

SECRET RIGHTIST PLAN Provoke Riots By Attacks On Priests



Vol. 10 No. 48 | Oct. 31 1964 | CTS, 25

SPOTLIGHT

★ New Delhi Agreement

* **PERSONAL TRIUMPH.** There cannot be the slightest doubt that the agreement reached in New Delhi on the "stateless" question is a personal triumph of the greatest magnitude for our Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike. At the time of writing of this note, the full details of this agreement are not known, but it would appear that of the 975,000 stateless persons, India has agreed to take back 525,000 and Ceylon has undertaken to grant full citizenship rights to 300,000. The position of the balance of 150,000 is to be discussed at a conference in a short time. The period for the repatriation of the 525,000 is not yet known, but it is likely to be in the region of 15 years. Regarding the balance of 150,000, the Lake House Special Correspondent has stated that the Prime Minister of India had wanted extra time in order "to convince the Madras Government" that it was no problem to take back the extra 150,000.

This agreement between India and Ceylon on this vexed question must be welcomed. Apart from the merits and demerits, the mere fact that an agreement has been possible is a major step forward in the direction of increased friendship between the two countries. Tribune has at all times maintained that the friendship between the two countries should have been maintained at all costs. The existence of the "stateless" has long stood in the way of greater friendship between the two countries. The number to be taken back and the number to be retained is only incidental to the question of friendship. In this connection, it must be mentioned that though the agreement reached indicates that Ceylon has scored a major diplomatic victory, it also shows that there has been a major change of heart in New Delhi. It is also a measure of Shastri's statesmanship that he has refused

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Whispers have reached *TRIBUNE* from reliable quarters that anti-social elements are planning direct action provocations every time demonstrations against the Take-over of *Lake House* are staged. These provocations are to be directed against "Buddhist Priests" who participate in the protest rallies and marches. Everything will be done to make it appear that these acts of violence are perpetrated by those who support the Take-over of *Lake House* especially those who belong to the *LSSP* or are close to it. Already the first of these provocations has taken place when a few stones were alleged to have been thrown at Buddhist Priests who were leading a motorcade to Kataragama last weekend to invoke the gods to rescue the mudalalis of *Lake House* from the sad plight which has befallen them.

It is whispered that other similar acts of provocation have been planned to take place during the time when the Take-over Bill is to be discussed in the House of Representatives starting from next week. Thereafter, if the Bill is adopted, as it probably will be, the sponsors of this campaign of violence will stretch out men dressed in the robes of "Buddhist Priests" in front of *Lake House* when the actual vesting orders are taken, with the slogan "over our dead bodies will we allow *Lake House* to be taken over".

It is essential to remember that in the demonstrations which have been planned for the coming weeks, there will be a surfeit of anti-social elements "dressed in the robes of Buddhists Monks". By this means, the dangerous men who have taken upon themselves to defend *Lake House* through extra-Parliamentary methods hope to capitalise on the sympathy ordinary people have for men of religion.

Government must take immediate steps to meet this challenge from anti-social elements to thwart constitutional procedures. It is one thing to oppose a Bill introduced in Parliament. Citizens also have the right to organise meetings and demonstrations to mobilise public opinion, one way or the other. But it is a totally different matter for a group of anti-social persons to prepare a campaign to provoke violence and civil disorder in such a way as to put the blame on their political opponents. But what is worse is that these anti-social elements should be the paid hirelings of vested interests, foreign and local, which are anxious to smash this Government by methods which are neither constitutional or democratic.

The fuss and the hullabaloo which the mudalali press raised about the alleged stone-throwing at the priest-led motorcade to Kataragama last weekend seemed to indicate a degree of liaison between the anti-social elements which wish to divert democratic processes into paths of violence, and some top members of the press monopolists' hierarchy.

Everyone knows that in Parliament those who favour the take-over of *Lake House* have

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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.
- ★ *Sathiya* will not be a propaganda sheet. It is concerned with all aspects of life in Sri Lanka, which it endeavours to present as a total picture to the people, interpreting and evaluating their significance and meaning with complete devotion to the truth.
- ★ *Sathiya* will provide a medium through which the real elite of Sri Lanka, both Swabhasha-educated and English-educated, can put their knowledge and abilities to the urgent task of raising the consciousness of the common people and equipping them to build a better future for themselves and their children.

THIS IS THE SINHALA WEEKLY YOU HAVE
BEEN WAITING FOR. WATCH OUT FOR
FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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SUCCESS

Cairo Summit & Non-Alignment

by MAXIMUS

Even before it had concluded its deliberations the Anglo American propagandists had begun to underplay the importance and significance of the Cairo Non-Aligned Summit Conference in characteristic fashion. They asked sneeringly how a motley crowd of some fifty eight odd nations with differing political systems could reach unanimity of opinion on key issues affecting the world and, indeed, humanity.

With a view to disrupting the Cairo Conference the Anglo-Americans to whom non-alignment is anathema, had brought their stooge Moise Tshombe of the Congo into Cairo, but he proved to be a big flop. But his doings received much more publicity in our daily press than the Conference proceedings itself.

Success

However, without doubt the Cairo Conference was a mighty success. In contrast to the first non-aligned conference at Belgrade where the attitude and tone of the non-aligned powers towards imperialism and colonialism was restrained, hesitant and indeed vague, at Cairo, however, it was the exact opposite. Though the participants did not share identical views on every major international question, no longer did they at the conference fear to condemn aloud imperialism and colonialism in all its shapes and forms. The nine thousand five hundred worded communique condemned "all colonialist and neo-colonialist policies applied in various parts of the world and called for the unconditional, complete and final abolition of colonialism now."

On the question of military bases, imperialist aggression and interference the Conference declaration called upon all countries to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and refrain from interference in Cuba, Vietnam, Cyprus or the Congo and to lift the commercial and economic blockade on Cuba.

At Cairo the resolution on declaring the African continent, the Indian and the South Atlantic Oceans as nuclear free zones and urging the participants to close their ports and airfields to ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons or

equipped for nuclear warfare and to prohibit overflights by foreign aircraft carrying such nuclear weapons came into sharp focus.

In this regard, not without reason, of course, Ceylon's stout policy of non-alignment was the envy of many a nation because not only did our Prime Minister Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike, strongly support the resolution, but also because we were one of the first few countries to close our ports and airfields to the vessels and aircraft of the United States Seventh Fleet.

But the closure of the ports and airfields to nuclear fleets, be they American, or Russian is not enough. If the world and humanity are to be saved from nuclear destruction the Cairo participants must with one voice demand that no island whether it be under the tutelage of the Soviet Union, the United States or Britain be made use of to establish military bases. As we have shown in another article in this issue, it is not the ships of the Seventh Fleet which pose a grave danger to Ceylon, India and the rest of the Asian countries, but the small islands belonging to the British which are under its tutelage which are going to be made use of to establish military bases to serve the designs of the warmongers.

Impact

Now that the Cairo Conference is over what has been its impact on the big non-aligned nations like India whose leader the late Mr. Nehru was the chief architect of non-alignment? Indeed, without doubt, at Cairo, India once and for all allayed the fears and suspicions of the participants that she had abandoned her policy of non-alignment. In so doing India

had frustrated the wishful desires of those who had hoped that with the unfortunate Sino-Indian border conflict and the death of Mr. Nehru she could be pressurised into abandoning its non-alignment and casting her anti-imperialist ardour.

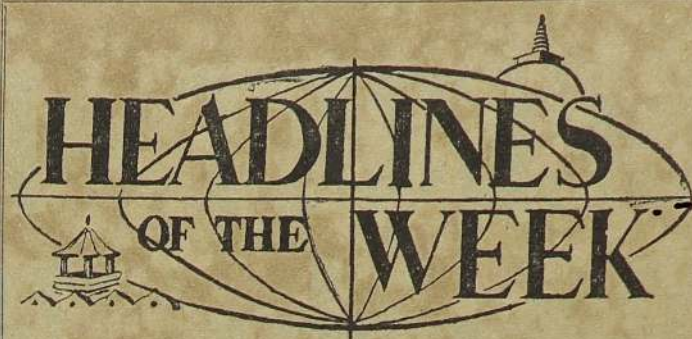
It has already been evident for some time in India that democratic and progressive circles both within the Congress and outside it have insisted that the Government should not turn a blind eye to the imperialist designs of the United States in Vietnam, Cyprus, the Congo and other danger spots.

Commenting on India's stand the New Age, the New Delhi weekly of October 18 said, "It is now for the Indian people and the Indian democratic movement to ensure that the Government of India does not attempt to retreat on any single issue from the positions to which it has subscribed at Cairo. Cairo opens up a broad vista of activity for the Government of India in the field of foreign policy. On each specific issue, it is necessary to work out concrete initiatives to demonstrate forcibly that our support to the Cairo decision is real, and not mere lip service."

Pursuant to her stand at Cairo, it is indeed gratifying to note that India has already tabled a resolution for the coming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in regard to preventing non-nuclear powers from acquiring nuclear weapons.

It is also encouraging to note that in our country non-alignment is now being understood in its correct perspective not only by the people but also by those who poo-pooed it not very long ago when it was first hammered out by the first MEP Government of the late Prime Minister Mr. S. W. R. Dias Bandaranaike, and when he abrogated the Defence Agreement with the United Kingdom in pursuance of that policy.

Today the UNP sees the wisdom of pursuing that policy and it is speaking to the people in the language and idiom of Mr. Bandaranaike and his successor, Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike. How far it is honest and sincere in its protestations still remains to be seen. But the fact that it has not spoken yet one word against US imperialism and military intervention in Vietnam; against the forcible occupation of Guantanamo base in Cuba and against the economic blockade of that country and against the presence of the United States Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean makes one wonder whether after all the UNP is toeing the line of the Coalition Government in regard to its policy of non-alignment for reasons of political expediency.



