologers fixed for inaugurating the new English daily terrific shadows spread themselves over the earth. At the same time, the Dawasa brought out a new Tamil weekly Radha devoted to the "arts" and the "films."

The newspapers of Lake House and Times group welcomed the Sun and said that it was a reflection of the urge for people to express themselves. But what is noteworthy is that these newspapers welcomed a new journal from a big group belonging to the Gunaseena set of press mudalalis, but small papers like Tribune, the Elanadu etc. were always regarded as a threat to their existence. The Daily News published a half page advertisement announcing the arrival of the Sun — but in the past, (and presumably even now), the Lake House and the Times were not willing to publish advertisements about papers like Tribune. What is worse is that all these newspaper groups have closed agency contracts with newsvendors everywhere preventing them from selling papers which do not belong to the press mudalalis. All this only shows how the different press mudalalis constitute a monopoly in themselves in spite of the little competition they indulge in to share the advertisement spoils.

Disappointment

Apart from this, the Sun has so far been a disappointment from a purely journalistic and technical angle. For one thing, the Sun has always been late every morning compared to the Daily News. In fact, on most days it has come on the Colombo newstands only around 9 a.m. The Daily Mirror is notorious for being a late arrival every morning, but the Sun is even later. This is only the smallest of the defects of the Sun. Technically, the paper seems to be the work of amateurs — not competent journalists. The writing is stilted as it is unimaginative. The editorials sound like schoolboy essays corrected by a heavy-handed schoolmaster. The type face used is far too large and big for an eight-page paper, and the bulk of the local and foreign news has

therefore been missed. The selection of local news and their angling shows that the sponsors seek to win the support of the Sinhala-minded English readers, but even for this purpose the paper has not yet attained the essential standard to make an impact.

The new Tamil weekly Radha is essentially a film paper with "cultural articles" and stories. There is no doubt that a Tamil paper with political overtones from the house of Gunaseena will not carry much weight with the Tamil readers, and it is probably for this reason that Gunaseena's (whose book publishing in Tamil is extensive) want to feel their way with a "films and arts" paper like the Radha. The first issue had a certain amount of cheesecake (with the necessary decorum) from the film world, but it has all the potentialities for getting a sizable circulation — and thereby making it possible for Gunaseena's to offer its advertisers a medium in Tamil also. But Radha has many competitors, particularly from South India, and very soon one can expect the Tamil textbook writers and journalists who are under the spell of Gunaseena to demand that the import of books and magazines from South India be banned — so that Gunaseena's Tamil books could be black-marketed at ten times the price.

The Government has announced that it would break the textbook racket. It proposes to take over the publishing of text books. This alone will not do, because when Government creates a monopoly for itself, it often leads to a bigger mess than what it seeks to remedy. The answer is for Government to also enter the trade and reserve the right to publish the basic text books. The Department of Education, whose officers are in cahoots with the textbook racketeers, should reduce the number of prescribed books for schools to a minimum (today the number of such books is about 20 times what it was 15 years ago — and this increase was only to enrich the book publishers and not improve education). A rational policy in regard to school textbooks will clip the wings of the greedy press mudalalis for whom the newspapers are only an adjunct to pressurise the government and influence school teachers and others in order to further the textbook publishing racket and thereby reap in unconscionable profits.

Hysteria

During the last week, there had no doubt been world shaking events of great magnitude, in London, Moscow, Washington and Peking. In Ceylon, too, events of great significance were taking place. The political situation was developing at a rapid pace. The UNP at its annual session at Kalutara had sought to define its understanding of "democratic socialism" in terms

❖ **Takeover**

of fundamental principles of political freedoms with which no one can quarrel. The efforts to divide the coalition government as between the SLFP and the LSSP are going on apace, but the ruling of the Speaker handing over a Government Bill on the Press to the Opposition and thereby putting it in cold storage for over five months together with the over-played onslaught on the Giridara affair has brought the SLFP and LSSP closer together. The Lake House Take-over Bill was tabled on October 15 and this is likely to have fateful consequences for Ceylon.

But the daily papers did not reflect all these happenings in a coherent and intelligible manner. For some months, the press has been hysteric because the power of vested interests was being challenged by the coalition government. Their hysteria was part of a campaign to mislead the public, and the Government therefore hastened to introduce legislation to control the press.

This led to an even more vituperative campaign. Here the daily press overplayed its hand. The Press Council Bill was a comparatively mild Bill, but the press barons thundered as if Doomsday had come, and it was climaxed by the Speaker's historic ruling which a rightwing MP has hailed as a measure to stop a "marxist coup".

The shelving of the Press Council Bill by a technical dodge has led to the tabling of the Bill to take-over Lake House. And now, after the fury let loose on the earlier Bill, the press barons are finding it difficult to work up enthusiasm for a major campaign. What is interesting is that the employees welcome the take-over — for they have been assured of employment as "public servants". The Times is in a quandary. The entirety of the employees and part of the management are disappointed that the Government has not chosen to take over the Times (the finances are so haywire that some of the bosses would be relieved if the Government took the business over). The Dawasa group see in the take over of Lake House a golden opportunity for developing their business once Lake House becomes a government institution.

The Wijewardenas of Lake House are plugging the line: now it is Lake House, next it will be the Times and then the Dawasa — in an attempt to mobilise support. But, except for occasional shrill-phrased editorials in the Times and the Daily Mirror (which do not seem to carry much conviction) and formal protests from the Dawasa, the Lake House mudalalis are finding that they are more isolated than ever before. In this extremity, they seem to depend on the



WEDNESDAY, October 14. — The Government decided to make all Full Moon Days from this month as Public Holidays. Dudley Senanayake, it is reported, had decided not to go to New Delhi to participate in the talks on the Indo-Ceylon question. The Soviet spaceship Voskhod had returned safely to earth yesterday after orbiting only for 24 hours.

THURSDAY, October 15. — The Opposition motion demanding a Select Committee to investigate the Finance Minister's purchase of Giridara Mill was defeated by 82 votes to 34, with the FP declining to vote. The Government today tabled the Lake House Take-over Bill. The Conference Lines cut the freight surcharge by a further 10% for all ships that carried cargo to and from Ceylon. Queen Elizabeth returned to England from a divided Canada where the French Canadians were demanding autonomous rights.

FRIDAY, October 16. — The Sun, the new English daily from Gunaseena's Dawasa group, appeared this morning. In the British General elections, the Labour Party was narrowly leading. In Moscow, changes were effected in the top leadership with Mr. Khrushchov resigning all his posts on grounds of "old age" and "ill health". In Washington President Johnson's long-time (29 years) personal assistant was removed after he had been arrested on charges of "indecent conduct" a few days ago.

SATURDAY, October 17. — The House of Representatives adopted the Bill to regulate all industries. Opposition Party leaders cabled the Prime Minister that the Report of the Press Commission should be discussed before the Bill on the Takeover of Lake House was taken up. The Talaimannar down mail to Colombo was derailed early this morning near Mirigama and over 20 were killed and 100 seriously injured. Yesterday, there had also been three major bus mishaps. China announced that early yesterday morning she had exploded her first nuclear device in the western region.

SUNDAY, October 18. — Gruesome details of the train tragedy had come to light. The number of the dead and the injured kept mounting. The Labour party had won the general election with the slender majority of 4, and the Queen had commissioned Mr. Harold Wilson to form a Government. China's leaders had hailed the "removal" of Mr. Khrushchov from power.

MONDAY, October 19. — Mr. N. Q. Dias and other Ceylon officials left for New Delhi for the talks scheduled to begin on October 24. The Government is reported to have decided that even technical officers, who had so far been exempt from compulsory proficiency in Sinhala, had to learn Sinhala in the future. The Government had decided to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate Saturday's train disaster which was the worst in Ceylon's history. Pope Paul will visit Bombay during the Eucharistic Congress next month.

TUESDAY, October 20. — Today was the first Full Moon Day to be officially declared a public holiday. The Government has made a concession in regard to the moratorium on remittances abroad of dividends by permitting remittances on dividends, royalties and technical know-how for foreigners who invest in "approved" industries. Ceylon concluded new trade agreements with China and Burma. The International Press Institute has appealed to Ceylon to drop the "new undemocratic press laws."

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Heavy Industry In Pakistan

The economic strength of a country is judged largely by the growth of its industrial potential and Pakistan can be proud of its achievement in this field. Starting with meagre resources Pakistan has steadily found a significant place on the industrial map of the world. Industrial progress in the country has been rapid and impressive. This is evident from the fact that in 1948 West Pakistan had only 1100 registered factories while by 1962 this number had gone up to 5947. East Pakistan too has not lagged behind.

The principal motive behind the industrial policy has been to reduce as much as possible the import of consumer goods by setting up factories for producing these goods and to set up plants to manufacture producer goods to feed these factories.

The rapid industrial development of the country is due to the stable conditions in the country, especially since the revolutionary regime came into power, which facilitated the availability of large amounts of foreign aid, loans and investment. While the Government has been itself investing large amounts in the establishment and growth of the industry, it has given ample encouragement to the private sector also to make substantial investment. Government's incentive to private investors has been in the form of large tax concessions, creation of excise-free zones and provision of infrastructural facilities. Public sector handles industries requiring heavy investment but promising slow or low returns.

