

# TRICK BOOMERANGS

## Massive Support for Press

### Take—Over



Vol. 10 No. 49 | Nov. 7 1964 | CTS, 25



## ★ Soviet Union

\* FORTY-SEVENTH. Today, the Soviet Union celebrates the 47th anniversary of the October Revolution. Lenin had been the architect and the father of this Revolution which has caused profound changes on the face of this earth, especially in the attitudes and mentalities of leaders and peoples. For the first time in recorded history, Lenin and his colleagues who believed in the tenets of Marxism, had shown that it was possible to organise a society in which the exploitation of labour of men by other men (who lead lives of leisure) was eliminated. The socialist society which was brought into being in the Soviet Union has not only led to the creation of other socialist countries, but it has also affected thought and action throughout the world particularly in the under-developed sections of humanity. It can

be truly said that the establishment of the USSR by Lenin in 1917 had set in motion a chain reaction which has caused more profound changes in human history, in such a short period as 47 years, than any other single event in the history of mankind for the last 2000 years.

The Soviet Union has survived as a result of much sacrifice and bloodshed because the privileged classes would not yield without putting up a major battle. The Bolsheviks led by Lenin had no alternative but to resort to arms in order to preserve the gains of the Revolution, and for a long time it had been argued that because of this development in Russia (and also in China) that the only means possible of achieving socialism

continued on page 16

Retribution, it is said, often takes surprising turns, and there could not have been a more vivid example of this than the manner in which the Second Reading of the *Lake House* Takeover Bill was concluded on Thursday evening. The Opposition, reputedly on the advice of an evil genius closely associated with *Lake House*, had side-tracked the discussion of the Press Council Bill in the House of Representatives through a procedural trick. Once again there was a resort to a similar trick. The statement of some of the Opposition Parties makes it clear that they had hoped to defeat the Government on the *Lake House* Takeover Bill by forcing a snap decision at a time when it was felt that there were not sufficient Government Members in the House or in the Lobbies. This deceitful attempt had boomeranged.

The Opposition had chosen its moment. The debate had been fixed for seven days and the time for voting had also been fixed. On Thursday evening, the first day of the debate there were many attractions for Government Members; the pening of Laksala, the meeting at Independence Square in favour of the Press takeover and the birthday party of a Minister were among the many events on the card. In these circumstances the evil genius who advises the Opposition on these matters had no doubt felt that a snap vote would lead to the defeat of the Government.

Two preliminary objections had been pressed until after tea-time so that the Government spokesman introducing the Bill concluded his speech at a time when many of the outside attractions were at their peak of activity. It was this moment the Opposition had chosen to force a snap vote, but unfortunately for those who want to make a mockery of the Parliamentary system of Government there were 35 Government Members to the 26 the Opposition could muster.

Lake House papers bewail this development, though they had hailed the trickery by which the Press Council Bill had been shelved as a "victory for democracy". What the Lake House has failed to realise, or refuses to realise, is that the majority of the people of this country are one with the Government in wanting Lake House taken over as the first step towards ending the press monopoly and establishing a democratic press. That is why, in spite of the hysteric campaign by Lake House and its associates, the common people have not responded in a manner which brings pressure on the back-benchers of the Government to change their opinion on this issue.

Readers will recall how certain measures proposed by the Government, like the rice cut, had immediate repercussions, and the pressure of opinion from the ordinary people had compelled Government to change its policies. On the other hand the volume of support for the take-over of Lake House is growing everyday as the issues are becoming clearer.

continued on page 16 •



V. I. LENIN — ARCHITECT OF THE REVOLUTION

### INSIDE

## ★ SOVIET SPECIAL NUMBER

ERNST HAECKEL	3
SHASTRI—SIRIMAVO AGREEMENT	8
ARRACK	10
BUDDHISM & THE PRESS	11
TODDY	14

# Soviet Foreign Trade

The U.S.S.R. Foreign Trade Yearbook for 1963 has just come off the press. Given below is some of the data showing how much Soviet foreign trade has expanded.

The volume of Soviet foreign trade in the year under review came to 12,900 million rubles. That is approximately 6.2 per cent more than in 1962 and almost twelve times (in comparable prices) the prewar 1938 volume. In the same period, world capitalist trade increased approximately two and a half times over. Before the war the Soviet Union was sixteenth in the world in trade turnover, today it is fifth (after the United States, West Germany, Britain and France.) In 1950 it traded with 42 countries, in 1963—with 91, and with 63 of them on the basis of agreements.

More than 70 per cent of Soviet foreign trade is done with the socialist countries, and of this 60 per cent with the members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. Trade with economically developed capitalist countries has almost doubled in the past five years and that with the developing countries has increased by about 75 per cent.

The Soviet Union's No. 1 trade partner is the German Democratic Republic (2,400 million rubles, or 18.3 per cent of total turnover), followed by Czechoslovakia (1,600 million rubles, or 12.6 per cent) and Poland (1,100 million rubles, or 8.9 per cent).