WEDNESDAY, October 21. — The Joint Committee of Trade Union Organisations adopted a resolution for the immediate presentation of the 21 demands to the Government and the employers of the private sector by a majority vote. The Finance Minister stated yesterday that he would consider in due course granting holidays on the other Poya Days in each month when he meets the Mahanayake Thero of the Malwatte Chapter and that the extension of the holidays to all Poya Days in a month would, however, have to be considered in the light of the economic implications of such a measure.

THURSDAY, October 22. — The pilot of a Boeing 707 Jet airliner with Ceylon's PM aboard was ordered to return shortly before taking off from London airport because of a bomb scare. Mr. D.E. Wijewardena, a retired judge, will head the Commission that will inquire into last week's railway accident. Mr. Khrushchov threatened to resign in February because his colleagues disapproved of his handling of relations with Communist China, East European sources said today.

FRIDAY, October 23. — The Ceylon Prime Minister arrived in New Delhi on a week's visit for the Indo-Ceylon talks and was welcomed by the Indian Prime Minister. The acting head of the Government, Mr. C. P. de Silva will not attend the functions organised by the two UN Associations in Ceylon, though both had invited him to their respective functions. The Government's proposed investigations into the working of the Colombo tea auctions has now come to an abrupt halt.

SATURDAY, October 24. — The People's Republic of China has agreed to expand trade between the two countries to an approximate value of Rs 110 million either way. A Protocol relating to the exchange of commodities for the coming year will be signed in terms of this agreement this morning at the Trade Ministry. Nearly 200 students of Zahira College, Slave Island, were rushed to the General Hospital and Children's Hospital having been taken suddenly ill following the administration of a worm treatment drug by a public health officer. Jean Paul Sartre, the French existentialist, philosopher and playwright who yesterday refused the Nobel literary prize told a Swedish Correspondent that "I have always refused official distinction."

SUNDAY, October 25. — Talks between the Indian and Ceylon Prime Ministers were held yesterday in New Delhi "in an atmosphere of cordiality" and would be continued tomorrow. A meeting of the All Ceylon Village Committee Chairmen's Conference held at the Red Cross Society Hall yesterday to discuss the Coalition Government's proposals to takeover the press and allow the tapping of coconut tree for toddy ended abruptly in confusion with no vote being taken for or against the proposals.

MONDAY, October 26. — The People's Republic of China agreed last night to give a loan of Rs. 20 million from 1965 to 1967 to Ceylon interest free for getting down machinery, equipment and technical know-how from China. Elder statesman, Phan Khac Suu, 61 year old Chairman of the High National Council, is expected to be sworn in as South Vietnam's new Chief of State tomorrow.

TUESDAY, October 27. — Numerous instances of fraudulent payments, irrecovery of loans and expensive equipment being allowed to idle in several Government Departments have been spotlighted by the Auditor-General in his report on the appropriation accounts for the year 1962-63 issued yesterday. There was guarded optimism tonight about the outcome of the Indo-Ceylon talks on the future of people of Indian origin in Ceylon following a meeting between the Premiers of the two countries. The Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike said in New Delhi yesterday that she hoped to go back to Ceylon with a lasting solution of the Indo-Ceylon problem. Ceylon may have to explore the possibilities of purchasing her rice from sources other than Burma if the present deadlock between Burma and Ceylon over the question of prices is not resolved immediately.

Seventh Fleet & South Asia

It was, of course, not without reason that our Prime Minister, Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike, made a fervent appeal to the fifty eight nations which attended the recent Non-aligned Summit at Cairo to declare not only the African continent but also the Indian and the South Atlantic Oceans as nuclear free zones and urged these countries to close their ports and airfields to ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons or equipped for nuclear warfare and also to prohibit overflights by foreign aircraft carrying such nuclear weapons.

Although Ceylon was one of the first countries of the Non-Aligned bloc to close its ports and airfields to the nuclear packed vessels of the US Seventh Fleet which have been in and around the waters of the Indian Ocean for some months in an obvious attempt to intimidate the non-aligned nations and to make them revise their policy, Madame Bandaranaike's appeal has indeed not come a day too soon.

Dark Clouds

Dark clouds have once again begun to gather over the Indian Ocean. Now it is not the ships of the U. S. 7th Fleet. But, the small islands belonging to the British as colonial possessions which cause concern. Public opinion in South Asia has been perturbed that the British and Americans are jointly preparing to establish military bases on these islands aimed against the independent and sovereign nations of Asia and Africa. Talks have been going on between the representatives of Britain and the United States, and a group of military experts has been surveying the islands (in the Chagos Archipelago) from the standpoint of their adequacy as bases. The islands, as the Indian newspaper, the Patriot, correctly pointed out, are to be used as potential air-force and naval bases and as intermediate air-fields for the airlift of troops to areas of "unrest"

Not to mention the hostile designs of these imperialist actions against the newly-independent developing nations, it should be pointed out that they are unlawful from the viewpoint of the United Nations and International Law.

Firstly, there is the long ago adopted United Nations decision, which is binding on all members of that international organisation, on the elimination of the colonial yoke and the granting of independence to the population of former colonial possessions.

That decision does not distinguish between big and small colonial possessions, or continental and island ones. It applies to all colonial possessions without exception. The British island possessions in the Indian Ocean are not part of the British "metropolis", they were seized in the past by the colonialists as a result of their expansion, as were the countries of Africa, India or Ceylon. They are populated by native inhabitants, Indians, Arabs, Malgashis, and Africans who do not wish to reconcile themselves to colonial status. Disregarding their will, the colonialists are ignoring the United Nations decision and are trying to retain control over the islands. The establishment of military bases on the islands of the Indian Ocean, which now belong to the colonialists without any legal rights, is unlawful.

Secondly, even if the British did have any legal right to regard the islands as their territory, this would give them no moral right to establish military bases there which threaten other peoples. With the swift development of modern military equipment, some former standards of international law have become hopelessly outdated, and this fully applies to the right to use as one sees fit the no-man's international waters or even one's own territories, if such use is detrimental to other peoples.

It is not hard to realise that the establishment of Anglo-American bases on the Pacific islands, as well as of airfields, munitions dumps or proving grounds, gives the imperialists opportunities to stockpile various kinds of weapons there, including nuclear weapons. No one can guarantee that the imperialists will not take it into their heads to test those weapons in one form or another or transport them during military manoeuvres. All this poses a threat to the local population and erects serious obstacles to normal shipping in the Indian Ocean and to radio communications and fishing.

The Indian Ocean islands, which are located in the centre of a vast area, should not be used for military purposes without the knowledge and consent of the countries of the region. But the countries of South Asia and East Africa have no need for such bases which will yield nothing but aggravated tensions in the Indian Ocean area. These tensions could be alleviated by the denuclearisation of the Indian Ocean and the prompt ouster of the Colonialists from their last possessions in the area.

Credit

It redounds to the credit of the Sirimavo Bandaranaike Government that it has always unswervingly and steadfastly clung to the

through extra-parliamentary methods.

Postwar history has proved in no uncertain terms that every country which has allowed its independence and sovereignty to be tampered with by the Pentagon for the sake of the the almighty dollar has learnt to its bitter cost that such a policy is both disastrous and suicidal in the extreme.

There is no better example than South Vietnam in Asia. If South Vietnam is today plunged in fire and blood and anarchy the primary responsibility for this fact rests with those opportunistic political leaders who for the sake of dollars to keep themselves in

by

TRIBUNE'S Diplomatic Correspondent

policy of non-alignment chalked out by the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike who gave concrete shape and content to it when in 1957 October he abrogated the Defence Agreement with Britain as a result of which the British had to pull out their naval and airforce units from the naval base and the airports.

Unfortunately, there are elements in our country who are assiduously propagating the dangerous viewpoint that it would do no particular harm if Ceylon were to tie up with the United States for it has everything to gain. Indeed there is no price that the Pentagon will not pay if Ceylon were to sacrifice its non-alignment which will permit complete freedom for the Seventh Fleet to move in its naval and airbases. Not only will the US restore economic aid which it cut off under the Hickenlooper Act when the Government dared to nationalise the foreign owned oil companies, but will even flood the country with the almighty dollar.

It is in order to successfully secure the reversal of the non-alignment policy either, partially or fully, that the long arm of SEATO is no doubt making use of the reactionary elements and the monopoly daily press in our country to under-

the political saddle permitted the introduction of US arms and war materials to wage wars against the nationalist movements. The US had given

Diem more than two billion dollars worth of economic and military aid to prop his tottering regime, but when it found him of no use it murdered him in cold blood.

If that wretched country is rocking from one crisis to another since the murder of Diem and the displacement of Big Minh by Khanh whose days are numbered, it is only a matter of time before complete anarchy reigns supreme. The Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater, said the other day that President Johnson was unable to stop South Vietnam from going down the precipice.

US Activities

In India, the authorities have recently become concerned about the increasing activities of the representatives of American institutions, about their frequent meetings with prominent members of the rightist opposition. The Americans and their Indian friend do not conceal the fact that the recent death of Nehru and certain political difficulties which Shastri's government is facing have created favourable conditions for the struggle against Nehru's neutralist policy for India, and for the seizure of power by the pro-Western forces.

The United States Embassy in Delhi and local American Missions in other cities are striving to influence trade unions, women's and student organisations. Their leaders are receiving valuable gifts, propaganda literature, invitations to visit the United States at the expense of the United

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LETTER

I. C. J.

Sir,

The Knights of Prevarication otherwise known as the International Commission of Jurists, rides again, like the Khu Klux Klan, defying democracy.

Its pleas are the "Rule of Law" and the "dignity of man." Admirable sentiments.

Let us now examine its genesis or origin, for its credentials. The International Commission of Jurists is the offspring of British imperialists. Sir Leslie Munro is its forbear.