Emphasis on Heavy Industry

Recently the Pakistan Government has started laying greater emphasis on the development of heavy industry, which forms the mainstay of a country's industrial structure. A good start has been made in regard to such complex industries as steel, petro-chemicals, heavy machines, machine-tools, cars and trucks. The Revised Industrial Investment Schedule of February 1963 envisages an investment of Rs. 153 crore for industrial development in both wings of the country. Some of the allocations made in respect of heavy industries have already been exhausted. On 15th November 1963, a sum of Rs. 50 crore was allotted for the industrial development of West Pakistan. The projects envisaged included a tractor parts factory and steel and hardware mills.

The centre has always been keen to maintain parity between the two wings of the country in every sphere of economic development. This has been so in the case of heavy industry also.

The industrial aspect of the Second Five-Year Plan has been progressing extremely well. Investment, both in public and private sectors has been going on according to schedule.

Steel

The industrial might of a country is determined by its steel producing capacity. The Government has been fully alive to this necessity and has given sanction for the setting up of steel mills at Karachi and Chittagong. The schemes for installation of these mills are being pursued vigorously.

The Karachi Steel Mill, which will have an annual production capacity of 350,000 tons, is estimated to cost Rs. 32 crore. It will produce billets, medium section rails, black and galvanised sheets, tube strips and tin plates. It is expected to yield a net annual foreign exchange saving of about Rs. 10 crore.

The revised annual production capacity of the Chittagong steel mill has been put at 150,000 tons, and the estimated cost of the expanded project is Rs. 27 crore. Based on imported pig iron and scrap, it will produce bars and shapes, sheets, plates, castings and forgings. The construction work is in progress.

Steel re-rolling industry has made a substantial progress. The number of its units has risen from 29 at the time of independence to 156.

The Second Five-Year Plan makes a provision of Rs. 2.10 crore for the production of cars, trucks, jeeps, scooters and motor cycles. Recently a Mack Truck producing com-

pany has been set up to produce 2000 vehicles every year.

A Pak-German concern is to set up the Wah Adamji-Deutz Factory which will manufacture passenger buses, local carriers and tractors. Another private firm is planning to set up a plant to produce Willy jeeps. In addition, two plants have been approved for the assembly of tricycle trucks in both wings of the country with Japanese collaboration and a project has been sanctioned for the production of scooters and motor cycles.

Ship-building

There is a large scope for the development of ship-build-

By
Hasnain Zaidi

ing industry in Pakistan. At least 35 ships are required during the next seven years or so to replace the obsolete ships and to fulfil the international obligations. Government has recently decided to build ships and tankers of 9000 and 10,000 tons.

The shipyards at Karachi and Khulna and the dockyard at Narayanganj have largely expanded their operations. The estimated cost of the construction and repairs work done by them rose from Rs. 1.83 crore in 1961-62 to Rs. 2.54 crore in 1962-63. A scheme costing Rs. 3.2 crore prepared for expansion, balancing and modernization of Karachi Shipyard envisages the setting up of another dry-dock and to develop the capacity for annual manufacture of 25,000 tons of general steel, 300 cylinders of marine diesel engines of 50.5000 H.P., iron and steel and non-ferrous castings. Arrangements are being made.

The construction of the first 10,000 ton ship in Pakistan has been started at the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works of WPIDC. Narayanganj dockyard is also being developed into a modern and balanced shipyard to enable it to undertake all kinds of repairs to machinery and hull including the under-water parts of small and medium size vessels.

Pakistan celebrates the Revolution Day on October 27. It commemorates the day when President Ayub Khan established a new regime six years ago. This article tells the story of Pakistan's efforts to develop its heavy industry.

Chemicals & Petrochemicals

The Government have taken active steps for the establishment of heavy chemical industry in the country. Approval was given for expansion of Lyallpur and Daudkhel fertilizer factories by 36,000 tons of phosphate and 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate bringing their total capacity to 54,000 tons and 10,000 tons respectively. A unit of 80 000 tons of superphosphate capacity was sanctioned for Chittagong. The Government have also drawn up plans for setting up two natural gas plants, one in each wing.

The installed and sanctioned capacity of soda ash and caustic soda has already exceeded the Second Plan target. The target for soda ash was 74,000 tons whereas the capacity achieved is 100,000 tons while the capacity achieved for caustic soda is 46,800 tons against the target of 35,000 tons.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the schemes relating to the establishment of petro-chemical and synthetic fibre manufacturing plants in both wings of the country. On completion these projects estimated to cost about Rs. 59.46 crore would satisfy the requirements of the local art fabric and plastic industries and would also provide some scope for exports, which are likely to earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 7 crore annually.

Up to 1959-60 the Government had invested Rs. 11.9 crore in oil exploration in the country. A Gas and Oil Development Corporation was formed for the purpose. There has been a considerable increase in the consumption of petroleum products in the country. It rose from 4,39,000 tons in 1948 to 20,000,000 tons in 1959. Foreign investment in this sector has been to the tune of Rs. 27 crore.

An oil refinery was built in Karachi at a cost of Rs. 9 crore with an annual production capacity of 15 lakh tons. The refinery went into production on 31st October 1962. Another refinery is proposed to be installed at Karachi at an estimated cost of about Rs. 7 crore.

Plans are afoot for the construction of an oil refinery at Chittagong at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crore. The refinery, which will have an annual production capacity of 10 lakh tons, is likely to go into production by the middle of next year.

The Role of WPIDC

Pursuant to its objective of giving a fillip to the heavy industry in the country, the Pakistan Government have directed the WPIDC to prepare reports about the feasibility of starting a heavy industry programme in the Western Wing. WPIDC has signed an agreement with Messrs. Salzgitter of Western Germany for the preparation of reports in this behalf. They have submitted their report which is under study. Based on the report the Corporation would shortly prepare the project scheme expected to involve an outlay of Rs. 35 crore and would manufacture such items as locomotive mechanical equipment, road building equipment, plants for sugar, cement and fertilizer factories and boilers, compressors and meters for refineries and chemical plants.

The WPIDC have now commissioned M/s Associated Electrical Industries Ltd, from Britain to carry out a feasibility study for setting up a heavy electrical complex in

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PRESS IN PAKISTAN

Not long ago a Minister of Pakistan hotly denied that the Press was being muzzled in that country and declared that newspapers in Pakistan enjoyed absolute and unrestricted freedom of expression. No one at that time was in doubt about the untenability of this claim. Within a short time of Ayub Khan becoming the dictator the ruling clique had the entire press under its control. The exceptions were only in East Pakistan; one or two brave newspapers there have been carrying on, despite bullying tactics.

The demise fifteen days ago of the Outlook the independent Karachi weekly, demonstrated eloquently the total absence of Press freedom in West Pakistan. The weekly had lasted less than two years. The rulers saw to it that no printing press undertook to print it. Outlook put up a courageous fight, but the odds were heavily against it; it had to go under.

Aims of "Outlook"

In its first issue (November 10, 1962) Outlook explained the reasons for its coming into being. It said that the press itself was largely to blame for the position to which it had been reduced in Pakistan. "If you want to play the mouse, the cat will always be around the corner."

Its own aim was outlined in these words: "We expect to throw open our pages to promote a free and frank, if balanced and objective, discussion of issues and problems that matter..... We only claim the right to have our say. More specifically, we hope to give a niche to the non-conformed provided there is a rationale to what he says."

It referred to the tendency in Pakistan "to elevate the State to a position of its own,

as if the State and the individual must ever and necessarily contend with each other. And it stated categorically its political faith: "We believe in the virtues of a secular democracy. We know of no better form of government. Islam was and is a progressive religion. It places no roadblocks in the way of Pakistan being moulded into a modern, forward-looking welfare state....."

Thus Outlook came into being for two reasons: to test the professions of those in authority that the Press was unfettered, and to fight for democracy and secularism. For a while the authorities did not interfere: they preferred to wait and see if the journal would make any impact.

Evidently what they found was disquieting. The mills began to move. The District Magistrate of Karachi refused to authenticate the declaration for printing the weekly at the Ameen Art Press. Mr. Iqbal Hasan Burney, editor and publisher of Outlook filed a writ petition in the West Pakistan High Court. The Court permitted two issues of the journal to be brought out pending disposal of the petition (August, 22 and 29).

But by this time the printer was under heavy pressure from

story of Outlook

the Government, and refused to hand over the copies to the publisher. Finally the Court passed an order directing the Press to hand over the copies

The Additional Advocate-General of West Pakistan, who appeared for the defendant, let the cat out of the bag when he told the Court that Burney had failed to publish Outlook for two weeks in August "on account of non-availability of printers"; he claimed that as a result his declaration had become "null and void" under the provisions of the West Pakistan Press and Publication Ordinance 1963. That the District Magistrate did not act on his own was made clear by his statement that the magistrate was authorised to take action under Section 37 and other provision of the Ordinance.

Risk of Printing

Many printers had earlier refused to print Outlook under pressure from the authorities. After the experience of Ameen Press, no printing press was ready to take the risk of incurring the ruling clique's displeasure. And so the only independent journal in West Pakistan had to close down.

A little before the closure, Mr. Burney sent a circular to all subscribers explaining delay

OUTLOOK was the only newspaper in Pakistan which exchanged copies with Tribune. This Karachi's weekly had come into existence in November 1962 to show that there was "press freedom" in Pakistan, but it could survive only until August 1964, when it had to shut down owing to governmental action.