Among the capitalist countries, the leading Soviet trade partner is Finland (385 million rubles, or 3 per cent). The last place among the ten leading capitalist trading countries (U. S. A., G.F.R., Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan, Holland, Belgium and Sweden) is held by the United States (47 million rubles).

## Changes

Almost 65 per cent of the total volume of Soviet exports



AN UZBEC WOMAN WEAVING CARPETS

is accounted for by ready-made goods; the rest by raw materials. In 1938, the figures were 41 and 59, respectively. The share of industrial goods comes to 92.5 per cent and that of agricultural goods to 7.5 per cent.

Machinery and equipment take up about 20 per cent of Soviet exports (it was only 5 per cent in 1938, and a meagre 0.3 per cent in the pre-revolutionary Russia of 1913).

The Soviet Union exports equipment for power, electrical engineering, heavy oil and other industries, cranes and excavators, agricultural machines and automobiles, planes and helicopters, fuel, metal, timber, furs, consumer and other goods. In 1963 it supplied other countries with more than 21 million tons of coal, 30 million tons of oil, 21 millions tons of iron ore, 2,500,000 tons of cast iron, 3,500,000 tons of ferrous rolled goods, 322,000 tons of cotton, 5,800,000 watches and clocks, 153,000 television sets, and almost 500 million rubles' worth of complex plant.

The biggest item in the Soviet list of imports is industrial equipment (about 35 per cent of the total). The U.S.S.R. buys certain types of machinery for the heavy and light industries, rolling stock, pipes, natural rubber, food-stuffs and manufactures. In 1963 it imported 207 million rubles' worth of equipment for the food and light industries, 201 million rubles' worth of chemical equipment, 124 million rubles' worth of chemicals, 366 million rubles' worth of ships and ship equipment, 464 million rubles' worth of clothes, and 134 million rubles' worth of furniture.



Mr. M. R. Kuzmin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, presenting a fountain pen to Mr. T. B. Illangaratne, Minister of Internal and External Trade, in memory of the signing of the trade agreement between the USSR and Ceylon.

## HEADLINES OF THE WEEK

**WEDNESDAY, October 28.** Ceylon's Prime Minister had postponed her departure by a day from New Delhi at the request of the Indian Prime Minister in a bid to resolve the deadlock in the Indo-Ceylon talks on the stateless question. A joint Indo-Ceylon Tea Commission will shortly be set up to promote sale of tea by the two countries. The new US Ambassador to Ceylon, Mr. Cecil B. Lyon, arrived in Colombo yesterday. There was unrest in Sudan, and President Abboud dissolved the Councils set up after the 1958 coup in an attempt to stave off popular discontent and grant "democracy" to the people.

**THURSDAY, October 29.** As agreement on the stateless seemed possible, the Ceylon PM had extended her stay in New Delhi by yet another day. The Anglican Church consecrated its first Ceylonese Bishop Ven Rev. Harold de Soysa, yesterday. The Supreme Court today decided in the Aseervatham case that the bureaucracy should not act unlawfully or unreasonably in imposing unnecessary travel curbs. In South Vietnam, Maj. Gen. Khanh was on his way out as a new civilian government was being set up.

**FRIDAY, October 30.** An agreement was signed this morning in New Delhi on the stateless question. Of the 975,000 India was to take back 525,000, Ceylon to absorb 300,000, and the fate of 150,000 was to be decided later. The monopoly press reported that Rev. Gnanaseeha Thero had complained to the CID that the LSSP Ministers had planned a coup to seize power.

**SATURDAY, October 31.** A rousing welcome was accorded to Mrs. Bandaranaike yesterday evening on her return from New Delhi with the historic agreement to her credit. The new Avro plane for Air Ceylon arrived yesterday. President Abboud was on his way out in Sudan and a popular Coalition government was reported likely to assume control.

**SUNDAY, November 1.** The BJB launched a major onslaught against the LSSP on the toddy and press issue, by the publication of a memorandum. In South Vietnam Viet Cong guerrillas virtually destroyed the US top secret air base at Bien Hoa only 12 miles from Saigon. Six Americans were killed and nearly 70 were injured. A whole fleet of nearly 50 US bombers and other aircraft were totally destroyed. President Abboud was out and the new Coalition Government in Sudan had freed all political detenus.

**MONDAY, November 2.** The Mahanayake Theros greeted the New Delhi agreement and praised the PM for it. Handbombs had been flung in a new flare-up in the continuing Velona trade dispute: and the Police had used tear gas and batons to end the trouble. The elections for the President's post has begun in Pakistan.

**TUESDAY, November 3.** The MEP and the JVP are likely to merge. A new Tamil Party, United Tamil Swantantra Party, (USTP), had been formed with its headquarters in Kilinochchi. The United States will elect its new President today: a landslide victory for Johnson was forecast. King Saud of Saudi Arabia had been deposed and his (step) brother Feisal has assumed full control.