Does the International Commission of Jurists see that its "Rule of Law" operates in the British colonies or to the benefit of Negroes in the United States?

No. It turns a Nelsonian eye on these sores of civilisation. That, for its credentials.

The home-grown votive members of this International Commission of Jurists meets on 9.10.64 in what it calls a Seminar on the Press Bill. The former Chief Justice, Hema Basnayake, who takes the chair, states, "this new kind

of legislation" (laws proposed by independent Ceylon), "we have not been used to, for the last hundreds of years." Quite true. Hema Basnayake is only used to the colonial Roman-Dutch "Rule of Law".

Instead of throwing open the meeting, to the gathering of meticulous lawyers, as is done under democratic rules of debate, Hema Basnayake calls on six speakers of his own choice to address the meeting.

C. Thiagalingam, one of the chosen, says, "the International Commission of Jurists is concerned with the dignity of man." Not of man in the empires and the Negroes of the United States. Or, are they men?

E. G. Wickremanayake, another of the chosen, says, "the International Commission of Jurists was established to see that the "Rule of Law" was maintained. The imperial Roman-Dutch variety of the Rule of Law.

E. B. Wickremanyake, another of the chosen, says, "the essence of democracy

was the freedom to say what one wanted, to think what one wanted, provided one did not transgress the rights of others" Like the democracy the Chairman, Hema Basnayake, our former Chief Justice, practised in his conduct of the meeting.

Mr. Mallory Wijesinghe of the Planters' Association, another of the chosen says, he "would look at the bill from the view of a common man." This variety of common man is rarer than hairs on a bald pate.

Laksman Kadirgamar, another of the chosen, says, "one of the curses of this country is that in critical moments in our history people do not act with magnanimity and largeness but in vengeance and in spite." Like knocking Philip Gunawardena out of the State Council under the UNP Roman-Dutch Rule of Law.

Hema Basnayake, the chairman, here arbitrarily closes the meeting to the shock of the gathering of those opposed to his views.

And Hema Basnayake, until the other day, was our Chief Justice, the so-called unbiased, loyal, model upholder of the Rule of Law. Of such are the International Commission of Jurists.

Susan de Silva

24/1 Kirimandala Mawatha
Nawala, Rajagiriya,
16.10.64.

Seventh Fleet

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States Information Service (USIS).

Calcutta is first in the list of large provincial centres where the Americans are developing extensive activities. William Baxter, an official of the United States Consulate General in Calcutta, is reputed to be specially interested in the situation in the Moslem communities and in general in the conditions of the Moslem refugees from East Bengal. Baxter is known to have met prominent Indians, and had invited employees of the office of Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta to such meetings. There are grounds to believe that the Americans are together with the Pakistanis provoking Moslem disorders in Bengal.

The Americans are conducting similar activities in Madras, Bombay, Lucknow and several other cities. In Lucknow, for instance, the American representatives are supported by such rightist politicians as the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly Jan Sangh member Shardabhakat Singh, Swatantra member of the Legislative Assembly Radj Raghavendra Pratal Singh, prominent member of the National Congress Party Trilok Singh, member of the Legislative Assembly Gaya Prasad and others.

It is also known that the Americans always suggest to their contacts that the struggle against Shastri would be easier than the opposition to Nehru who enjoyed greater prestige. It was necessary, the Americans assert, only to exploit fully the "favourable" situation and to launch among the people of India a wide-scale propaganda campaign to prove that Shastri is a figure neither capable nor trained for his high post, that there are many other persons more worthy of the post of Prime Minister, such as S. K. Patil or Morarji Desai. In fact, such propaganda is already being conducted on American money and inspiration in India.

It is therefore necessary that the greatest vigilance must be exercised in Ceylon to see that attempts to denigrate her policy of non-alignment is not corroded by direct or indirect methods by foreign agencies anxious to see Ceylon discard her independent foreign policy.

In the present world of nuclear powers, and conflicting military groupings, Ceylon's only safeguard is her policy of non-alignment and positive neutralism, and it is essential that this bedrock for National Security which is endorsed by all major political parties in this island is protected in every possible way.

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FOR QUALITY AND VALUE

★ Anti - Government

★ Dawasa Policies

The publication of the Sun, making three morning dailies in Colombo in English and Sinhala from the three big groups, has showed how closely bound monopoly vested interests really are in all matters confronting the nation. All three groups are solidly anti-government, not merely on specific issues but on all matters where this government has sought to weaken the power of the greedy capitalists and profiteers.

Last week, owing to the impending Lake House Take-over Bill, the policies of the three monopoly groups were brought sharply into focus. While the Lake House concentrated its fire on the legislation concerning the Press, the Times fired anti-government salvos on every imaginable matter. The Dawasa group distinguished itself by condemning the Government for retreating on Sinhala language implementation, for wanting to bring the State into business of publishing of school textbooks, and incidentally for wanting to curb the unlimited powers of private enterprise in regard to the monopoly in the publication of daily papers.

This easily recognisable anti-government front was characterised by one central political theme — and it is this which showed that the monopoly groups operated on a united basis. The main political objective was to undermine and smash the Government by attacking it on the question of the coalition between the LSSP and the SLP. Each group used every imaginable journalistic dodge, characteristic of its special policy highlights, to carry on a artificial campaign to drive the SLP from the LSSP and thus, if possible, bring about the downfall of the Government.

Religion

The virulence of this campaign was so great that no lie was avoided. It was made out that the organised institutions of religion were the same as the big money-making newspaper monopolies — on the slender argument that one stood for religious freedom and the other for the freedom of expression. By doing this, the press mudalalis thought that they could obtain some degree of protection for the press monopoly which is now under direct attack by govern-

ment — without however worrying about the fact that it would be the organised institutions of religion which would suffer by this propaganda campaign. Nothing can be more deplorable than to tar the religious institutions and priests with the same bituminous dirt which has now (in the eyes of an overwhelming majority of ordinary people in this country) covered the newspaper institutions of the press mudalalis.

Apart from this disservice to religions institutions, the big press bosses have resorted to the USIS panacea for all (political) ills: namely that if one waves the flag of the anti-Marxist bogey the majority of the people could be intimidated into submission. Even though this USIS panacea had failed in Ceylon in every election since 1956, the press mudalalis in their utter desperation have once gain started on this. The Times group, with their deep Catholic Action undertones, has never really discarded anti-Marxist sloganising (at least for keeping the diehards together), but the Lake House has for sometime dropped its virulent anti-Marxism because the climate was not ripe for such a policy, and persisting in it had seriously affected the circulation of its publications, particularly after the serious reverses it had met with after the defeat of the UNP (and the Lake House) in the 1960 General Elections.

But, now Lake House is desperate. And last week, out of an obviously manufactured (by agents provocateurs) stone throwing incident at the MOTORCADE which went to invoke the god of Katarama, on behalf of the press mudalalis the three groups led by Lake House have started a campaign that only the Marxists would use "force" (not by any chance the capitalists) and that the "attack" on the road of this "religious motorcade" (organised by the veteran politician, R. E. Jayatilleke) was sure proof that the Marxists were on the warpath to use force to bring about a "revolution" And this theme is being played in so many variable tunes in the Lake House newspapers. The Times also carries on a vigorous campaign along the same lines—but it has always done. The Dawasa group is now echoing the same thing, but in a distant, half-hearted way.

The coming fortnight will show these trends being developed by the press mudalalis with increasing bitterness. The very exuberance they display makes the non-committed suspicious about this propaganda — anything exaggerated seems unreal to them. And, it is only the non-committed the press mudalalis can hope to win over at this time.

Delhi Talks

The other theme which received wide newspaper attention was the talks which were held in New Delhi on the Indo-Ceylon question on Prime Ministerial level. The Lake House, and more particularly the Dawasa group, brought the anti-Indian propaganda they have carried on into sharp focus, and the Times was weakly pleading for a suitable "compromise". It must be recalled that Lake House had built itself and the political empire of the Senanayakes and the Kotelawelas on subtle racial and communal policies, and the present impasse and deadlock in the talks provided it the fullest scope for its gundus to boost circulation. But Lake House was pre-occupied with the Bill hanging over its head, and it has been the papers of the Dawasa group which have made the most of the situation to consolidate its

position among its Sinhala readership which is numerically the largest racial group in the island. While the Lake House has always wanted Indian workers kept here only so long as they were needed (but without any political rights), the Dawasa group has taken this policy to its logical conclusion of wanting every person of recent Indian origin out of the island.