This article on the demise of OUTLOOK is from the Indian MAINSTREAM. The story of OUTLOOK tells the story of present day Pakistan yet under the dark shadow of SEATO. The International Commission of Jurists who are falling backwards to protect the big press mudalalis of Ceylon (who have long had the worst form of press dictatorship) has not thought it fit to investigate the press in Pakistan.

in publication and hinting that closure was not far off. He said: "The journal was started under the presumption that there is freedom of the Press in Pakistan. Insofar as the presumption was wrong, the fate of Outlook was known from the day it started publishing.....Even so, the presumption had to be tested because there can be no rights unless you assert them....."

Outlook has throughout sought to espouse, defend and fight for liberal, secular and democratic values and a socialistic order. In West Pakistan it was about the only voice of non-conformism and dissent, raised rather feebly.....in an increasingly regimented society. If this voice disappears now, as it may, it will not be because of the lack of will or effort on our part. It will be because it is really cold, dark, and inhospitable outside."

Room in the Grave

The first issue had said: "The room at the top — if we make it — affords a panoramic

view. Nothing is blotted out..... We presumed that there is always room at the top." The last circular said: ".....And there is always room in the grave for everything."

Thus has ended the brave struggle of independent journalism to assert itself in Pakistan. A voice that had been openly and fearlessly critical of the policies of the authoritarian Ayub regime and was being heard with increasing respect by the intelligentsia in Pakistan and outside, has been stilled. Journalists in Pakistan have been complaining of high-handed methods employed by the ruling clique and its agents against honest journalists, including dismissal and arrest and manhandling.

The death of Outlook is a challenge to the forces which in recent months have been fighting for democratic rights in Pakistan.

Journalists the world over salute Outlook and its brave editor Burney.

THE PRESS

"The underlying principle that governs, or should govern, the Press is that the gathering and selling of news and views is essentially a public trust. It is based upon a tacit contract with the public that the news shall be true to the best of the knowledge and belief of those who offer it for sale, and that their comment upon it shall be sincere according to their lights. The same kind of trust is implied in the relationship between a doctor and his patients, though medical men work under the discipline of a professional code and are obliged to hold medical degrees, whereas journalism is a "free" profession subject only to the external restrictions which the law of the land may place upon it. But the dishonest doctor can harm, at most, only a few dozen of a few score patients, while a dishonest journalist may poison the minds of hundreds of thousands or millions of his fellow men. And the answer to the question whether a journalist who sells, or is a party to selling, news that he knows to be false or only partly true, or who trims opinions so as to make them palatable, is more guilty than a tradesman who gives short weight or a manufacturer who offers adulterated goods, depends on the further question whether the spreading of false statements or false ideas is more harmful than the sale of material wares under false pretences. If it be held, as I think it should be held, that false ideas are more harmful than adulterated sugar or soap, the journalist who betrays his trust is more blameworthy than a dishonest tradesman".

— Wickham Steed

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Khrushchov

China's

Atom Bomb

World events have begun to take a surprisingly new turn of great momentum. Though a Labour victory was expected in England, it was never thought that the majority would be so slender. Secretary of State Dean Rusk had confidently expected China to blast the atom bomb early this month, but when the event actually took place on October 16 it brought a qualitative change into the entire world situation. Walter Jenkin's removal from the bureaucratic hierarchy of President Johnson owing to a scandal is said to have jeopardised his chances against Goldwater—to make up for it Johnson may start some adventure to impress the American voter before November 4.

But the most unexpected news came from Moscow. There had not been the slightest hint up to now that Khrushchov's leadership was being questioned by his colleagues. Togliatti's testament referred to the fact that destalinisation was not proceeding as fast as it should in the USSR and other east European states, and a point was made that the methods of combating the ideological mistakes of the Chinese communists should be changed. But all this did not create the least suspicion that drastic changes in leadership were pending.

Terror Weapon

Looking back, one can recall that Khrushchov had in the interview with a Japanese parliamentary delegation blurted out to them that military specialists had shown him details of a terror weapon which could wipe out the

whole of humanity. But, the impact of this boastful statement was so great, that Khrushchov had soon begun to make other statements to wriggle out of it. In the statement of the Central Committee which emerged as an editorial in the *Pravda* the day after the changes, there was a hint (without naming persons) that changes in the leadership had been effected because of, among other things, of tendencies to brag and boast.

The *Pravda* editorial re-emphasised the policy of peaceful co-existence and the equality of socialist states, but the significant passages related to the fact that the Central Committee Meeting of the CPSU had decided to rely on collective leadership to avoid "subjectivism and drifting in communist construction." The editorial had stressed with pointed attention that "Hair-brained scheming, immature

conclusions and hasty decisions and actions divorced from reality, bragging and phrase-mongering, commandism, unwillingness to take into account the achievements of science and practical experience are alien to it. Construction of communism is a live, creative undertaking which does not tolerate arm-chair methods, personal decisions and disregard for the practical experience of the masses".

The editorial was also noteworthy for the absence of any polemics against China. It will be remembered that Togliatti had recommended that the ideological battle with China should be carried on without polemics. But it is difficult to say what measures would be adopted to resolve the ideological and even border disputes with China.

Peking

The Chinese leaders have welcomed what they term the "removal of Khrushchov". Their enthusiasm is very great and they have greeted the new leaders of the Soviet Union with unexpected cordiality.

But before they reacted to the changes in Moscow, China announced the blasting of the atom bomb in her Western desert only a few hours after the "resignation of Khrush-

chov". The announcement also contained a policy declaration of much significance.

"To defend oneself is the inalienable right of every sovereign state. And to safeguard world peace is the common task of all peace-loving countries. China cannot remain idle and do nothing in the face of the ever increasing nuclear threat posed by the United States. China is forced to conduct nuclear tests and develop nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has consistently advocated the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Should this have been realized, China need not develop the nuclear weapon. But this position of ours has met the stubborn resistance of the U.S. imperialists. The Chinese Government pointed out long ago that the treaty on the partial halting of nuclear tests signed by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in Moscow in July, 1963 was a big fraud to fool the people of the world, that it tried to consolidate the nuclear monopoly held by the three nuclear powers and tie up the hands and feet of all peace-loving countries, and that it not only did not decrease but had increased the nuclear threat of U.S. imperialism against the people of China and of the whole world. The U.S. Government declared undisguised-

ly even then that the conclusion of such a treaty does not at all mean that the United States would not conduct underground tests, or would not use, manufacture, stockpile, export or proliferate nuclear weapons. The facts of the past year more fully proves this point.

"During the past year and more, the United States has not stopped manufacturing various nuclear weapons on the basis of the nuclear tests which it had already conducted. Furthermore, seeking for ever greater perfection, the United States has during this same period conducted several dozen underground nuclear tests and thereby more perfecting the nuclear weapons it manufactures. In stationing nuclear submarines in Japan, the United States is posing a direct threat to the Japanese people, the Chinese people and the peoples of all other Asian countries. The United States is now putting nuclear weapons into the hands of the West German revanchists through the so-called multi-lateral nuclear force and thereby threatening the security of the German Democratic Republic and the other East European socialist countries. U.S. submarines carrying polaris missiles with nuclear warheads are prowling the Taiwan Straits, the Tonkin Gulf, the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean, threatening everywhere peace loving countries and all peoples who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Under such circumstances, how can it be considered that the U.S. nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat against the people of the world no longer exist just because of the false impression created by the temporary halting of atmospheric tests by the United States?

"The atom bomb is a paper tiger. This famous saying by Chairman Mao Tse-tung is known to all. This was our view in the past and this is still our view at present. China is developing nuclear weapons not because we believe in the omnipotence of nuclear weapons and that China plans to use nuclear weapon. The truth is exactly to the contrary. In developing nuclear weapons, China's aim is to break the nuclear monopoly of the nuclear powers and to eliminate nuclear weapons.

The Chinese statement concluded with the suggestion that there should be a conference of all countries in the world to discuss "the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons." The statement also stressed that "in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons."

continued on page 7

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COMMENT...

★ PRIESTS
★ POLITICS

* **OLD GAME.** The Lake House and the Times group of newspapers are once again at the same old game of trying to break up the coalition government by seeking to drive a wedge between the SLFP and the LSSP. In the period 1956 to 1959, they had played the same game, and when they succeeded in achieving their objective in May 1959, they laid the foundation for the assassination of the late Prime Minister. But before they finally succeeded in breaking up the coalition, the country had to go through three years of communal tension, class strife and incessant strikes which were directly caused by the support the press mudalalis extended to different groups. Once again, the press barons are at the same game, but this time the new coalition government has taken the precaution of introducing legislation to curb the powers of the press mudalalis. Whilst the Bill to set up a Press Council lies in cold storage until February 1965, the Government has counter-attacked with a Bill to takeover Lake House lock, stock and barrel. The reply from the press mudalalis is to increase the venom of the attempts to break the SLFP from the LSSP, but the reactions among the people are today totally different from what they were in 1956-59. However, any campaign has its impact, and especially the attempts Lake House and Times to cover their misdeeds behind the saffron robes of Buddhist monks, behind the toddy issue and behind poya day holiday, will no doubt have their repercussions. Not only will political strife be brought into the world of Buddhist priests, but the Government would have to make concessions which neither Lake House nor the Times would like. It now seems clear that in order to win the support of Buddhist priests and Buddhist opinion in regard to the press take-over and control, the Government would be inclined to make all poya days (four such days every month) as public holidays. In the rush, Sundays will stop being holidays. This will only show that every action has its own reaction, but also that the efforts of the press mudalalis (many of them good Christians) to take cover behind Buddhist priests will only help to undermine the world as built by Christian civilisation.