# ERNST HAECKEL

## scientist & philosopher

None of the German advocates of the idea of evolution has become so widely known beyond the borders of his country as the zoologist Ernst Haeckel.

He was one of the first scientists in Germany to grasp the revolutionary impact Charles Darwin's famous work "On the Origin of Species" was to have on the biological science of the time. Notwithstanding the opposition and even hostility he encountered, Haeckel was tireless in his efforts to make the theory of evolution widely known and to extend its scientific basis. He started early on this work and carried on until the end of his life. His style of writing was simple and lucid so that the layman could understand the significance of this theory and of his own conclusions. To thousands upon thousands he conveyed - in logical extension of his findings - a view of life based on science.

For nearly half a century Ernst Haeckel worked as a teacher and scientist at the University of Jena, where he lived from 1861 until his death in 1919. The Ernst Haeckel House, as the house where he lived is now called, contains the Haeckel Museum which was opened there in 1920, the Haeckel Archives and the "Institute for the History of Zoology, specifically of the Theory of Evolution". The building has become the centre of Haeckel research and today it is part of the University of Jena.

### Five Rooms

The exhibits of the Haeckel Museum are shown in five rooms; they originate mainly from the Haeckel Bequest. Two years ago the exhibition was reorganised by Professor Dr. G. Uschmann, the director of the House. It has been arranged so that the visitor can gain a chronological impression of Ernst Haeckel's life and work. Two other rooms, his study and the antechamber, have been kept in their original form, and they bring back the atmosphere which surrounded Haeckel.

The contents of the Haeckel Archives are very valuable. In Section A, for instance are approximately 30,000 letters addressed to him, many of them written by famous scientists. More than fifty of the letters are from Charles Darwin. In this section are also about 2,000 letters written by Haeckel himself right from his youth until the year he died. Section B contains the manuscripts of Haeckel's publications, his diaries, lecture notes, note-books and corrected proofs. In the other

A Haeckel Exhibition opened in Colombo this week, and it is undoubtedly one of the most interesting cultural exhibitions ever held in Colombo. Apart from the fact that many remember Ernst Haeckel as the author of the classic "The Riddle of the Universe", he had also visited Ceylon in the eighties of the last century and written about this country.

exhibition in the Haeckel Museum, special exhibitions are compiled. The last one, "Haeckel as a painter", was shown in several towns of our Republic and was received very well.

The Institute maintains a large number of international contacts. It co-operates with scientific institutions in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Gt. Britain, Holland, Poland, the Soviet Union, the United States and some other countries. Now and then foreign scientists are working in the "Villa Medusa", as Haeckel called his house after the medusae, his favourite deep-sea jelly-fish. The last of the foreign scientists who stayed here were Professor Szyfman (Warsaw), who worked on Haeckel's connections with Polish scientists; Dr. J. Theodores (Paris), who attended to the correspondence between Haeckel and the French zoologist Lacaze Duthiers, and Dr. Sajner (Brno), who is doing research on Purkyne.

In 1881 and 1882 Haeckel made his first trip to tropical countries, which took him to Ceylon.

The Ernst Haeckel House was therefore able to supplement the exhibition "Ceylon - Land, People, Culture" organized by the Art Council of Ceylon and the Department, of the Ceylonese Government, which was shown at the International Exhibition Centre in Berlin last summer in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and the German-South East Asian Society in the GDR.

The last two GDR authorities are sponsoring the Haeckel exhibition at Colombo and Kandy. This exhibition pays special attention to Haeckel's connections with Ceylon.

In our view, the greatness of Haeckel lies not so much in his achievements in the field of zoology but rather in his passionate and militant struggle for Darwinism. He expanded

Darwin's theory of the natural evolution of organism, propagated it in his famous popular writings, and he drew the logical conclusions, basing the theory of life on science. His exemplary work in the service of progress puts on us the obligation to honour and to guard his heritage.

by

**Helmut Helbing**

*Ernst Haeckel House, University of Jena*

sections are his sources relating to philosophical and political problems, his medals, diplomas and awards, as also his preparations, souvenirs and presents.

Throughout his life Haeckel loved to draw and paint, especially during his many journeys. The Ernst Haeckel House possesses 830 water colours and a few oils from the total of about 2000 paintings he made.

### Archives

The Institute for the History of Zoology edits, maintains and completes the stocks of the Haeckel Archives. This work has also the purpose of facilitating the early publication of a catalogue listing the material available here.