Apart from these two major matters, the newspapers have been hum-drum, except for the flaming headlines they printed to announce that the Boeing plane which took the Prime Minister from London to Delhi was held up in London for 4 hours owing to a bomb scare. By concentrating on the anti-government campaign (and the limitless columnage they had devoted to this), there has not been proper coverage for important developments within the country as well as on the international scene. Vast and significant changes are going on within each political party, including the UNP, but the monopoly press of the mudalalis do not reflect them. The few simplified over-generalisations do not convey the truth. Besides, foreign affairs are being neglected more and more. The vital changes which are taking place in every important capital in the world do not worry the

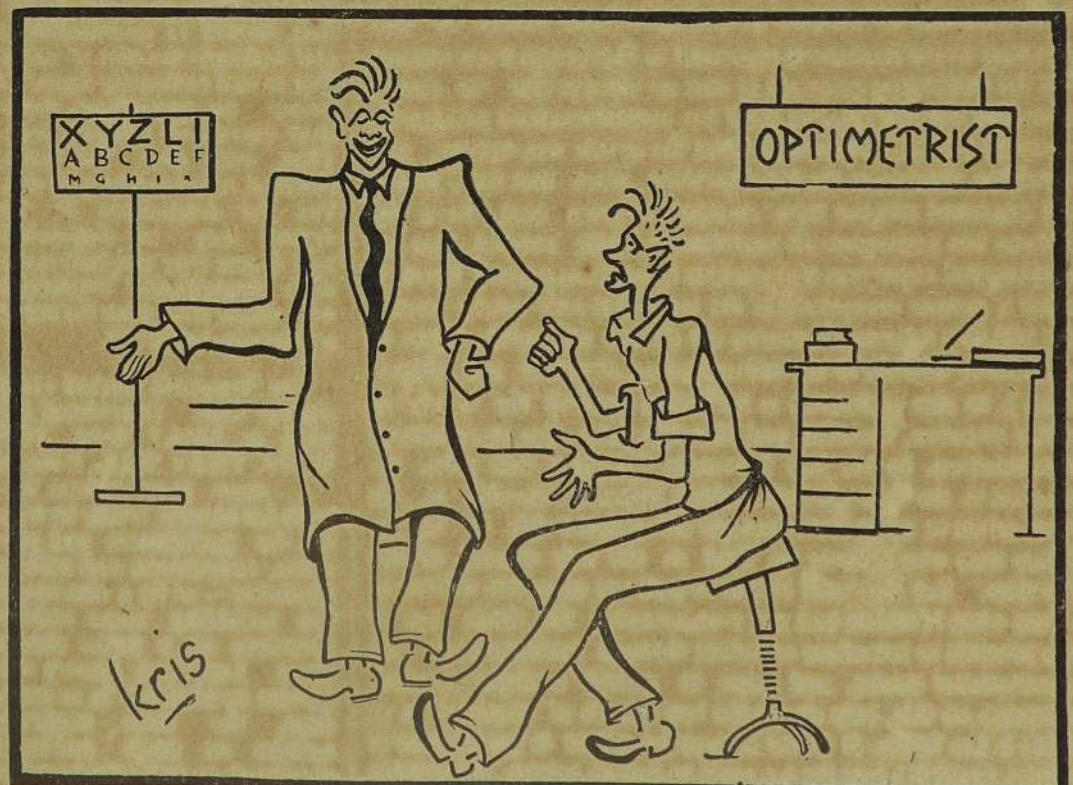
press mudalalis, although the dangerous events that might soon envelop the world will knock the bottom out of it.

Second Week

The Sun has now completed its second week, and it is possible to see the outlines of its main policy planks. There is no doubt that its main appeal is to the English-educated Sinhala readers. In its attitudes to the Sinhala Only implementation, to the Indo-Ceylon question and in regard to Buddhist matters, it is making it clear that it believes that the Sun in Ceylon should shine only on Sinhala Buddhists and that all others should be pressurised between the levers of language and religion until they become absorbed into the Sinhala Buddhist conglomeration. This policy of racial and religious absorption (those who refuse must be driven out or driven into the sea or the arid regions of the dry north) is a reflection of racial extremism — and where this will take the Sun and the Dawasa group is yet to be seen.

But that this is its firm policy was seen in the way it covered the Indo-Ceylon talks. Reporting from Delhi, star correspondent Shelton Liyan-

continued on page 8



"YOU ARE FRIGHTFULLY SHORTSIGHTED — ARE YOU FROM OUR DAILY PRESS. BY ANY CHANCE?"

COMMENT...

★ Press
★ Religion

★ US Elections ★ Jenkins ★ de Gaulle

* LAKE HOUSE. It is becoming clearer every day that the mudalalis of Lake House are determined to mobilise all the dark forces of reaction to fight the Government openly. This is no doubt understandable because the Government has introduced a Bill to take-over the newspaper business of the Wijewardena family known as the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd. But what has surprised many is the level to which Lake House has descended to defend itself. It is no doubt true that there are no rules in the struggle for survival, but what is significant is that in this crisis the real nature and character of this newspaper organisation have come out into the open. In the past, Lake House has inspired, encouraged and mobilised all the dark, sinister and anti-social forces in this country to defend the vested interests which have fattened on the cream of the land. But this had been done cleverly, subtly and without disclosing connections — so much so that many were fooled into thinking that Lake House was an impartial observer of events and an objective purveyor of news. Today, even the most gullible cannot fail to see what Lake House really is. Extremists of every kind who depend on chauvinism are today the most ardent champions for the mudalalis of Lake House. Those who object to the Government legislation on purely political grounds or on high principles give expression to their opposition in the customary forms using arguments derived from their understanding of the term "freedom of the press". With them no one can quarrel. They are only giving expression to their views as every citizen is entitled to do. One can only argue against them to show that they are wrong. But to use emotional slogans based on religion, language, race, caste and the like is to set in motion a whirlwind which will cause a major holocaust. This is just what Lake House seems intent to do. After us the deluge, seems to be the motto. That, we have stressed at all times, has been the motto of Lake House and the vested interests they served, but only now it has been possible for the less discerning to see the truth of what we had asserted.

Religion seems to be the main cover behind which Lake House has now sought protection. Since religionists of most religions, including a majority of responsible Buddhist priests, have refused to fall for Lake House humbug, the appeal is daily becoming more and more vulgar and steps are also being taken to provoke situations through demonstrations and meetings.

* DR. COLVIN R. DE SILVA. In this campaign Lake House seems to think that by smearing the Samasamajists as "irreligious" and "godless" elements, it would be possible to kill two birds with one stone: namely, to cause a major cleavage within the coalition government and also to secure greater support for the protection of the Wijewardene interests in Lake House by mobilising to its support all those who are (and who also fancy themselves to be) "religious" and "god-believers." For this purpose, among other stunts, the Daily News unearthed an article written many many years ago by Dr. Colvin R. de Silva about the role of religion in society. There cannot be any objection to the sentiments expressed in that article if one realises that the underlying principle of that article was that the enemy of society was not religion itself but institutionalised priestcraft, which at that particular time when the article was written, was openly on the side of the big capitalists. Since that time, priests and organised religion have changed a great deal. Even the Vatican has undergone an aggrimento which showed that its fundamental objections to socialism have disappeared. There is today a greater acceptance of the truth that only under socialism will true religion, (meaning the private and public views of a person in relation to his understanding of matter and phenomena), be able to flourish in the fullest sense of the word. In such a situation, socialists and Marxists have also re-orientated their thinking. In his last testament, Togliatti had given expression to the new attitude which Marxists should, in his view, adopt to carry their message for a better life to the ordinary man who believes in God as the sole creator of the Universe. But for Lake House to pull out an article written at a time when Marxists had not even accepted the thesis that it was possible to introduce socialism through parliamentary and constitutional means, and hope to mount a major political campaign on this, only shows the low depths of degradation to which it has fallen. *It is bad enough for priests to get involved in politics, but it is worse for the press to misuse priests and religion to save the skins of errant newspaper mudalalis.*

The super US news magazines, Time and Newsweek, are about a week or ten days late in commenting on any major event because their publication schedules are so worked out that printed copies are delivered to the far corners of the world on the date of publication. And so, the mighty events of the week ending October 17 were reflected in the Time of 23/10 and the Newsweek of 26/10. There is no doubt that even the USA, with its supreme confidence in the Dollar and the Atom, has been rudely shaken by these events.

The events were telling enough: the Soviets flew a three-man spaceship into orbit "indicating that the Russians maintain at least a two-year lead over the U.S."; the Soviet Union also changed its leadership; China blast its first atom bomb; Labour Party had come to power in England with a very small majority; and, in the US the Walter Jenkins scandal shook political life to its very foundation.

The Time therefore concluded that in view of the fact there was growing uncertainty and instability in governments in the leading countries of the world, the American voter would tend to flock to the man in office and that therefore the chances of Johnson were brighter than ever before. Analysing the effects of the Jenkins scandal, Time thought that it hurt President Johnson's chances a great deal, but "yet the events in the Soviet Union, Britain and Communist China, following the news of the Jenkins affair in rapid succession, seemed to overshadow it and highlight the sort of crises that would ordinarily figure to favour an incumbent President during an election year. Thus, even after last week, Johnson remains likely to win. But the dimensions of his victory may be diminished to a degree that will help many state Republican candidates who might have been buried in a Johnson landslide".

The Newsweek reacted along similar lines. Describing the week as THAT WAS THE WEEK THAT WAS, it stated ".....there is no precise formula for history; it may be written by parliaments and premiers, commissars and nuclear physicists — or by a vice-squad cop scribbling some routine notations on a police charge sheet. Last week history was written by all these. In as many days, the three mightiest nations on earth produced shocks that fell like hammer blows from a trip hammer,

each louder and more ominous than the other, and immediately linked as each acted on or was reacted to by the others."

There is not merely a revealing piece of writing, but a true account of what actually took place.

The Newsweek also rated the chance of a Johnson victory on November 3 very high. There is probably very little that can happen between now and November 3, but there is no guarantee that the world cannot yet see the WEEK THAT WAS. From accounts a Johnson victory with a slender majority seems assured on November 3, but there is no doubt that the impact of Goldwater's blood and atom slogans have deeply affected American thinking. How far will this pressurise Johnson, even if elected, into actions that will cause international upsets. Johnson is a weak President with so many skeletons in the cupboard (what has been discovered is disconcerting enough) that it is difficult to say just what kind of a President he would make or how much he would be able to do.

Jenkins

Although Time and Newsweek have reported the Jenkins scandal with an air of unrelenting frankness, and suggested that it would not affect Johnson's chances, these magazines could not hide the fact that moral fibre of the US has been shaken to the very hilt. Walter Jenkins was the President's most intimate aide and trusted confidante. He had been cleared by the security organs of the USA as being O. K. even in respect of the topmost defence secrets. Yet, this man was arrested on charges of homosexuality. Although stories have been rampant that the YMCA and YWCA in Washington have been turned into brothels for the benefit of sexual deviates in high office, this is the first time when the YMCA has been brought into such sharp focus.