* **TWO CAMPS.** But this is not all. Buddhist priests are also getting into two camps. Last Saturday's gathering of over 2000 Buddhist priests, leading an even greater demonstration, in support of the press take-over and control showed very clearly that the press mudalalis and the reactionaries are not having it all their own way even among the Buddhist clergy. This truly big meeting of priests was almost blacked out in the daily papers, but the ordinary people know (or will soon get to know) that the forces in support of the press take-over are as great or even greater than the support which the VIPs among the Buddhist clergy can whip up against the government. What is happening among Buddhist priests is not the "class struggle" or even the "caste struggle" along conventional lines, but it is symptomatic that opinion in this country is sharply divided. But what is dangerous about the whole thing is that men of religion, monks of the Buddhist Sangha, are being brought into the forefront of politics. This is not good in the larger interests of the country or the religion itself. Tribune has always taken the position that priests and prelates should stick to religious work and leave politics alone. This we have stressed in respects of all religions, Catholic, Christian, Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist. It has often been argued that men of religion should influence politics, but priests who are institutionalised and organised belong to a category which should scrupulously stick to the providing of religious assistance to people who want it. In the past, whenever organised religion came to participate in state power, there has always been ruin in the ultimate context. In Europe, it brought the Dark Ages. The great civilisations of the East went under mainly because organised religion and institutionalised priests had begun to control state-power by direct as well as indirect means. Today, with the increase of universal consciousness about people's rights, it would be suicidal to bring institutionalised priests into the forefront of politics. It will do the state as well as religion untold damage. It must be pointed out that in Ceylon it is vested interests which have always sought to bring the priests to its rescue. In the years before 1955, the priests were regularly used to fight what was called the "irreligious" socialists, but after Bandaranaike was able to mobilise some priests to support his campaign, the battle took a different complexion. And now, once again vested interests have brought the priests to defend their press and their privileges, and, naturally, the other side is again mobilising priests who are inclined to support them. Where will all this lead to? That is the perplexing question of the day.

Paul Wandel

ambassador of peace

A representative of TRIBUNE called on Dr. Paul Wandel, President of the League of the German Democratic Republic for Friendship among the People, who recently visited Ceylon during the course of a tour to several friendly countries in South East Asia. He left the island last Tuesday with very pleasant impressions of this country having seen several places and met a large number of people in all walks of life.

A distinguished German statesman, Dr. Paul Wandel (59) was the President of the German Central Administration of Education during the early period of reorganisation and stabilisation after the War; and later when the GDR was founded, he held the post of Minister of Education, and was responsible for revolutionary changes in his department.

Impressed

A comprehensive and uniform system of free education from kindergarten to university now prevails in this state, and all unfair advantages previously afforded to the moneyed and privileged classes have been abolished. Dr. Wandel who visited our University at Peradeniya was very much impressed by the efforts made by the Government to "democratise" our educational system. He confessed that he was agreeably surprised to find such a large proportion of women students at Peradeniya. "This augurs well for the future," he remarked.

Dr. Wandel has been to the East before. He accompanied Professor Kurt Hager, Special Envoy of the Chairman of the State Council of the GDR on a Mission to New Delhi to meet the former Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru in 1961. Dr. Wandel has been a Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and an Ambassador of the GDR in China. Our present Governor-General Gopalawa was a colleague in the Diplomatic Corps in Peking at this time.

The League of the German Democratic Republic for Friendship among the People is an all embracing body which co-ordinates the work of as many as twelve cultural societies designed to promote closer ties and friendship between the GDR and the nations of the world, such as Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and those in South East Asia, Latin America, Africa, Arabian Middle East, and Scandinavia. The particu-

lar branch society which is interested in Ceylon is a German-South East Asian Society in the GDR. A former Secretary of the Society Schunke, and an assistant Secretary Lothar Gunther were in Ceylon last year and they count several friends in this country. Its new Secretary B. Koecher accompanied Dr. Wandel on his present visit.

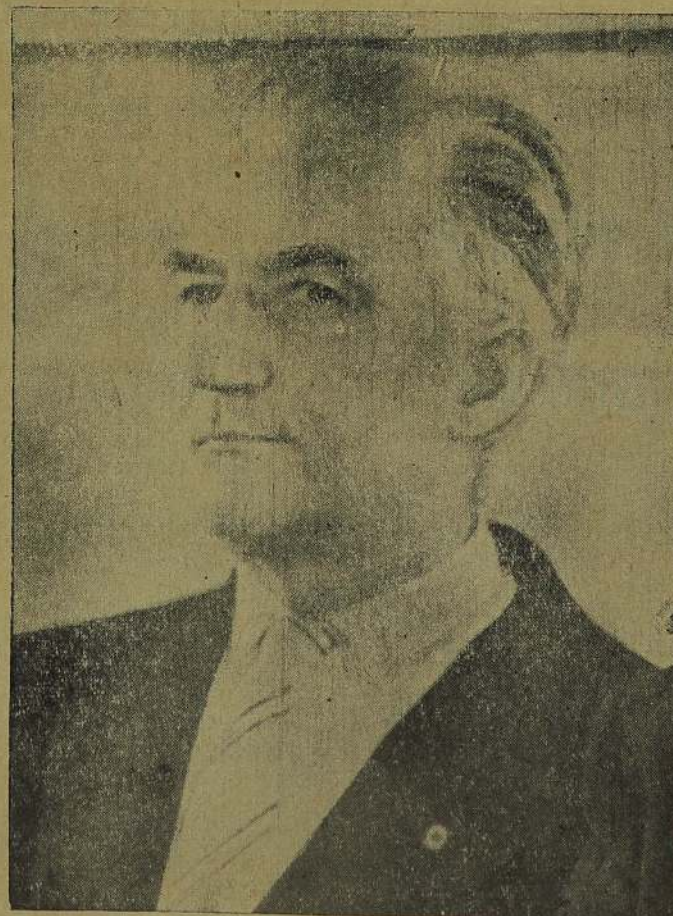
Dr. Wandel is very anxious to arrange for a wider dissemination in the GDR of news about the activities and cultural achievements of Ceylon. He remarked that there is a growing interest among the people of the GDR in the life and culture of such a (in his own words) "bold, vigorous and independent" country as Ceylon, which despite its small size, was, according to him, making a notable and valuable contribution to proper international understanding.

Dr. Wandel further remarked that the "able, resolute and confident" leadership of our lady Prime Minister (the "first woman Prime Minister of the World" as he distinguished her) has captured the imagination of the peace-loving people of the GDR, who too, he said are definitely against colonialism in any form, and who unlike those Germans who were responsible for the catastrophe of two holocausts in the recent past, are determined never against to go to war.

Peace

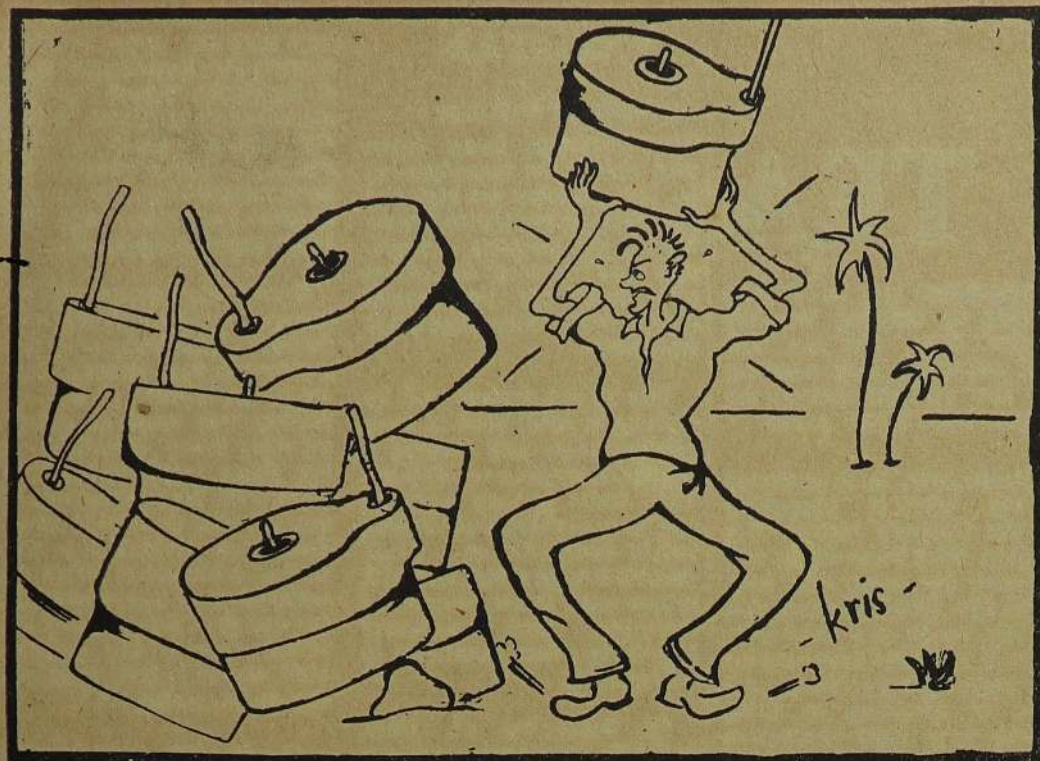
Unlike some others (it was obvious whom he was referring to) they in the German Democratic Republic, he maintained, seek no revenge, no atomic re-armament, no arrogant domination, no bogus racial superiority. They want peace, he pleaded earnestly, for themselves and the world.