In 1959, Professor Uschmann published the "History of Zoology and of the Zoological Institutes in Jena from 1779 to 1916", which is based on the collection of papers in the Archives and on some further documents. Here, for

the first time, a profound and comprehensive appreciation of Haeckel's work as a teacher and scientist was given. Recently a paper on "Haeckel's Relation to Geography" was finished and another one, on "Haeckel's Achievements as a Botanist" is nearing completion. With the assistance of British institutions it was possible to publish the correspondence between Haeckel and Thomas Henry Huxley, the famous British Darwinist. At the moment research work is carried out on Haeckel's relations to Friedrich Rolle, the German geologist and palaeontologist and here, too, their correspondence is taken into account. In co-operation with the Philosophical Institute of the University, philosophical problems in connection with Haeckel's writings are investigated. In addition, work is carried out in the field of the general history of biology and related sciences.

Members of the staff give public lectures on Haeckel, and apart from the permanen

## RUBRIMENT liniment

For local treatment and massage in

MUSCULAR PAINS, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS,  
STIFF NECK, MUSCULAR CRAMPS, BACKACHE ETC.

obtainable at all leading chemists

by Noolaham Foundation  
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org



USE  
"ELEPHANT"  
ASBESTOS  
CEMENT  
ROOFING  
SHEETS

saves labour

saves timber

lasts a lifetime

Available from  
all dealers in  
three profiles :

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

**Asbestos  
Cement  
Industries  
Ltd.**

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT

# Soviet People

## have more cash

At the present stage of communist construction the raising of wages of industrial and office workers and the cash incomes of collective farmers is one of the major sources of the growth of the wellbeing of the Soviet people, and a decisive means of implementing the Leninist principle of material incentives.

In the past several years measures were taken in the country to adjust and raise wages first of all in the sphere of production—industry, construction, transport, in state farms. More than 50 million industrial and office workers were switched over to the new wage rates. The increase in wages was 4.5 billion roubles spread over a period of 12 months. As a result of this the average wages in these branches of industry grew 13-25% in the past five years.

The growth of wages of people employed in the servicing industry was less. Now as a result of new successes in the development of our economy the wages of these categories of working people were also raised.

This July the Supreme Soviet of the USSR passed a decision to raise the wages of

more than 18 million people: 2,200,000 teachers and 2,600,000 other people employed in the public education system; more than 500,000 doctors and more than 1,500,000 nurses and fieldshers; about 1,300,000 ward nurses; more than 2,000,000 people employed in municipal services; more than 4,000,000 people employed in the system of trade and public catering.

The average wage increase for people employed in public education was 25%, while for some categories of workers the increase was nearly 40%, as in the case of employees of kindergartens and creches. In the system of public health, social maintenance and physical culture and sports the average wage increase was 23%.

Spread over a period of 12 months the additional salaries received by these workers amount to 3,300,000,000 roubles.

The wage increase in the servicing industries did not entail any changes in retail prices and the cost of services.

Attention is drawn to the fact that in the USSR the wage increase concerned people whose wages were comparatively low.

The incomes of collective farmers are also growing. This was facilitated by a number of measures taken since 1953. First of all the purchasing and procurement prices on the basic agricultural products were considerably raised. At first the state drastically cut down the quotas for the compulsory delivery by collective farms of a number of crops and then eliminated all compulsory deliveries altogether and began procuring products at fixed zonal prices.

All these measures quickly brought about an increase in the profits of collective farms and consequently of collective farmers. In 1953 the cash incomes of collective farms amounted to less than 5 billion roubles, and in 1963 they already topped the 16 billion mark. The earnings of collective farm members in cash and in kind grew nearly 80% in the period from 1952 to 1962.

One should add to this the growth of the personal incomes of collective farmers. As far back as 1953 the state had sharply cut down the quotas of compulsory deliveries of animal husbandry products and potatoes. This year an Agricultural Tax Law was passed under which a collective farmer's household has to pay much less taxes. Today the taxes and dues paid by collective farmers amount only to 3% of their incomes.

Thus, in the past decade the economic position of collective farmers underwent a radical change for the better and is constantly improving.

# RENT

## in the USSR

Each visitor to the USSR is astonished at the tremendous scale of housing construction. The USSR builds more flats than the USA, Britain, France and the FRG together, and the overwhelming majority of dwelling houses are built by the state. Over 75 million people have moved to new flats in the Soviet Union in the past six years, that is, more than one-third of the country's population.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has set itself the task of building 86 million flats in the next two decades (1960-1980) and to provide each family, including newlyweds, with a new separate flat with all conveniences.

The state derives no profits from housing construction. The rent and the cost of the services — gas, water, electricity, etc. — do not exceed as a rule 5-6 per cent of the family budget. But even this small sum will no longer be paid in the nearest future. During 1970-1980 the working people of the Soviet Union will be fully relieved of rent.

One can also have a privately-owned flat or house in the USSR. Land to those who want to build their own houses

is provided free of charge for use in perpetuity. A three-room flat in a modern house with all conveniences built on a co-operative basis costs from 5,000 to 8,000 roubles, with the first payment of 40 per cent to be made immediately and the remaining 60 per cent, in the next 10 or 15 years.