The Jenkins affair was a most sordid affair. For a senior White House security officer, the father of six children, to be caught in the act with a 60-year old ex-Serviceman in a YMCA lavatory of all places, is enough for the critics of the American way of life to shout that moral depravity in the richest nation of the world had reached the level when such degradations had been the beginnings of the end of the mighty Roman Empire.

Whatever the verdict of the American voter next week, the Jenkins scandal following so closely upon the exposure of the politico-sexual rackets of Bobby Baker, another Johnson protege, was sufficient to queer the pitch for Johnson, especially after the scandal about how he had acquired a \$17 million fortune (even if the valuation is a little less).

But the opponent being Goldwater, Johnson is able to carry on and some critical commentators even predict a landslide victory for Johnson.

The choice before the American voter is a hard and difficult one. One Washington padre had aptly stated that the choice was between a fireating extremist war-monger and a man who had not the semblance of morality.

de Gaulle

One incident which has not received adequate attention as being another highlight of the WEEK THAT WAS was that on that fateful October 16th there was an investigation at the highest and top-most secret level about an international plot to assassinate de Gaulle on the day of his return after completing a triumphant tour of South America. de Gaulle's triumphant tour of Latin America has been considered an act of poaching by the North Americans.

Incidentally, de Gaulle was to be assassinated in almost the identical way John Kennedy was bumped off — no doubt by the identical type of conspirators. The French President has become a thorn on the side of the powerful circles of both sides of the Atlantic anxious to establish the sway of the Anglo-Saxons over the whole world. de Gaulle pricked this bubble a long time ago, but he has not been forgiven by those whose plans he had thwarted. And now, he has given Communist China a new international standing which had been denied to her by the West for a long time. Further, he has mobilised the newly emergent countries in Africa under French influence to stand up to the demands of the West. de Gaulle is worth watching in the next few weeks.

Rent Payers' Association & Ten Demands

A public reception will be accorded to the Finance Minister, Dr. N. M. Perera, by the Rent Payers' Association next Tuesday November 3 at Ananda College, Maradana.

Mrs. Vivienne Goonewardene, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Local Government will preside. The following speakers are billed to speak at the reception. Mr. Pieter Keuneman, M.P., Mr. D.S. Samarasinghe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Senator R.L.A.I. Karannagoda, Messrs. Ananda Premasinghe, M. M. C., G. H. Gnanasekera and M. H. M. Ibrahim.

The RENT PAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON was founded on 29th September, 1960 (the first anniversary of the assassination of the late P. M., Mr. Bandaranaike, who was the father of Rent Laws in Ceylon as memorial to him). Since then the Association has expanded and has now 47 branches in various parts of the Island.

The Association presented TEN DEMANDS in 1962 to the Government (see below) and practically all of them have been embodied in the Budget Speech of the present Minister of Finance, Dr. N. M. Perera.

The Association has also rendered great service to individual tenants by fighting for their rights in respect of repairs, withdrawal of amenities, attempts to eject them and charging excess rent by their landlords. The subscription charged is very small, being only one-tenth of a month's rent per annum.

86% of the population of Colombo live in rented houses and 60 per cent in other towns also live in rented houses. As such, the services rendered by the Rent Payers' Association are inestimable.

The development of the Association to this extent within such a short time has been due entirely to a small band of self-sacrificing people, who deserve

Read

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for
news behind the
news

not only the support of every rent payer, but also the Government as they are performing a very important public duty, i.e. the prevention of the exploitation of tenant by the landlord.

By
Our Reporter

1. Immediate implementation of the present Rent Law;
2. Bring in all premises in all areas within the Rent Law;
3. Revise the entire Rent Act to give clear and greater safeguards to tenants;
4. Legislation to enable tenants to own the premises they occupy on a Rent Purchase Scheme, with sufficient compensation for small-owners, with retrospective effect to prevent any future mass scale sale of premises;
5. All Rent Control Boards to be reconstituted to include tenants' representatives;
6. Separate Rent Control Department to implement the Rent Law, allocate vacant houses, control floor space where necessary and to supervise and undertake repairs;
7. Acquire all vacant Land suitable for housebuilding in return for 5% Bonds and distributing them to landless-tenants who are able to put up their own houses;
8. A more progressive housing policy to launch on a program of building low cost houses on large scale giving top priority to areas where the housing shortage is most acute. The Government should not breed Landlords like previous Governments;
9. Acquire all tenement gardens in the city of Colombo and put up new apartments with modern amenities while providing the occupants with alternate accommodation until the new buildings are put up;
10. Stop the appointments of any more commissions or the undertaking of any foreign travels to study this problem. The problem is acute, the remedy is clear; therefore we demand immediate action.

Worm Treatment & Drug

By Our Reporter

Was the sudden illness of over two hundred students of Zahira College, Slave Island, due to an outdated drug having been administered by the Health authorities? Who was responsible for it?

These are two questions which are today on the lips of every parent whose children are attending Zahira College to which no satisfactory explanation has still been given either by the Department of Health Services or the Department of Education.

Fears that thousands of parents had entertained that the authorities in charge of the School Health Service were performing their duties perfunctorily and in the most haphazard manner were confirmed last Friday when over two hundred students of Zahira College who had been given worm treatment were suddenly taken ill and had to be rushed to the General Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Colombo.

While the cause or causes that led to the sudden illness of the students have not yet been established, according to press reports some doctors seem to believe that the reactions could have been due to an outdated drug having been administered to them or the children having taken a meal soon after they had taken the drug.

However, it seems inconceivable that all the two hundred odd students could have taken a meal soon after treatment. Many parents told *Tribune* that in the first instance they were not informed that their children were to be given treatment and that they had not touched even a morsel of food after treatment. They are now wondering how all the children could have developed identical symptoms-pains in the stomach followed by vomiting-unless there was something wrong with the drug.

The story rapidly gaining currency among the parents of Slave Island is that there was something wrong with the drug, and medical opinion has not altogether discounted this view.

Medical opinion is also of the view that the drug could have become outdated due to defective storage. Only a very careful investigation by medical authorities will reveal the cause for the sudden illness of the students of Zahira College.

inform the Principal of it. A list has to be drawn up and parents must be informed that their children are to be examined or given treatment and the written consent of the parent is necessary before a student is examined. Thereafter, the Medical Officer is then obliged to go to the school and examine the children and, any children suffering from ailments is not given treatment. The Medical Officer has also to be present during the treatment and his duty is to see that no outdated drugs are administered.

Were the above rules observed? If not, what action has the Department of Education taken against those who were responsible for their non-observance?

While it is fortunate that there were no fatalities, the Government must hold an immediate enquiry in order to prevent a recurrence of this nature.

WHISPERS

● COUP D' ETAT ● DERAILMENT

* REVEAL that the story featured on the frontpage of the *Sun*, the *Observer* and the *Times* on 30.10.64 about a complaint to the C.I.D. that Dr. N. M. Perera and his colleagues had "conspired" to overthrow the Government through a coup d'etat is no doubt part of the current campaign to split the Coalition Government. No official information is available yet about this complaint, but according to the *Sun*, a well known Buddhist monk who is active in the political field is said to have made this complaint to the acting head of the Government who had asked him to make the complaint to the C.I.D. The headlines, which the daily papers had given the story without even indicating the results of the police investigation indicate that the daily press is party to the smear campaign to split the Coalition Government. The timing of the complaint and the headline campaign by all the newspapers is no doubt meant to confront the Prime Minister with a major "headache" on her return. All this is no doubt to pave the way for things to come.

* REVEAL that following closely on the heels of the Willawatte train disaster early this month in which many passengers lost their lives and several injured, there has been an attempt to derail the Jaffna night mail between Ratmale and Talawa railway stations in the Anuradhapura area on the night of Wednesday October 28. Though fortunately tragedy was averted, the train had ploughed through a log of

wood placed across the track at a point between the two stations which resulted in minor damage to one of the bowsers. Had the train been derailed, as in the case of the Talaimannar Colombo train, the consequences would have been catastrophic, having regard to the fact that the Jaffna night mail besides carrying several coaches also carries a full complement of passengers as do all the day trains between Colombo and Jaffna and Colombo. While press reports indicate that the Police are now investigating into the derailment, the Government should immediately order the Railway and the Police to investigate into the derailment and bring to book the culprits who are behind it. What the culprits had hoped to gain by causing this derailment it is not known, but it seems to be a part of a massive plan to overthrow the Coalition government by extra-parliamentary methods by creating chaos and confusion in the country so that it will divert its attention to the real conspiratorial elements who are working underground. Already rumours are rife of many ugly things to come during the next few months, and in newspaper circles it is being openly said that the Coalition Government will meet with its Waterloo when the actual takeover of the Lake House is effected. In the meantime, the General Manager of Railways must ensure the safety of passengers who use the trains as a mode of conveyance. It may be even necessary to run pilot trains on all the important lines.

WORKERS' COUNCILS to fight corruption

While there can not be the slightest doubt that when the general elections come around the Coalition Government will be judged purely on the performance of its work during the period it has been in office, it is indeed a pity that some diehard elements in the Government should succumb to the wiles and machinations of the daily press and oppose the appointment of the Workers' Councils and the People's Committees to fight corruption and inefficiency both in the Government departments and the State-sponsored Corporations and the private trading sector.

The daily press is painting a terrifying picture that if the Workers' Councils and the People's Committees are appointed it will be used as soviet for the ultimate takeover of the country by the Marxist LSSP. Nothing indeed could be further from the truth.

That the press should balk the appointment of these two Committees is understandable because it knows it only too well that they will go a long way to purge the Governmental institutions of the inefficient and corrupt elements and eliminate the malpractices in the private trading sector which will no doubt enhance the popularity of the Coalition Government in the eyes of the masses. What the daily press wants to perpetuate is corruption and inefficiency which would help the reactionaries to come to power.

It is only the gullible elements in the country who will say that the existing governmental regulations are adequate to fight inefficiency and corruption at all levels in the public and the private sectors. They are only kidding themselves.