The economy of the GDR is geared to Peace; and industrially, culturally, politically and socially, his country is reporting phenomenal progress. Dr. Wandel said that the GDR is always ready to be of service to developing nations. He was very gratified to note the highly informed public opinion in this country on what is known as the "German problem". He is very hopeful that with the increasing pressure of events resulting from an understanding and knowledge of the true position of the German Democratic Republic, the German problem would be resolved and lasting peace and security restored in Europe and the World.



Dr. PAUL WANDEL
President of the League of the German Democratic Republic for Friendship among the People

J. T. R.



'MAKING MOUNTAINS OUT OF MILLS'

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

continued from page 5

There is no doubt that as the first Asian nation and the fifth nation in the world to have the secret of atomic fission for a big blast, China has made it clear that she is in fact one of the Big Five as originally envisaged when the UN was planned. The permanent members of the Security Council are the five powers who now possess the atom bomb, but China's seat is even now held by the bogus caucus in Formosa (Taiwan).

The USA and its satellites still continue to accept the mirage that Chiang Kai-shek's puppet regime in Taiwan is the China entitled to the permanent seat in the Security Council, but this year with the emergence of a large number of Afroasian countries and the decisions of the Cairo conference, China will enter the UN. The atom bomb will also make many see sense in a world where power is still the most important factor.

Johnson

President Johnson set out the reactions of the American administration in a lengthy TV interview a few days ago. In assuring the American voter that US power was an adequate shield against Mao's atomic "bluster", Johnson tried to minimise the impact by stating that "American intelligence" was aware of atomic developments in China for several years. With an air of superiority, Johnson proclaimed in patronising tones that "China's nuclear pretensions are both expensive and cruel to the people". But on the concrete suggestion that there should be Conference for the total and complete destruction and prohibition of nuclear weapons, Johnson firmly rejected China's call for destroying all nuclear weapons straight-away. He said: "It

fools no one when it offers to trade away its first small accumulation of nuclear power against the mighty arsenals of those who limit Communist China's ambitions."

In the heat of the American electioneering campaign and its pervading cold war logic, Johnson does not seem to realise that it is only a matter of time before China also has "mighty arsenals of nuclear power", and that this could be achieved only after the atmosphere is further polluted by tests. In the blindness that her resources can always keep the USA mightier than others, America seems determined to plunge the world further and further into the destructive use of atomic power. *The partial test ban treaty was signed because it was the second best thing, but there is no doubt that the total destruction of nuclear military weapons together with the complete prohibition of the use of atomic bombs can alone bring peace to mankind.*

Johnson and the Americans do not seem to be in a mood to consider the ensuring of peace by immediate, complete and total disarmament including the destruction of nuclear weapons. At the moment they are deeply engaged in the election campaign which is due to end on November 3. Whether the warlike policies of Goldwater will prevail it is yet difficult to say, but there is no doubt that the blood-thirsty and primitive slogans of Barry Goldwater have made a big impact on the American voter.

This is probably because the ordinary American firmly believes that with the Dollar and the Atom the USA can rule the world. The abuse of knowledge and power has brought greater empires and

greater civilisations to destruction, and the millionaires of New York and Dallas presumably do not know enough history to appreciate this fact.

Renewal of Firearms Licences — 1965

Kurunegala District.

N2040—Renewal of firearms licences for the year 1965 will commence on 1st November, 1964. Owners of firearms should make their applications to the Divisional Revenue Officers of their respective areas who will renew licences up to 31st March, 1965. Renewal, thereafter will be done at the Kurunegala Kachcheri. The addresses of the D.R.O. are as follows:-

- a. D.R.O., Dambadeni Hatpattu, Polgahawela
- b. D.R.O., Devamedi Hatpattu, Wariyapola.
- c. D.R.O., Hiriyala Hatpattu, Ibbagamuwa.
- d. D.R.O., Kuliypitiya, Kuliypitiya.
- e. D.R.O., Pannala, Kuliypitiya Road, Pannala.
- f. D.R.O., Bingiriya, old M.O.H's Building, Bingiriya.
- g. D.R.O., Nikaweratiya, Nikaweratiya.
- h. D.R.O., Galgamuwa, Old Dispensary Building, Galgamuwa.
- i. D.R.O., Weuda Willi Hatpattu, Kurunegala
- j. D.R.O., Maho, Maho.

Stamps will not be accepted in payment of gun licence fees. When a licence is lost, a certificate of loss should be obtained from the respective D.R.O. on payment of one Rupee. No renewal will be done unless the old licence or the certificate of loss is produced. No applications for renewal will be accepted at the Kurunegala Kachcheri during the aforesaid period. Licences who fail to renew their licences before 31.12.1964 will be liable to a penalty equal to the licence fee. Licences who fail to get their licences renewed on or before 31.3.65 are liable to be prosecuted.

Every gun in respect of which an application for renewal of licence is made, should be made available for inspection by the officers authorised to renew licences on my behalf, before the issue of the licence. If a firearm has become unserviceable, it should be surrendered along with the licence for 1964 to the D.R.O. of the area on or before 31.12.64, otherwise the licensee will be required to take out a licence for 1965 on payment of the usual charges

E. M. Wijenaiké
Govt. Agent, Kurunegala.

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| 2. Bandarawela | 21. Hingurakgoda |
| 3. Badulla | 22. Polonnaruwa |
| 4. Nawalapitiya | 23. Maho |
| 5. Talawakelle | 24. Anuradhapura |
| 6. Wategama | 25. Vavuniya |
| 7. Gampola | 26. Kilinochchi |
| 8. Peradeniya | 27. Jaffna |
| 9. Kandy | 28. Trincomalee |
| 10. Kadugannawa | 29. Kantalai |
| 11. Katugastota | 30. Mannar |
| 12. Matale | 31. Galoya |
| 13. Nanu-Oya | 32. Valachenai |
| 14. Hatton | 33. Chilaw |
| 15. Galle | 34. Madampe |
| 16. Matara | 35. Puttalam |
| 17. Aluthgama | 36. Kegalle |
| 18. Ambalangoda | 37. Polgahawela |
| 19. Kalutara | 38. Batticaloa |

Please apply on or before 31.10.64 to General Manager (Distribution). C.W.E. P. O. Box 990, Colombo giving terms and particulars.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Auction Sale.
N2015—10 Logs equalling to 170 cu. ft. comprising of Halmilla, Helamba etc will be auctioned on 26.10.64 at 10 a.m. at Batticaloa C.C.D. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette dated 23.10.64.

Ref No. R/Q 414
Notice Under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act. (Chap. 460)

It is intended to acquire the land described in the Schedule below. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette No. 14,204 of 23.10.1964 (Part III)

SCHEDULE

D.R.O.'s Division Colombo
Situation Galkissa, Ward No. 14—Wellwatta, within the M. C. Dehiwala—Mt. Lavinia.
Name of Land Kompannegewatta Asst. No. 370 Galle Road, Mt. Lavinia.
Lot No. & Plan No. P. Plan No. A 5363 Lot-1

V. P. A. Perera
Additional Govt. Agent, Colombo District.

GOVT. NOTICE Public Works Dept.

N2045—The section of the road from Pamankade Bridge (5th M.P. on Colombo—Horana Road) will be closed for traffic flowing from Colombo towards Horana between the hours of 6.00 A. M. to 12 noon and for traffic flowing from Horana towards Colombo between the hours of 12 noon to 6 P. M. from 31st October 1964 until further notice. The alternative route will be High Level Road.

COLOMBO OUTH BALIKA MAHA VIDYALAYA DAYA ROAD — W. LLAWATTA.

N2043—Applications for admission to the following classes will be accepted till 30.11.64.
1. G.C.E. (Ordinary Level) 1st Year Arts—G.C.E. (Prep) Preferably girls born after 1.1.49
2. G.C.E. (Adv. Level) 1st Year Arts Principal

LETTER

★ MORE ON TEA

Sir,
Your esteemed journal has been in recent months spotlighting some aspects of the working of the Tea Trade section of the Ceylon's Tea Industry. These matters require the urgent and very close investigations by not only the Finance Minister and Government but also by the Planters' Association of Ceylon, the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, the Low Country Products' Association, the Tea Propaganda Board and all sections of the Tea Industry that have the welfare of our country at heart.

Organisations such as the Ceylon Planters' Society, Workers' Unions, the Ceylon Estate Employers' Federation, Estate Staffs' Union should also take a serious view of the "goings on" in the Tea Trade. Even the Tea Research Institute which has done splendid work during the last 25 years for the manufacture of good teas should follow the affairs of the Tea Trade so that it could give the Government the necessary advice. It is strange indeed that these organisations have been content to sit idle in the face of the serious issues involving the country's main stay, the Tea Trade.