This is about flats in the cities. And what about rural localities? In 1957-1962, 3,800,000 dwelling houses were built in the villages. The construction of a private house of 2 or 3 rooms cost to a farmer from 700 to 1,500 roubles. The state extends to those who build a house on their own long-term credits and provides them with building materials. War veterans and old workers and farmers have important privileges.

# PEOPLE'S TEA

Drink it for quality —

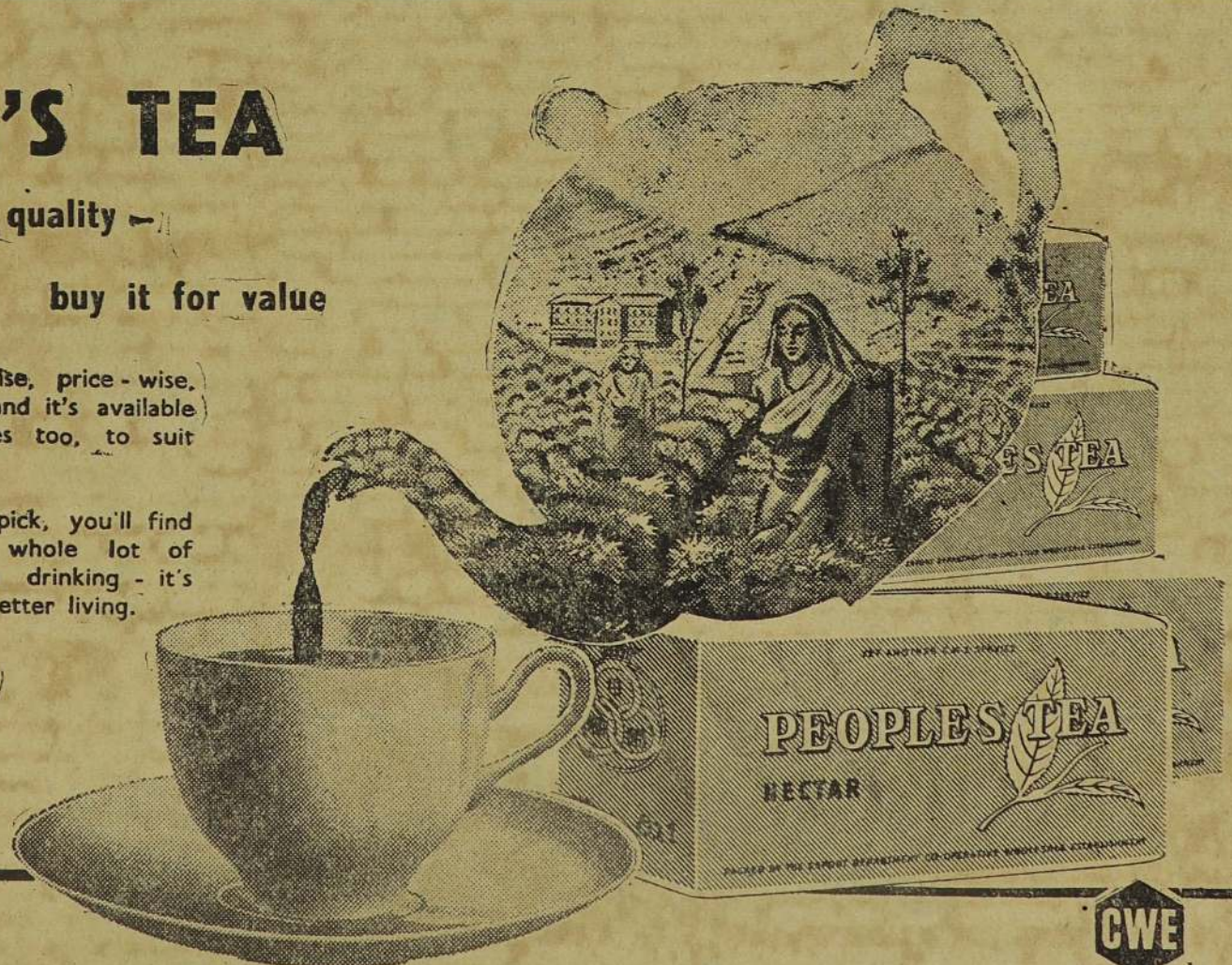
buy it for value

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

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

Available everywhere in three distinctive qualities

- Nectar — Finest BOP
- Quikbru — BOP
- Cheer — Dust



CAS EX 11

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



FOR QUALITY AND VALUE

# Details Revealed

## Moscow events

MOSCOW, October 28, After the recent changes in the leadership here and the demands for more information and clarification expressed by a number of Communist Parties a series of discussions and vital exchange of ideas is taking place here.

S. A. Dange, Chairman of the CPI arrived here on Monday. Two days earlier arrived a delegation of the French Communist Party consisting of Georges Marchais and Roland Leroy both members of the Political Bureau. A three man delegation of the Italian Party led by Enrico Berlinguer, Secretary of the CC and Presidium member and Bufalini and Sereni, members of the leadership also came for discussions. Party delegations from Austria and Denmark are expected and probably others might be coming in due course.