Every effort on the part of the two SLFP Governments since April, 1956, to eliminate inefficiency and corruption through the existing governmental regulations have been an utter failure. This is because they are hopelessly inadequate as they are outmoded and antiquated.

Governmental institutions are so heavily steeped in bureaucracy and inefficiency that a citizen is subjected to inordinate and interminable delay even to get an ordinary and routine matter attended to. They are so heavily steeped in corruption which make it possible for the mushroom growth of kasippu dens in the cities and towns almost

ramme of work by the Government. Labour disputes which could be satisfactorily settled across the conference table are deliberately allowed to drift in order to precipitate a protracted strike to embarrass the Government.

by
Our Correspondent

right opposite police stations; for largescale thefts in the Customs warehouses under the very nose of the police and Customs officials and for the blackmarketing of consumer goods despite the army of Price Control Inspectors.

Another dangerous development in Governmental institutions is the sustained attempt made by the reactionary officials to sabotage the prog-

ramme of work by the Government. Labour disputes which could be satisfactorily settled across the conference table are deliberately allowed to drift in order to precipitate a protracted strike to embarrass the Government.

Dangerous Foods

by OUR REPORTER

Though no doubt belated, consumers of food items, in particular, have welcomed the Bill to establish a Bureau of Ceylon Standards which was passed in the House of Representatives last week.

Jams, tinned fruits and cordials, which are manufactured even in places such as the State sponsored industrial estates and sold in the open market are being manufactured under the most unhygienic conditions. Other commonly used products such as coconut oil and vinegar are not only far below standards of manufacture but also contain injurious ingredients and contaminated by bacteria which have a highly deleterious effect on the health of the people.

Random research tests which were carried out by a Research officer in one of the best equipped laboratories have revealed that in the case of coconut oil it was highly contaminated by bacteria, while in the case of coconut vinegar it contained crude and impure diluted acetic acid. The officer told Tribune that if consumers continued to take coconut oil contaminated by bacteria it would definitely result in an outbreak of typhoid which would be difficult to prevent.

Manufacturers of these consumer food items are able to put their products in the market because of the laxity of Food officials

majority of whom are on the regular payroll of manufacturers.

Though the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Bill provides for among other things for the examination of materials used in the manufacture of local products and to carry out tests in respect of locally manufactured goods, Tribune would urge on the Government that it sets up immediately a laboratory to check on the quality of foods towards which manufacturers be compelled to pay for its maintenance to ensure that no spurious and injurious items of food are put out in the market.

SPOTLIGHT on PRESS

continued from page 5

age, emphasised that the Ceylon delegation took a "tough" line and had told burra sahibs of Delhi that they should pack the whole lot of Indians out of Ceylon except for a handful who could be absorbed. But editorially, the Sun went further than the Ceylon delegation are said to have done, as reported by Shelton Livanage. It wanted every person of Indian origin out of the country without the least consideration for "the human aspect" which the Sun warned would be raised by the Indian negotiators. On the day the talks began, the Sun centrenage had a full article by R. G. Senanayake showing that unless every "Indian" wage-earner was sent out, the Sinhala workers and peasants would not get what was their due. Lake House mudalalis, however, conscious of the economic mess which might result from an unrestrained implementation of anti-Indianism in this matter, have been a little more cautious, but the Dawasa does not have close connections with the vested interests in the plantation world, and it does not seem to care what happens economically to the estates as long as Sinhala support is mobilised to increase Dawasa readership and increase the political influence of the Dawasa mudalalis.

racket, and Lake House has been in the game too long to come out into the open and stick its neck out.

But the Dawasa mudalalis however, seem to think that the present is in an excellent opportunity to defend their interests by raising the slogan that it was a "marxist" stunt to want to deprive private enterprise to continue its monopoly of the textbook market. Centre page articles, editorials and the like have already filled many columns of the Sun defending the Gunasena (not names mentioned) in the textbook business. All this shows that the masks are being taken off. No longer is the pretence possible that the daily papers are "national" and only interested in public matters. It is however being made painfully clear that the Dawasa group stands for the Gunasena and the extreme Sinhala Buddhist section of the population.

The one matter which seems to have eaten deep into the Dawasa mudalalis is the threat of the Government to take over part of the school text books printing and publishing trade. The Gunasenas, who own the Dawasa, made their millions in the textbook business which is now admittedly a vast racket. Private enterprise has run riot in this matter, and parents and school-going children have been literally skinned by the text-book racketeers comprising officials in the Textbook Publications Board and a handful of school-text book printers and publishers. The Times group is not in the textbook



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New Germany & Peace

On August 1st, 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War One, the National Front of the German Democratic Republic issued the following "Declaration to the Peoples of the World":

Imperialist Germany instigated the First World War. German troops brought death and destruction to many countries in Europe. The German generals had to acknowledge defeat after four years. Of the 65 million soldiers involved, 10 million were killed and 18 million wounded. This predatory war cost Germany alone 147 thousand million marks.

Twenty-five years later, it was again a German government—this time under Hitler—which instigated the Second World War. German troops again over-ran the frontiers and carried war into almost every country in Europe. This war again ended in disaster for Germany. The results were more terrible than those of the First World War. 55 million people were killed; Germany lost a tenth of its population; the war itself and the damage it caused cost the nations 1,350 thousand million dollars.

Who was to blame for all this?

World Domination

The First World War broke out because the German imperialists aimed at world domination. They talked of "a place in the sun", but what they meant was a forcible redistribution of the world. Large parts of Belgium and France were to be annexed, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and parts of Russia were to be conquered, a dominant position was to be obtained in the Balkans and vast colonial territories in Africa were to be seized; in this way the German monopolists, big landowners and bank magnates intended to gain possession of huge quantities of raw materials and natural resources and to assert their claims to world domination.

The failure of this first attempt did not teach the German people a lesson. The revolutionary working class, most consistently democratic force, was crushed by the generals and their mercenaries with the connivance of the right-wing Social Democratic leaders the bourgeois and petty bourgeois political parties, and deprived of the fruits of its struggle. The reaction was not overthrown and was able, a quarter of a century later, to plunge the German people into new aggression.

This time the Soviet Union was declared enemy No. 1 and was to be brought to its knees and delivered over to German big business, bankers and big landowners. German imperialism was to spread all over Europe.

The result was again disaster for Germany, a disaster for which the German people and the peoples of Europe had to pay.

Thus the lesson to be learned from August 1st 1914 is that German imperialist and militarist rule cannot be reconciled with the interest of the German people or with the nations' desire for peace.

We in our part of Germany have thoroughly learned the lessons of the two world wars. Under the leadership of the united working class, in

This Declaration describes clearly the attitude of the German Democratic Republic towards War. Unlike Hitler who never accepted Germany's culpability for the First World War, nor admitted that she was really defeated by the Western Powers, and unlike Adenauer and the present rulers at Bonn, who intoxicated with material prosperity, are thirsting for Revenge and Restitution of the Hitlerian nightmare of the Third Reich, the German Democratic Republic is prepared to look at harsh facts in the face, and resolve to recreate a New Germany as a bastion of Peace and Friendship with her neighbours in Europe. This Declaration made at the end of half a century of Hate represents the mood of the New Germany, as represented by the German Democratic Republic which stands opposed to the revival of the cocky imperialism of Hitler and the Kaiser.

alliance with the farmers, intellectuals and progressive middle classes, a peaceful Germany arose in our part of Germany after 1945. Those who represented German imperialism and militarism and all active supporters of the nazi regime were removed from power. This did away with the basis for a policy of national arrogance, conquest, suppression and plundering of foreign countries and peoples. The people set up the foundations for a democratic, peace-loving German state, whose inviolability has once and for all been confirmed by the Friendship Treaty of June 12th 1964 with the Soviet Union. Thus the German Democratic Republic is now, in the 16th year of its existence, a stable factor for peace in Europe. It will do its utmost to prevent a war from ever again starting on German soil.

West Germany

In West Germany, on the other hand, events took a different course after 1945. Here, under patronage of the Western Powers and with the help of the right-wing Social Democratic and trade union leaders, a German state was set up whose policy was again determined by monopolists and militarists. In breach of the Potsdam Agreement, the Bonn government separated the Western part of Germany from the body of the nation so as to assure that at least in one part of Germany imperialism and militarism could be revived. A new army of aggression was built up, West Germany was incorporated in NATO and is now trying to gain control over the use of atom weapons.

This has given rise to the danger that a third world war may start from German soil. German imperialism has always been unscrupulous, aggressive and unpredictable and even today would not hesitate for a moment to plunge the nations into a new war if it had the means and the opportunity to do so.

The most important lesson of August 1964 is, therefore, that so long as the fate of the nation is still, even in one part of Germany, in the hands of big business, bankers and militarists, the physical existence of the entire German nation and the peace of Europe and the world is in danger.

The people of West Germany in particular should take note of this and do their utmost to hold back the forces driving towards a war of revenge and to prevent any kind of atomic armament of the West German Bundeswehr. The conditions under which Germany can live at peace are *detente* and disarmament, understanding and cooperation between the two German states.

We urgently appeal to the nations today to support our efforts and those of all peaceable people in Germany to prevent a third world war.

The post-war period is drawing to a close. It is time to draw a final line under it. A turning-point in history is approaching which can and must bring the world a stable—not a new pre-war period.

Three measures would today be sufficient to prevent Germany from again disrupting such a peace:

1. The establishment of atom-free zones in Northern, Central and Southern Europe. These could ban atomic death from our continent. But if West Germany were allowed control of atom weapons, or if a multi-lateral atomic striking force were set up, this would simply be playing into the hands of those who were responsible for two world wars by giving them the means to start a third.

2. Recognition of both German states. Such recognition, and normalisation of relations between both German states and all the countries of Europe, Asia and the Americas, would be a great service to peace. Acceptance of Bonn's claim to be the sole representative of Germany would, on the other hand, only increase the lust for power and the unscrupulousness of the West German generals and their backers.