It is high time that at least the national minded Ceylonese in these organisations came out into the open to put matters right. There are of course in these organisations the so called Ceylonese who are yet licking the white man's boot and making themselves believe that Ceylon is getting a fair deal from the Tea Market.

It would suffice to quote Mr. Jayasinghe's article "Tea Swindle" (Tribune's) issue of 9th October — Ceylon exported nearly a 100 million pounds of tea more in 1963 than in 1955 but she received 50 million rupees less than in 1955. Who is killing the goose? Who is sucking the gold in the golden eggs?

It should be clear to the Ceylon Government, as pointed out in Mr. Jayasinghe's article, that it has to make a decisive and early start in making lines of packeted tea for export and thus preserve the identity of a pure line Ceylon tea for export. Perhaps the services of the existing tea packeting firms such as as Brooke Bonds and Liptons can be utilised with advantage in a venture of this sort. These firms which are powerful combines in the world tea market may be utilised to promote where necessary abroad the sale of the pure line Ceylon tea packets.

"Blending" of teas, (Mr. Jayasinghe fittingly terms it

adulteration) can be done in Ceylon by utilising the "off grades" from the low and mid countries, thus assuring the low and mid country tea estates with better prices.

Incidentally, it is pertinent to ask: what is happening at the Ceylon's Instant Tea Project Pilot Plant which was planned out some five long years ago. This project which is in the hands of a West German firm would take another 10 years (going on its present rate of progress) to bring about large scale production of instant tea for export while other tea producing countries like India will be ready to export instant tea in the very near future. While other tea producing countries will gain a lead in "catching" the foreign markets with instant tea, Ceylon will be lagging far behind. The Moghuls in the Tea Trade in our country and Tea Barons abroad — Blenders and Packers—appear to be assured of another 10 years RUN on the Ceylon's black tea market. Those Ceylonese responsible for the working of the Instant Tea Project, including the C. I. S. I. R., should immediately look into the inordinate delay in the production of instant tea for export.

Every Ceylonese, whether in the tea industry or not, is

PAKISTAN

continued from page 3

West Pakistan. Some items that should be manufactured in this complex are high and low tension motors and generators, transformers, capacitors and electrical equipment and machinery for special duties apart from some other machinery.

The British experts will be arriving in June, 1964 to carry out the survey and prepare a report for scrutiny by WPIDC. The heavy industry complex and the heavy electrical complex will be designed to save considerable foreign exchange which is now used in the import of equipment and machinery needed by other industries in the country.

On September 13, 1963, WPIDC entered into an agree-

conscious of the vital importance to the country of the early production of instant tea for export.

In consequence of the powerful and highly questionable factors influencing the Tea Auctions in Ceylon and as a result of some self interested and imbecile Ceylonese holding high positions in the Tea Industry it would not be surprising if at long last the Instant Tea Project produces a half caste instant tea to put the clock back for the benefit of those who are running riot in the Tea Trade of our country.

Meenachie

Colombo,
October 16, 1964.

ment with the same German concern for the preparation of a feasibility report on the manufacture of Ferro Alloys and special steels in west Pakistan. These constitute a basic material for the manufacture of machine tools and heavy engineering goods.

Besides the heavy chemicals, cement, ship—building and fertilizer industries, to which a reference has already been made, the WPIDC is also investing large sums of money on other heavy industries. It has under implementation a scheme for the development of coal deposits in Central Block Sor-Range involving a cost of Rs. 2 60 crore. With the completion of this programme the coal production would rise to 500 tons a day by June, 1965 and to 1, 000, tons per day by December 1967.

It is also planning to develop the Degari Coal Mines to raise production there to 1000 tons per day and the Sharigh Minis to enhance their production to 450 tons a day.

The Corporation has also submitted a plan to the Government for setting up a Machine-Tool factory in Karachi. The scheme envisages the production of small to medium size precision machine tools such as milling, boring and grinding machines, lathes and sharpeners, gear-cutting, die-casting and forging. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 10 crore and would be completed by 1966.

The next few years are very vital for the development of heavy industry which would prove a turning point in Pakistan's economic history.

PEOPLE'S TEA

Drink it for quality —

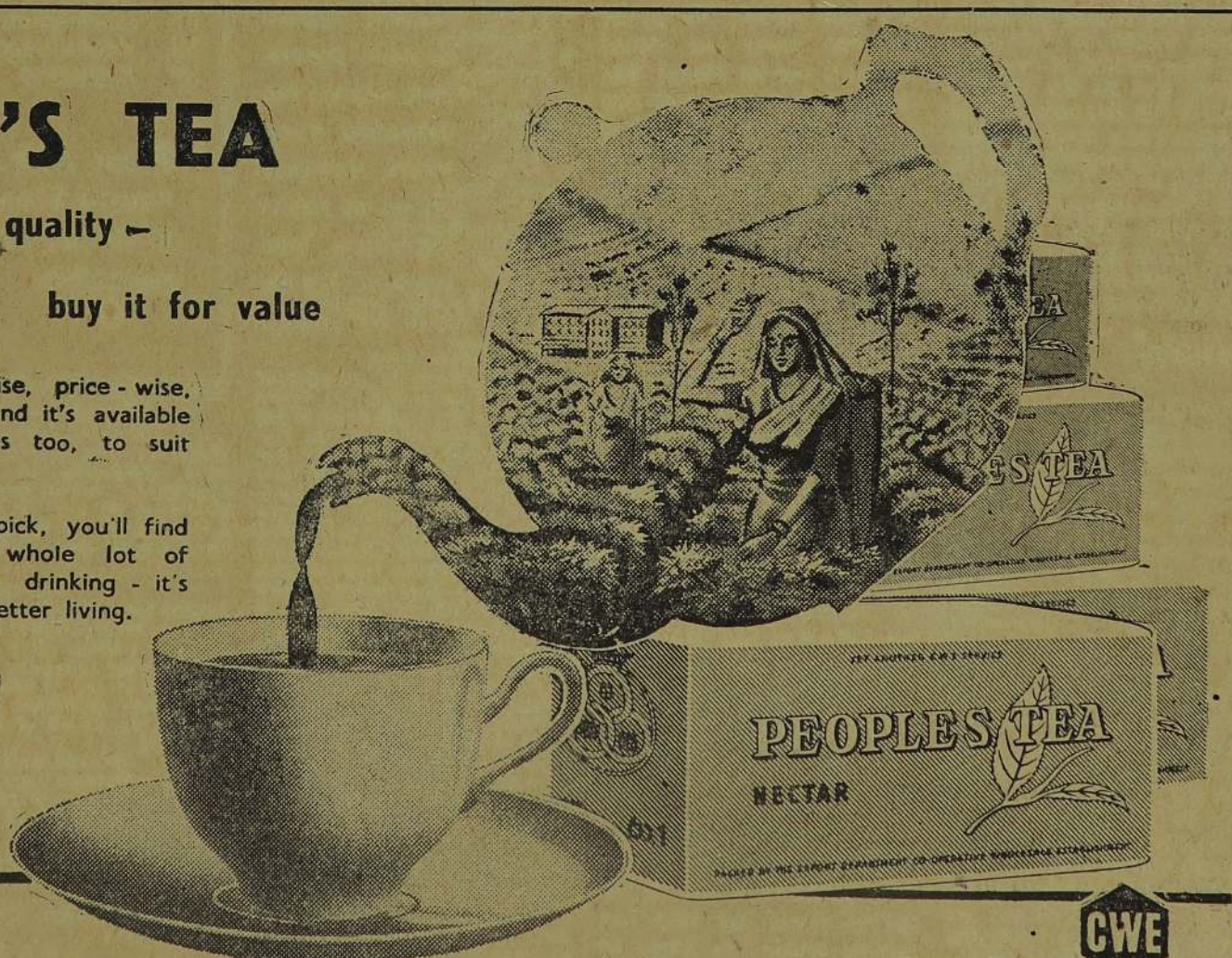
buy it for value

People's Tea, quality wise, price-wise, is your best tea buy — and it's available in three distinct qualities too, to suit every purse.

Which ever pack you pick, you'll find People's Tea makes a whole lot of difference to your tea drinking — it's another C.W.E. aid to better living.

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CAS EX 11

C.W.E. EXPORT DEPARTMENT, 11, 2/1 DUKE STREET, COLOMBO 1.



FOR QUALITY AND VALUE

PEACE CORPS

in Pakistan

The late John Fitzgerald Kennedy was good-intentioned, but then the path that leads to hell is paved with good intentions. It is not enough to be sincere or well-meaning. What matters in the end is the precise result you achieve or the impression you make on others. Among his many contributions, to what the State Department calls the Free World, was the Peace Corps of America.

JFK thought and rightly too, that American unpopularity was largely due to the fact that American citizens abroad, whether in official or private capacities, led dollar-ridden lives of luxury and isolation. In the heart of the Congo, for example, it would be normal for an American to subsist on frozen American green peas, American raisin bread, tinned Cokes, air-conditioners, deep-freeze machines, American candy, popcorn, monstrously finned cars and Miami sun-tan lotions.