Not long ago Mongolian Party leader Tsedenbal was here and recently a meeting between the Soviet and Polish leaders including Brezhnev, Kosygin, Gomulka and Cyrankiewicz took place near the Soviet-Polish border.

### New Round Of Discussion

Thus by the changes in Moscow a new round of discussion, stock-taking and clarifications and evaluations of events and policies has been set in motion. Here observers and political correspondents and foreign leaders and representatives of world Communist press are taking part in round the clock exchange of ideas and Moscow is seething with serious political debate and discussions.

The unexpected abruptness of the changes and the element of mystery surrounding the sequence of events and lack of fuller information gave rise to a series of rumours and conjectures, and the capitalist press taking full advantage of this created as much confusion as possible. First the bad health and old age of Khrushchov was given as the official reason for retirement. Soon afterwards Pravda's editorial not naming anybody suggested other reasons, mainly methods of leadership and what could be understood as the beginnings of another cult and violations of the principle of collective leadership and democracy.

### Other Aspects

Now other aspects have been added to this by the information given to the Communist correspondents in bits; firstly, it has been vehemently denied that Khrushchov was brought under any kind of compulsion to Moscow to attend the meeting or that he was under house arrest. All

this, it has been stated are just inventions of the bourgeois press.

Inconsistencies in carrying out the policies of the three last Congresses of the CPSU and differences over Khrushchov's new proposals involving a reorganisation of agriculture and redivision of the country into 17 administrative agricultural regions are also being cited. These new proposals were considered ill-advised as the reorganisation setting up farm production boards had not been completed. The boards had been functioning for little over a year and it was too early to start further reforms as the previous one has not yet shown conclusive results.

One of the major mistakes, it is stated, was the reorganisation of Party into parallel industrial and agricultural organisations two years ago.

Other criticism claimed that Party policy of exposing and ending the personality cult had been largely restricted to personal denunciation of Stalin and its wider aspects had been over-looked. Khrushchov's intolerance of the views of others, the practice of calling extended meetings of CC where instead of 300 members upto 6000 attended and meetings became demonstrations and not the place for serious discussion has also been cited.

It has been said that the Presidium of the CC unanimously decided to replace Khrushchov on Tuesday, the 13th, and on the 14th of October Presidium member and Secretary Mikhail Suslov gave a report to the Central Committee and the next day the CC agreed to Khrushchov's formal request that his resignation on grounds of health be accepted. It is not clear when and how the decision to hold a CC meeting was taken as even members who were abroad attended it.

### Concern And Apprehension

The concern and apprehension among fraternal parties have been widespread and deep, and like the CPI many have emphasised Khrushchov's services and merits and demanded a fuller evaluation of his work. The method and manner of bringing about the change have also come in for considerable criticism and it is asked why a less abrupt and more graceful method could not be found.

The Italian Party in its statement of October 23 said that mistakes were possible but today after the 20th and 23rd Congresses it cannot be said that only one person made mistakes. While for the last ten years we were told continuously that inner Party democracy was growing, now in one day the most important leader had been accused and removed. Italian statement also criticised the fact that while first reason of health was given later other reasons were mentioned and at Party meetings only Khrushchov's mistakes were being mentioned.

By  
Masood Ali Khan

Khrushchov's "great personal contribution to affirm the policy of peaceful coexistence could not be forgotten"; the sudden nature of the decision and the method used to carry it out "cannot but open discussion of more general problems regarding the development of debate and of political life in the socialist countries," the Executive of the Italian Communist Party said.

An article in the Soviet journal *Party Life* emphasised the need of control from below for all and the highest functionaries and deplored too much praise of leaders considering their every word a discovery and their action infallible. It called for fully overcoming the harmful consequences of the cult of personality and said, "Life has shown that not all comrades have overcome fully the ways from and methods of work which arose during the period of cult."

The article called for strict adherence to the principle of collective leadership and Leninist norms of Party life. Even the most authoritative person could not be beyond the control of the leading collective, it said

### Panicky Reaction

The latest panicky reaction of petty-bureaucrats who with undue haste removed Khrushchov's pictures and white-washed his name on walls, cut all scenes showing him with Gagarin in old films removed photos showing him with foreign dignitaries from journals going to press and objected to mention of his name in connection with the development of friendly relations between India and Soviet Union, etc. All this confirmed the above evaluation of the article in *Party Life*.

There is great interest in all circles about the circumstances which led to the removal of Khrushchov on October 14, from leadership. The capitalist press has, as usual, done its best, to create as much confusion as possible. It would be over simplification and naivete of the highest magnitude to believe the exact opposite of what the capitalist press stated and think that it would approximate to the "truth". It may be a long time before all the facts are known and a proper evaluation made of the events and personalities of this critical period, but in the meantime it is essential that all information from objective sources be made available to our readers.