3. Signature of a peace treaty with both German states which would confirm and guarantee the present German frontiers. Any encouragement of Bonn's demands for a "restoration of the frontiers of 1937" can only give revanchist politicians an excuse to continue with their preparations for war.

We appeal to all nations, to all men of good will to help us to get these measures carried out.

When we recall the 55 million who died in the Second World War, when we think of the vast cemeteries scattered throughout Europe, and when we observe the renewed preparations for war now going on in West Germany, we must redouble our efforts to preserve peace in Germany, in Europe and throughout the world.

War is not the result of a mysterious stroke of fate. It is made by man and man can also prevent it. We have today not only the will but also the power and the opportunity to prevent it.

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MOSCOW
news letter

CEYLON & U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, October 23.

A year has elapsed since Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Premier of the friendly state of Ceylon, visited the Soviet Union. How have relations been developing between the Soviet Union and Ceylon after the visit? What stand have the governments of our countries held on the key problem of international politics?

I am not pursuing the aim of analysing in detail the whole range of questions dealt with by the joint Soviet-Ceylonese communique signed by Mrs. Bandaranaike and N. S. Khrushchov. I would only like to see what practical realisation some of the aspects of the communique have found in the past year. And first of all, I think, one should speak in this connection of the strict

observance by both sides of the policy of peaceful coexistence promoting the cause of peace and relaxation of international tensions.

In an atmosphere of security two months after the end of Mrs. Bandaranaike's visit the world learned about the Soviet Union's new human initiative. Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchov sent the heads of government a message calling upon them to conclude an international agreement on the refusal of states to use force for the solution of territorial and border disputes.

Such a proposal, taken in a different historical situation, let us say the pre-war one, would have looked perhaps unrealistic because in those days the forces of progress and international reaction were too unequal. Now times have changed, there is a differ-

ent era. Socialism has become a world system. The developing countries, most of which are following a non-capitalist path, and the national-liberation and the democratic movements make up a mighty force without which it is impossible to solve today the key international problems.

Isolated

Imperialism has found itself isolated in its aggressive aspirations. Under the conditions of the superiority of the forces of peace over the forces of war it has become possible to avoid military conflicts in the solution of territorial and border disputes. That is why the far-sighted and the realistically-minded statesmen come out in support of Nikita Khrushchov's idea.

It was with a feeling of great satisfaction that the Soviet public met the statement made by Premier Sirimavo Bandaranaike saying that the conclusion of an international treaty, in keeping with which the states will refuse to use force for the solution of territorial and border disputes, will be a valuable contribution to the establishment in the world of such an order when people will be able to live in an atmosphere of peace and security.

Both Ceylon and the Soviet Union are coming out against the further proliferation of nuclear weapons, and they have stated this in their joint communique. And soon after the signing of this communique the Ceylon Government demonstrated practically that it firmly adhered to the document by prohibiting the entry to Ceylon's seaports and territorial waters naval ships and not allowing military aircraft, carrying nuclear weapons or equipped for nuclear warfare, to land on its airports.

We regard this step as a new example of Ceylon's efforts aimed at the consolidation of peace, we see in it the country's readiness to promote the relaxation of international tensions and to ensure security in the Indian Ocean area.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Government did not stand aloof from this act. As a consistent supporter of all the actions, which conform to the interests of world peace, it hailed Ceylon's decision and pledged to respect

from

Boris Novikov

It remains only to wish that other nuclear powers will also behave in the same manner. In that case the Indian Ocean basin will be protected in a substantial measure from all kinds of unexpected occurrences with dangerous consequences.

One could quote some more facts showing that our countries adamantly adhere to the spirit and letter of the communique signed in Moscow. One could mention in this connection their efforts aimed at putting an end forever to colonial oppression and exploitation, their support of the peoples fighting for national independence and their condemnation of the attempts to interfere with the free development of the countries which have achieved political independence, etc.

However, I would like to dwell in conclusion only on a single recent event concerned directly with the Soviet-Ceylonese relations. It is generally known that in the joint communique our Premiers spoke in favour of further extension of profitable trade. And now we see a concrete result of this: three weeks ago a new agreement was signed in Moscow on reciprocal deliveries of goods between the USSR and Ceylon for 1965-1967. The fact that the negotiations, preceding the signing of the agreement, passed in a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation indicates to the successful development of Soviet-Ceylonese trade profitable for both sides.

In conclusion it can be said that the Khrushchov-Bandaranaike communique has already served in good stead not only for ours but also to other peoples because it is of international importance.

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* **"FORBIDDEN TEMPTATIONS"** now showing at the **REGAL THEATRE** is a film that might be called unique in its kind, as it presents in authentic settings, original aspects of contemporary life divided into a series of exceptional sequences, shot in the modern and lively cities, London, Hamburg, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Venice and Milan. With strip-tease acts at the top of the Eiffle Tower to cabarets at night clubs of Soho, where actress Yvonne De Carlo performs a spectacular number, to ballets depicting on the stage in the most varied movements,

* **"PIT OF DARKNESS"** a Butcher's Film Distributors production, Rank Organisation presentation, starring William Franklyn, Moira Redmond, Jacqueline Jones, Humphrey Lestococq, Leonard Sachs, Bruno Barnabe and others, now showing at the **EMPIRE THEATRE**.

Richard Logan, expert safe designer, is found lying injured on a bom site. He returns home to his wife Julie only to find that he has been reported missing for three weeks. Julie, suspicious that he has been with another woman, does not believe that he has lost his memory, and relations already strained to breaking point, are worsened by a mysterious telephone call from a woman called Mavis. Julie hints at divorce, but Richard insists that he has lost his memory, which his doctor later confirms.

While Richard is visiting his office to see his partner, Bill Underwood, he receives a second telephone call from Mavis. She asks Richard to meet her at a country cottage. It turns out to be deserted, and a suspicious ticking noise warns him to leave just in time to escape an explosion that wrecks the house.

Richard thinks that during the missing weeks he has been used as a safe breaker by a gang controlled by Clifford Conrad, the owner of a night club "The Blue Baboon."

Richard tells Julie of his suspicions and she agrees to help. They visit the Blue Baboon, where they meet Mavis. She is terrified that she might be noticed talking to Richard, and asks him to come to her flat the next day. On arrival at her flat he finds her strangled. He is certain that Conrad is trying to kill him, when he discovers Maxie. There is a fight and Maxie plunges to his death. Now, slowly regaining his memory, Richard rushes home to find Julie has been captured by the gang, and they threaten to torture her unless he helps them to break open a safe at Lord Bransford's house. He agrees on the condition Julie goes with them. During the

operation he manages to release the automatic alarm. Confusion breaks out, and Richard overpowers Conrad as Lord Bransford and the Police come in; their long ordeal is over, and there is complete understanding between Richard and Julie.

* **EXCITING SUSPENSE THRILLER** — Metro Goldwyn-Mayer's **THE PRIZE**, opening this week at the **MAJESTIC THEATRE**, with Paul Newman, Edward G. Robinson and the beautiful European actress Elke Sommer heading an all-star cast, is a suspense thriller, a love story and a sophisticated comedy all rolled into one. Based on the best-selling novel by Irving Wallace and filmed in Panavision and Metrocolor against arresting backdrops of Stockholm the film concerns a young American novelist who comes to Stockholm to accept a Nobel Prize and walks into both murderous danger and an uninhibited love affair.

Paul Newman plays the young writer who has one eye for a Martini and the other for a pretty girl. No sooner has he stepped from the plane bringing him from New York than he becomes involved with two glamorous girls. The first blonde Sommer, plays a member of the Swedish Foreign Office who is assigned to guide Newman during his stay in the Swedish capital. The second brunette Diane Baker, plays the niece of another Nobel Prize winner, Edward G. Robinson.

It is when Newman suspects the latter of being an impostor that a chain of suspenseful adventures and sinister situations begin to uncoil in the course of which Newman is hurled into a canal, comes close to being run over by a speeding car when he is trapped on a bridge and encounters one danger after the other, leading to a breath-taking climax aboard a freighter ready to depart for Russia. In one sequence in which Newman is fleeing for his life, he takes refuge in a hall in which a Swedish nudist colony is holding a session.

The scenes of Nobel Prize activities, press interviews, cocktail parties, presentation rehearsal, right up to the big event in which the King of Sweden makes the awards, offer a fascinating backdrop to the thrilling action and suspense of the movie.

Also included prominently in the large cast, are Sergio Fantoni and Kevin McCarthy as two men who unwillingly share the prize for medicine, Leo G. Carroll as the harassed Count in charge of the festivities, Don Dubbins as the villainous agent of a foreign country, Sacha Pitoeff, Jacqueline Beer and John Wengraf. This Pandro S. Berman production was directed by Mark Robson from a screenplay by Ernest Lehman.



Savithri in Padmini Pictures Tamil film "KARNAN" (Eastmancolour)

* **"KARNAN"** Padmini Pictures Tamil film in Eastmancolour, starring Sivaji Ganeshan, Savithri, Devika, N. T. Rama Rao, Asokan, Rajamama, Sakuntala, O. A. K. Devar and others. Now showing at **KINGSLEY, PLAZA** and four other centres in the Cinemas Ltd., circuit.

The story is a part of Mahabaratha signifying the life of Karnan, a valorous, charitable and faithful warrior. Karnan the son of a virgin Princess, who is deserted by his mother is saved and brought up by a chariot driver, as a brave warrior. During this period there is rivalry over the right of succession to the Kingdom of Bharat, between the Pandavar and Kauravar groups. The vicious and adamant Thuriathanan, the head of the Kauravar group desires the control of the entire Kingdom, and with this intention, he befriends Karnan and treats him equally, when Karnan is rejected by the others on the ground of his unknown birthright. Karnan becomes a powerful warrior with astounding capabilities and stays faithful to Thuriathanan.