Because they had more money than the locals or other foreigners, they could afford huge houses, a cartful of servants and allied conveniences. If there were a handful of them at one given place (there always are) they would constitute themselves into a little America. They would always behave as if they were in forced exile or that they were doing a terrific favour to the host country by staying there. The Ugly American is an atrociously written book and inaccurate at places (e. g., the story about communists scrawling the sickle and hammer sign over every bag of a huge consignment of American wheat), but states the case against Americans abroad rather well.

This was the genesis of the Peace Corps idea. JFK must have imagined a task force of

dedicated spirits with no other motive in life but the service of mankind, toiling selflessly from the marshes of Brazil to the bare and desolate deserts of Africa. The government asked for volunteers and they came in large numbers. They were screened and indoctrinated and sent on their assignments. In America anything which is properly advertised can work. One can start a new religion and enlist thousands of followers, provided one can back it up with a well-organised promotion campaign. In no other country have so many looney ideas been sold to so many in so short a time.

The thing to look into is this: who were the men and women who came forward to offer themselves? What kind of human beings were they? What was their family background? What were their

educational credentials? What was their precise suitability to their arduous tasks?

The Girls

One can form some opinion from what one has seen of them in Pakistan. I have had occasion to see and talk extensively to many of them.

First, the girls. An overwhelming majority of them are plain-looking. This is more significant than one suspects. It means that those who could not find husbands back home, there being a ruthless competition for eligible young men in America, opted. When a girl has achieved a certain age and has not yet found a husband, she is naturally panic-stricken. She would grab any opportunity to get away from her present set-up, also hoping, at the same time, to get her man in a way-out place.

Rude

It is the experience of most people who have to deal with them in some capacity or other that they are impatient and rude. A friend of mine, who had to sign papers for one of them, told me that she was extremely rude and ill-at-ease. When he asked her what caused her to behave like this, she summarily explained that she was not supposed to fawn upon people just because she wanted a small job done.

This may be a solitary instance but a significant one. Most of these girls get disillusioned with the country and get conscious of the futility of their assignments pretty soon. Every Peace Corps (some people with a gift for hyperbole call it Peace Corps) volunteer gets Rs. 300 per month. However, it is not unusual to see them frequenting expensive restaurants and night spots in the company of Pakistani escorts.

by

Khalid Hassan

Some came for kicks. Some came because they had nothing particularly interesting to do at home. Some of them had been through a couple of marriages and did not know quite what to do next. Lots came for travel. Among them you find teachers, nurses or persons with no qualifications at all. None of them gives you the impression that she felt an inner call or some quasi-mystical compulsion to leave home and join up.

I asked one on the day she was going away after two years in Pakistan if she felt it had been good or worthwhile, or some inner need of hers had been satisfied. She looked at me in a bored manner and said: "It was just a job and I don't give a damn about other things."

This is the basic failing of Americans. They are a successful society and everything is a job to them from fixing a martini to communicating with God. I told her I would like to imagine she came here because of innate idealism and faith in something higher than hot-dogs. She kept quiet. Probably she did not understand me.

The men of the Peace Corps look disjointed, blank and mixed up. Some of them are callow and just out of high school. Some are pretty old and washed out. Their reasons for coming out here are broadly similar to those of their female counterparts. Their lot, however, is harder than the females. They encounter much less hospitality and attract less attention.

The typical Peace Corps volunteer remains, at best, another American in another way-out place. They do not get identified with the land or the people. They almost never can speak the language. The only thing Pakistani about them is the way they dress at times, like us. The girls wear tight 'teddy' dresses and walk about uncertainly. The men don cheap Jinnah caps and learn to say 'Assalam-o-Alaikum' or 'Shukriya'.

The Peace Corps doesn't seem to be terribly popular with the American Consulate and Embassy people. They

With acknowledgements to the now-suppressed Pakistani weekly, **OUT-LOOK**, we publish this article which appeared in its issue of June 13, 1964, on the Peace Corps.

are seldom invited to parties the American representatives throw so frequently. I think the somewhat staid and proper Americans of the Diplomatic Corps are embarrassed by this motley crowd of disenchanted men and women.

Sargent Shriver must sooner or later accept the fact that the Peace Corps is a fiasco.

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IN PAKISTAN

MOHENJO DARO

efforts to save ruins

Mr. H. J. Plenderleith, UNESCO expert in preservation of cultural property and the two other authors of this article, both Dutch consulting engineers, outline here the problems encountered in preserving the 5,000 years old seal of the Indus Valley civilization.

Mohenjo Daro in the valley of the Indus, 400 miles upcountry from Karachi, is today no more than a complex of ruins in burnt brick covering an area of some 250 acres. But it provides, with another such site, Harappa, evidence for the existence of a great urban civilization—Indus Valley Culture—in the 3rd millennium B.C., antedating the Aryan invasions.

The site was completely buried. We owe its chance discovery in 1922 to an officer of the Archaeological Department who, when excavating a Buddhist stupa and monastery, was struck by the prevalence of so much burnt brick in the area.

shall, then Director—General of Archaeology, and later to his successor in office, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, to excavate, as far as possible, what turned out to be the remains of a great city lying beneath and extending far beyond the Buddhist remains.

It was left to Sir John Mar-

The importance of this mo-

nument is unquestioned. But the tragedy lies in the phrase "as far as possible" and the explanation in the fact that erratic movements of the great Indus river have eroded the site in some places and covered it with alluvial deposits in others.

Moreover, the river has a tendency to raise its bed and, consequently, the water-table in the adjoining plains. This process has been aggravated by the irrigation of the fields and, under such conditions, satisfactory drainage is impossible.

Salt Cushion

Not only has the water-table

by

Harold J. Plenderleith,
C. Voute and
C. C. Th. de Beaufort

risen considerably during the past few years, but there has been a great accumulation of soluble salts as a result of the very arid climate. These salts by capillary actions have invested the whole area to such an extent as to give it the appearance of a covering of snow. This is a very serious problem as the salts cause large scale destruction of the brick work, "eating" it within a matter of years.

Now, in these parts, a rain-storm is a rare occurrence, but it had actually rained on the day preceding our arrival, to the chagrin of the custodian who had taken pleasure in observing our wonder at their tales of saline deposits. We were impressed, just the same by such of the salt as had survived in odd corners.

This was as nothing, however, to our amazement at the crystallizations that were seen after a couple of days' sunshine; glassy needles a centimetre in length sprouted from shady walls and, where the ground was rough and exposed to the direct action of the sun, the salts formed a white cushion—like masses pressing upwards as in a vegetable garden well stocked with cauliflower!

What could be done to control this? How could the water-table be lowered? How could the old buildings be preserved? What would it all cost?

Such were the questions to which answers were required, but it was only on arrival that we learnt that inundations had hindered digging to the extent that the all-important foundation layers of the city had never been actually excavated, nor could they be, as long as the ground remained water-logged.

Faced with this veritable labour of Hercules, we began by making an assessment of the position and found two contingencies in our favour. The first was the intimate knowledge of the ancient city possessed by the Superintendent of Antiquities of West Pakistan and his care of the amenities. We studied his experiments in protection—as by introducing damp-proof

courses in strategic places—and were much interested in the use of mud bricks to cap the old walls and trap the salt.

It was clear that there could be only one practical way of getting rid of the great bulk of saline material, namely, to redissolve it and to return it to the Indus by pumping the liquid into drains or canals. The tube-well is the recognized type of equipment brought into operation for this purpose. Complicated calculations are in preparation at this moment to determine the best solution for the peculiar problems of Mohenjo Daro.

The fundamental activity was that of preparing a large contour map of the immediate neighbourhood. Information was accumulated from this, from a study of various features on the aerial photographs and in the field, from the analysis of soils and salts water samples from which it was possible to form some definite ideas concerning the sub-surface geology, and, what was even more vital, concerning the movements of moisture and salts in the soil and buildings. Only then did it become possible to have views regarding the adequacy of the existing dykes, (bunds!) and to consider the siting of water outlets and the distribution of pumping equipment.

Drainage

The lowering of the water-table was possible but this was not enough. A second major problem concerned getting rid of the vast quantity of salt that would be left behind when the water receded. This could only be done by redissolving the efflorescences and using the ancient drainage system—which apparently, was very carefully planned—by feeding it from a multiplicity of smaller land drains and pumps set in strategic places. Even the old dry wells might have to be brought back into temporary service during the period of desalinization.

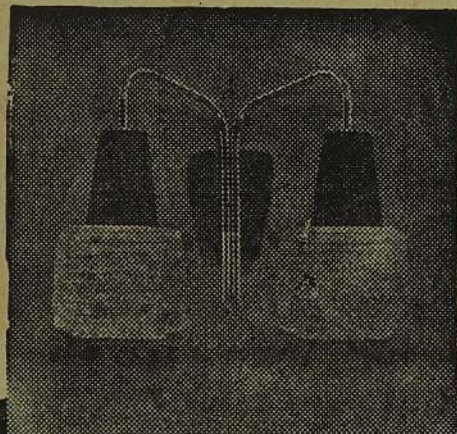
It would be altogether too optimistic to suppose, however, that, with an annual rainfall amounting to about 3 inches, the ground could be cleared in a reasonable time. Finding the cheapest, most effective method of leaching the bricks has turned out to be a rather complicated matter. A scheme is now being prepared to test the results of washing with fresh water from

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NEW FILMS

*** SHOOTING NEARING COMPLETION** — The last phase of shooting of Cinemas Limited most ambitious production "CHANDIYA" (Hoodlum) is nearing completion at Vijaya Studios, Hendala, and only a few more scenes remain to be picturised with Joe Abeywickreme. The film has the biggest array of artistes and extras ever cast in a Sinhala movie, and is realistic in the dialogues, sets and cinematography with many new avenues in the technique of film making. The picture is now in the final stages of production, and it is expected to be ready for release within the next two months. Being produced by K. Gunaratnam, it is directed by Titus Thotawattā and cinematography is by A.V.M. Vasagam L.C.T.