We publish this week a despatch published in the latest issue of the *New Age*, the official organ of the Communist Party of India, from its Moscow correspondent Masood Ali Khan. With understanding and sympathy, the despatch reveals many interesting facts about development in Moscow.

For what are these but an expression of the psychology of the period of the cult of old days when the memory of the people removed from office had to be immediately wiped out and the name obliterated. The reaction of the overzealous jittery bureaucrats was actually a rumbling of the past, a hangover and a reminder of the cult period.

It is obvious that attempts at rewriting old history cannot be made at every turn and people who are reluctant to pronounce Khrushchov's name making it almost an unmentionable word are still living in the past. Such things happened earlier during Khrushchov's term of office also (I have a 10-Volume Encyclopedia in which Molotov is not to be found) and this approach hindered the full and deeper analysis of the cult phenomenon.

It is obvious that Khrushchov's name cannot be forgotten while the basic correct and popular policies adopted under his leadership are to continue.

It is being asked here especially by the youth that why too much praise for persons in office and sudden opposite changeover for persons removed cannot be given up for more normal traditions in the manner of change of responsibility. Why is it that the cult of Stalin appeared in Russia, the cult of Mao in China and now in Soviet Union we had some revival of another cult?

And what is collective leadership if not collective responsibility for the successes and the mistakes committed. The article in the Journal 'Party Life' is certainly right when it stresses the need of criticism and self-criticism at all levels. There is no doubt that overglorification of Khrushchov, flattery and quotation-mongering were taking place.

The tendency to make one man authority on all and very diverse matters had appeared. It often occurred to many that why was it that no one ever quoted some other prominent Soviet leader for having said something important or sensible in some connection; although it was obvious that they were also engaged on import-

ant work and were responsible for many vital matters.

For those who want to interpret the change as a victory for Chinese dogmatism it would be useful to ponder over the reaffirmation of a number of Soviet basic policies which have been under constant Chinese fire: the 20th and 21st and 22nd Congresses of CPSU; the anti-cult line; the Programme of CPSU to build Communism, while the Chinese say it revives capitalism and that Communism will take hundreds of years to build; disarmament which the Chinese said was a deception, the role of non-alignment which the Chinese do not appreciate etc. etc.

The Soviet side has again stressed the need for the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces, for unity of socialist countries, proletariat of capitalist countries and the anti-colonial liberation struggles and does not agree with Chinese theories of intermediate zone and rift making China rejected Soviet proposal of peaceful settlement of border and territorial disputes, Soviet Union has again put it before UN. Soviet side still considers Yugoslavia to be a socialist country while China does not.

### WFTU Meeting

The recent meetings of General Council of WFTU in Budapest also showed that China's attitude had not been modified in the least and that they attacked all policies and the Soviet Union with the same vehemence as before. They voted against the report of the General Secretary along with usual allies and the Indonesia delegate with their approval even declared that the policy of peaceful coexistence was wrong and the correct thing was confrontation of newly liberated countries with imperialist countries, that there could be no peaceful coexistence between them.

Some even suggest here half jokingly that the Chinese should reciprocate by making similar changes and denouncing their cult so that ground for understanding and unity may be cleared. Anyway for world Communist unity Chinese policies will have to change and there are no signs of it yet.

**MOSCOW**  
news letter



# Cosmonauts



# 47th Anniversary

Moscow, October 24,

Now that the gala artillery salute in honour of the new conquerors of space has thundered and the world has paid tribute to the great feat accomplished, a period has come when people can think over quietly the importance of the accomplished and ask themselves: what will happen next?

It's human to dream, and you catch yourself seeing a dream turn into reality. Not long ago people have been dreaming of the time when a Spuntnik would appear in orbit around our planet, and now the launching of a research laboratory around the globe is taken as quite an ordinary phenomenon. People have been dreaming of the day when man would break through the force of terrestrial gravity and cease being subordinated to it, and now we saw the boundless expanse of space receiving not one cosmonaut but a crew of three spacemen and obediently agreeing to unravel to them its mysteries which were concealed for ages.

We see the universe being vanquished by the intellect, will and valour of the cosmonauts, and not only cosmonauts but also specialists in other fields. Apparently it can now be said that the Soviet science of space, even if it has not reached the boundary beyond which there is no difference between the cosmonauts and the spaceship passengers, has at least come very close to it. The conviction of the Soviet scientists is being confirmed that ordinary people can fly into space. However, there are some persons in the United States who look at this with a certain degree of scepticism. Take, for instance, the statement of Mr. E. Konecci in charge of the training of the US spacemen. Here is what he said. "We would like to send some scientists into space, particularly a biologist, and this would help very much in training the future spacemen. However, so far it is easier to give some medical knowledge to a flier than to train scientists for the flight. They apparently will need very comfortable ships."