Lord Krishna tries to mediate between the two groups to bring a peaceful settlement, but fails in his attempts. Finally war breaks out and continues for days. Knowing the might and destructive powers of Karnan, six persons including his mother succeed in a plot to control and make him virtually powerless. In the last phase of the mighty battle of chariots, elephants and an army of thousands Karnan becomes harmless, and meets death in the hands of his brother, Archuna.

The movie has 12 songs set to music by Visvanathan-Ramamoorthy and lyrics penned by Kannadasan. It is produced and directed by B. R. Panthulu

* **"ZIDDI"** (Hindi) Eastmancolour, now showing at the **CROWN THEATRE**, is a romantic tale revolving round Asha, a strong-willed girl having her own ways, whatever cost or inconvenience to others and Ashok an author, who is employed as manager in her rich father's tea estate.

Joy Mukerji, Asha Parekh, Mehmod, Shobha Khote, Dhumal, Raj Mehra, Sulochana, Ullhas, Nazima, Madan Puri, Asit Sen, Bela Bose, Mumteaz Begum, Mohini, Lata Sinha, Rajkumar, Rajender, Mohan Choti Mahendra and Majou the elephant, are in the cast of this Pramod Films production, which has music by S. D. Burman. It is produced and directed by Pramod Chakravorty.

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Coup Bogey

by Tribune Investigator

Many political observers have begun to see a pattern and similarity in the events which are unfolding themselves in Ceylon at this moment. For instance, Buddhist priests and "persons dressed in the robes of Buddhist priests" are being pushed to the forefront to protest against the actions of the Coalition Government. And, at appropriate moments, unknown persons hoot these priests (as it happened at the House of Representatives) or stones are thrown as at the motorcade (as on the way to Kataragama). No sooner these "incidents" are staged, there is a big mighty uproar in the columns of the newspapers. Editorials are written and public meetings are organised to denounce that "force" had been used against these priests.

It has also become clear that there is one single secret organisation with unlimited funds which is organising these meetings and rallies. Ex-politicians and others now seem to be provided with limitless funds for the purpose of organising protest meetings on the toddy and press issues from Point Pedro to Dondra, from Batticaloa to Colombo. But what is even more significant is that the propaganda in all the daily papers have a single stamp so far as the timing and writing are concerned.

Take the case of the hue and cry about the Gnanaseeha complaint that the LSSP were out to stage a coup to oust the SLFP. The writing of the story in the Sun, the Times and Observer had the same familiar style. The Sun had the scoop for the morning, but this is evidently meant to help the Sun to build circulation. The

story was not written in the usual Sun style and idiom.

Which is the hidden hand behind all these stories? Which is the secret organisation which has begun to direct all these actions?

The COUP SCARE about the LSSP seizure of power, initiated by a priest who is said to be close to Temple Trees circles, is no doubt meant to intimidate the Prime Minister into thinking that in her absence the LSSP had begun to plan a coup. The story of this conspiracy seems to be naive that even a less seasoned politician than the Prime Minister would not believe it.

Journalistic circles are aware that Lake House bosses had been anticipating a COUP SCARE story for sometime and had confidently predicted that as a result of it the Lake House Take-over Bill would be withdrawn. The press barons are keeping their fingers crossed hoping the Prime Minister would fall for this story. They say that if the Prime Minister throws the LSSP out, victory would attend their efforts. If she does not, more of these gundus and stories would be produced day in and day out, until the government is brought to its knees. That is the plan.

SECRET PLAN

continued on page 1

overwhelming support and that they have no need to resort to violence. They also know that the majority of the ordinary people have wanted this take-over for years and have been impatient that the Government had moved too slowly. All of them realise that violence is not necessary and that it would only hurt their case.

On the other hand, those who are unable to get a democratic majority think that violence and civil disorder (especially when the blame could be attributed to the "other side") will help maintain the status quo. The greatest vigilance is called for at the present time on the part of the government and the progressive movement.

SPOT LIGHT

continued from page 1

to be side-tracked by legal quibbles about the status of the "stateless" and other similar questions. India seems to have realised that in the present world context, the friendship of Ceylon is worth much more than the short-term inconvenience which would be caused by having to take back about five to six lakhs on to Indian soil. What is even more significant is that this process of reversing one of those steps by which British Imperialism denigrated India should be done by agreement and not by force as has been done in some other countries where Indian immigrants were thrown out by other means.

The deadlock on the so called "Indian" question all these years had strained relations between the two countries and even matters like trade and cultural relations had been adversely affected. It is note worthy that whilst these talks were going on, Mr. T. B. Illangaratne, who was in New Delhi as part of the delegation, had initiated talks in trade matters and has made a good start by reaching agreement regarding a joint commission for the sale of tea. There is much more to be done in the way of trade particularly in developing a two-way trade where Ceylon would not suffer by adverse balances which have to be cleared in sterling. Further, agreement about tourist exchange would help to facilitate travel between the two countries and help to revitalise not only the tourist industries but also help cultural contact. Besides this will help Air Ceylon to pay its way and expand her services. There is much that can be done by such co-operation, and it is to be hoped that this agreement will mark the beginning of a new era in Indo-Ceylon relations.

**GOVT. NOTICE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.**
N2072 Ayagama-Kukulegama road in the Ratnapura District will be closed for vehicular traffic for a further period of 1½ months with effect from 1.11.1964 for repairs to Causeway No. 1/1.
There is no alternative route for the above road.

**FOREST DEPARTMENT
Auction Sale of Timber.**
N2079—Fifteen lots of sawn timber and one lot of logs (898 6 cubic feet) lying at the Central Conversion Depot, Muwagankanda, Ratnapura, will be sold by Public Auction at 10.00 A.M. on 5.11.64. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette dated 30.10.64.

**FOREST DEPARTMENT
Auction Sale of Timber**
N2081—One (1) lot comprising of 10 logs of teak equivalent = 15.5 c. ft. 4,582 pieces sawn timber of Satin, Ranai and Halmilla in 17 lots equivalent to 26,465.0 L. ft. 24 sleepers comprising of 2 lots. lying at Central Conversion Depot, Batticaloa will be sold by auction on 16th November, 1964 at 10 a.m. at Central Conversion Depot, Batticaloa. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette dated 30.10.64.

Renewal of Firearms Licences for 1965 in Matale District.
N1984—Renewal of the Firearms Licences except Revolvers and Pistols licences in Matale District for 1965, will be done by the Divisional Revenue Officers of the respective Divisions commencing from 16th November, 1964. Licences in respect of Revolvers and Pistols in Matale District will be renewed only at the Matale Kachcheri, commencing from the same date.

The public are advised to renew their licences on or before December 31, 1964. All licencees are required to produce the firearms in their possession for inspection by the Divisional Revenue Officers and by me in the case of Revolvers and Pistols and at the same time surrender the licences in respect of the current year i.e. 1964 before the issue of the licences for 1965.

All applications received after December 31, 1964 will be entertained subject to a fine of 100% of licence fee. Licensees who do not propose to renew their licences for 1965 or are in possession of unserviceable firearms should surrender such firearms together with the relevant licences to the Divisional Revenue Officer or to me as the case may be on or before 31st December, 1964.

If in any case the licence for the current year is not available for surrender, an additional fee of Rs. 1/- is payable in respect of each licence, in addition to the usual licence fee for issue of certificate of loss of gun licence.

Prosecution will be entered against defaulters who fail to renew their licences for 1965 by March 31st, 1965.

V.C.B. Unantenne
Govt. Agent and Licencing
Authority of the Administratrattve
District of Matale.

**PUBLIC RECEPTION BY
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DR. N. M. PERERA**
(Hon. Minister of Finance)
on Tuesday 3rd. November

Ananda College Hall,
Maradana at 5. P. M.
Mrs. Vivienne Goonawardene,
M. P., M. M. C. (Junior-
Minister for Home Affairs and
Local Govt.) will preside.

SPEAKERS :
D. S. Samarasinghe M. P.
(Junior Minister-Information)
Pieter Keuneman M. P.;
Senator R. L. A. I.
Karannagoda; Ananda
Premasinghe M. M. C.;
W. W. Jayasinghe; Lal
Salgado M. M. C.

(Organised by the Rent
Payers' Association of Ceylon
4/93 Polhengoda, Colombo-5)

**GOVT. NOTICE
Public Works Dept.**
N2060—The section of Negombo-Veyangoda road between its junction with Kandawela - Seeduwa road on the 4th mile and the junction with Andiambalama - Kimbulapitiya road on the 6th mile in Negombo District will be closed to all traffic from the 7th November, 1964. The alternative route will be via Kandawela - Seeduwa Road, Negombo - Aluthapola Road and Andiambalama-Kimbulapitiya Road.

**GOVT. NOTICE
Dept. of Technical Education
and Training**
Junior Technical School,
Anuradhapura/Kurunegala
Academic Year 1965/66.
N2071—Applications are invited for admission to the above schools Closing date of applications—21.11.1964. For full particulars see the Govt. Gazette of 30.10.1964.
Director.

FOREST DEPARTMENT — Auction Sales.
N2080—Logs and sawn timber comprising satin, Halmilla, Milla, Ranai, Palu etc. will be sold by public auction on the dates given below by me.

Place of Auction Sale	Date	Time
1. C.C.D., Talawa ii	17.11.64	11.00 AM.
2. C.C.D., Talawa i	17.11.64	9.00 AM.
3. C.C.D., Alut Oya	12.11.64	10.00 AM.
4. C.C.D., Medawachchiya	18.11.64	10.30 AM.
5. C.C.D., Minneriya	13.11.64	2.30 PM.
6. Range Forest Office, Polonnaruwa	13.11.64	10.30 AM.

For further particulars see Gazette dated 30.10.64.