*** PROGRESSING** — Taprobane Productions "PARASATHU MAL" (A Flower Which Belongs To Another) produced by Chitra Balasuriya and directed by veteran actor Gamini Fonseka, who makes his debut as a director for this

picture, and also plays the main lead in the film, is fast progressing on location at Gampaha.

Starring D.R. Nanayakkara, Puniya Heendeniya, Joe Abeywickreme, Srimathie Rasadari, Anula Karunatileke, Tony Ranasinghe, Wijeratne Warakagoda N.R. Dias (famous Tower Hall stage star), James, Francis Perera, Nelson Karunagama and several others, the movie has lyrics by Mahagama Sekera set to music by Lionel Algama, story and dialogues by P.K.D. Seneviratne, art direction by Ariyawansa of the School of Fine Arts, cinematography by Sumitha Amarasinghe and the picture is co-directed by Sumithra Peiris.

*** HALF COMPLETED** — Regular shooting for Kala Pela Cultural Society's

"SAAMA" is now in progress on location at Rammuthugala on a residential set inside a palatial house, and Director G. D. L. Perera has already completed half of the picture. Editing of the movie is also in progress at Serendib Productions, Borella, and the recording of ballet music will commence shortly at Sarasavi Sound Studios, Kollupitiya. The ballet by Vimal Waidiyasekera and A. C. A. Azeez on the co-operative movement and rural wedding scenes of the heroine, are the main sequences to be shot during the shooting schedule. The movie is expected to be completed by December this year and will be released through Ceylon Theatres Limited.

by Karunaratne Abeyssekera and Nihal Jayasinghe is set to tunes by P. L. A. Sompala. Cinematography is by M. D. Sumanasekera.

The cast includes new-comer Prema Ganegoda from stage as the dancing girl, Kithsiri Perera portays the taxi driver, comedians Nawananda Wijesinghe, who won the Oscar of the Drama Festival 1964, and Richard Albert (Tarzan) with Marcus Perera, Seenadeera Rupasinghe, Piyadasa Wijekoone, Piyadasa Gunasekera, Lilian Edirisinghe, Wickrema Bogoda and others.

The highlight of this film is about wild life, and scenes of a fight with a bear featuring Nawananda Wijesinghe and Kithsiri Perera has been already shot on location at Yala. At Bopath Ella waterfall, a love song has been also picturised with Prema Ganegoda and Wickrema Bogoda. Further location shooting at Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa is to commence next month. With the shooting of a botique scene indoors at R. T. Studios, the film is now nearly half complete.

*** FAST PROGRESSING** — D. K. Films, Production No. 1 "KINKINIPADA" (Path of A Dancing Girl) is fast progressing at R. T. Studios, Wellampitiya. Being produced and directed by Douglas Kotelawala, who also writes the story of this film. The picture is about a dancing girl and a taxi driver. The screenplay is by Cyril Veddakara, dialogues by Nihal Jayasinghe and lyrics penned

the movie have been already shot in the area and around the beach.

The movie being produced by C. Irwin Jayamanne stars, Cyril Kody, Swarna Kabawita, Mark Samaranayake, Sisira Piyadasa, K. D. Alfred, child artistes Howard Grabau, Indrani Ratnayake, guest artistes Eddie Jayamanne, Joe Abeywickreme and Eddie Yapa. Mohamed Saliyah tune lyrics penned by A. J. De Soysa, and the theme song in the film is rendered by Rukmani Devi. Cinematography is by D. Shelton Hettiarachi, story supervision by B. A. W. Jayamanne, technical adviser Lester James Peiris, and Endra Chunchi is the Production Manager.

*** "KOLAMBA HADAYO"** (Colombo Fellow) Amros Films maiden production, a social story based on the upliftment of a village from the thugs of the area, is fast progressing, and already 8,000 ft. of the film has been completed. The movie being produced by Amarasinghe is mainly shot outdoors on location at Padiliyathuduwa, Eneramulla, Mahara and Heinyanthaduwa. Indoor shooting will commence shortly at R. T. Studios, Wellampitiya.

Starring new-comers Shiranie Goonatileke and Lionel Deraniyagala in the lead with Dayananda, Rajapakse Karunaratne, Piyadasa, Kumari Lakshmi and well-known artistes Piyadasa Wijekoone, Rupasinghe Seenadeera and Lionel de Silva, the film has two songs composed by Karunaratne Abeyssekera, set to music by R. A. Chandrasena. Cinematography is by W. B. De Silva.

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'PROFESSOR'
(Eastmancolour)

*** SHOOTING IN PROGRESS** — The unit of Filmo Artistes Productions "RAHAS DUPATA" (Secret Island) is location shooting amidst scenic beauty of coconut palm spangled rural Porathota near Negombo. Since filming commenced on this 16mm production in colour by Kodachrome, to be later blown-up to 35mm wide-screen Eastmancolour at the Rank Laboratories, Denham, England, many sequences of

SPOTLIGHT on the PRESS
continued from page 2

darkest of reactionary forces to come to their rescue. Buddhist priests are being brought to the forefront.

But in this also, Lake House is not finding the going easy. A powerful and numerical large section of the Buddhist priests have declared themselves in favour of the government policy of taking over Lake House and controlling the press mudalalis. Last Saturday, there was a very large demonstration and meeting organised by well-known Buddhist priests who support the press take-over. In characteristic fashion, reports about this meeting was dismissed in about six inches in the Sunday papers of the mudalali press whilst banner headlines and limitless columnage were devoted to the outpourings of priests and others who supported the press bosses

MOHENJO DARO
continued from page 10

a gravity tank supplied by tube-wells. Until preliminary test have been completed it will not be possible to make definite recommendations, either as regards the lowering of the water table or as regards desalinization. Clearly the cost will depend in the first place upon how far it is necessary to lower the water table, whether only enough to save visible remains, or, at the other extreme, to dry the foundations and make complete excavation possible.

The limit will no doubt be decided on financial grounds but a limit there must be, if only because an early result of our enquiry has been the unexpected discovery that the ancient city of Mohenjo Daro covers an area of at least twice the size that has been supposed!

The Pakistan authorities, are deeply anxious to save as much as possible of this major monument, This "mysterious City of the Dead", that flourished 5,000 years ago.

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Better Tea Prices

continued from page 1
consequence has been that Ceylon has taken retaliatory action which has brought about the current impasse.

What Ceylon needs is a fair and just price for her tea. She wants to be assured of her foreign exchange earnings at prices which are commensurate with the increase of world price levels of commodities she imports, and which are also consistent with the wholesale and retail price tea fetches in consuming countries. In the present circumstances, this can be achieved only by FORWARD CONTRACTS: and the British Government would do well to consider establish-

ing a system by which Ceylon can sell forward her high, mid and low grown teas to Britain at prices which are fair and just.

This is not something new. During the last war, the British Ministry of Food bought Ceylon tea on a forward basis at prices which were related to cost of production. The Labour Government can without any difficulty establish some organisation which will buy Ceylon teas on forward contracts for British blenders, re-exporters and the like. If this were done, the cut-throat activities of the ring which have rigged the Colombo Auctions will be eliminated. If the British government did

this, it will also be able to provide the housewives in England with tea at fair and reasonable prices.

Moreover, the trading pattern of even developed countries are based on forward sales. Australia sells her wheat, even to Ceylon, on a forward basis. All commodities, including manufactured articles, are bought and sold on a forward basis. Rice, sugar, steel, and practically every variety of commodity are handled through forward contracts.

The crux of the relationship between Britain and Ceylon today revolves around tea. If Britain assures Ceylon of fair and just prices for her tea, friendship, understanding and

cordiality will grow on a new and firmer basis. But, if British vested interests continue to exploit the tea producers of

WORDS

"In the final analysis wars are made by WORDS much more than by arms and soldiers. Arms, even the most deadly, and soldiers, even the most courageous, are impotent without words. It is the magic of words that stirs up and fans human passions. Instead of controlling arms, control the RADIO, the PRESS, the SCREEN, the PULPIT, the legislative ROSTRUM and all the other agencies capable of influencing human hearts and minds. Let such agencies fan up the passions of the heart that make for peace among men..... A poisoned word is more deadly than a poisoned shaft.

— Michail Naimy in *Aryan Path*

Ceylon, then misunderstanding, tension, and economic conflict are inevitable.

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SHANTHI FILMS

SASARAKA HATI

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S. RAMANATHAN
Music: MUTHUSAMY

Lyrics:
KARUNARATNA
ABEYSEKERA

Produced by:
B. P. RODRIGO