I am no specialist to pass judgements on the merits of the space ship Voskhod, but at any rate it can be said that its flight has disproved Mr. Konecci's arguments and that the problem of the mass training and selection of cosmanauts is being solved successfully in our country. Naturally, not everyone of the millions who wish to be cosmonauts can fly into space, yet it appears that any healthy

person is in a condition to make the flight. Is this wishful thinking? No, it is solid truth. Soviet science has the marvellous ability to turn dreams into reality.

Sometimes people called Lenin a dreamer. He was called this way by those who did not believe that he would be able to turn Tsarist Russia into Socialist Russia. For a long time the West closed its eyes at Soviet reality. Moreover, this reality was being calumniated, distorted and smeared. Yet, with time the tone of our adversaries changed. And now, the most advanced capitalist country in the world, makes the following emphasis as they write about the Soviet Union: the first Sputnik, the first moon hit, the first photographs of the moon, the first manned flight into space, the first long space flight, the first twin flight of spaceships and, finally, the first multi-seater spaceship.

The time has come when people in the West start racking their brains about the question: "why can Communists do something that we cannot?". Once some newsmen asked Senator Humphrey, the candidate to the post of Vice President of the United States, whether enough money was being allocated to American scientists for space research. The Senator answered thoughtfully:

"There is enough money all right. But apparently money is not the only thing. In this case money is not everything."

What was it that made the candidate for the post of the U.S. Vice President so thoughtful? Was it the vices of the capitalist society and the advantage of the socialist system? If so, it is high time to start thinking.

Winston Churchill had called the Soviet Union an "enigma surrounded by mystery". I do not know whether the former British Premier has managed to solve this "terrible mystery" in his old age. However, he would make the task quite easier for himself had he looked objectively and without bias at social phenomena in general and at the Soviet

Union in particular. It is quite easy to solve the mystery of our country. You merely have to learn once and for all the sole truth that the Soviet system conforms to the interests of the entire nation and that the entire nation's capacities and experience to its homeland. Such is the explanation of the mystery of which they are thinking more and more in the capitalist countries.

In a few days we shall be celebrating our national holi-

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union addressed appeals to the people on the eve of the holiday. They express, in a concentrated form, the main lines of the foreign and home policies of the state.

I would like to speak in brief of that part of the 110 slogans which are devoted to questions of foreign policy. First of all I would like to note that the principles and aims of the foreign policy of the

by

**Boris Novikov**

day, the 47th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Its best ornament and pride will be the legendary spaceship Voskhod, the symbol of the achievements of the Soviet people who are the masters of their country. And I involuntarily ask myself a question: what would the life on the globe be like, if all the working people of the earth became its masters?

.. ..

Moscow, October 30,

The Soviet people are preparing to celebrate their national holiday — the 47th anniversary of the October Revolution. According to a many-years tradition, the

Soviet Union remain unshakable. They have been worked out not for a year or two. The task, facing Soviet society, has been clearly formulated in the CPSU programme adopted three years ago at the 22nd Congress: ensure peaceful conditions for building Communist society in the USSR and developing the world socialist system, and together with all the peace-loving peoples to rid mankind of a world devastating war.

This proposition of the CP SU programme has been graphically reflected in the holiday slogans. On the eve of the anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution the

continued on page 14

**CEYLON  
METAL  
INDUSTRIES  
LTD.**

*Manufacturers of  
Shell Brand  
Pure Aluminium  
Hollow Ware*



Agents & Secretaries:

**BHATT  
&  
KAMANI  
LTD.**

## SOVIET MAGAZINES

The newspaper **MOSCOW NEWS** carries much material on life in the Soviet Union. This weekly newspaper comes out in 16 pages. (English edition) Free supplements tell of the participation of the Soviet Union in international life and carry Statements and Notes of the Soviet Government and other materials.

Yearly Rs. 8/00

2 Yearly Rs. 12/00

**NEW TIMES**, a weekly journal, dwells on current international events, throws light on the key problems of our time. It also carries economic reviews, comments upon international events, etc.

Free supplements of documents on international policy are also published. It comes out in Russian, English, German, French & Spanish.

Yearly Rs. 6/00

2 Yearly Rs. 9/00

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS** throws light on the foreign policy of the USSR and other countries. The magazine carries theoretical articles and material on international relations, tells of the work of international organizations and conferences. It includes information of Soviet and foreign literature on international events.

Published in Russian, English and French. 12 issues annually.

Yearly Rs. 6/50

2 Yearly Rs. 10/00

**PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,**  
249, 1st Division Maradana, Colombo 10.

or

124, Kumaran Ratnam Road, Colombo 2.

M. D. GUNASENA & CO. LTD, NORRIS ROAD, COLOMBO-11

# Russian Revolution

## its international significance

In October 1917 the Russian working class in alliance with the peasantry made the socialist revolution, opening a new era in world history.

A good many revolutions had taken place in history before. Ultimately, all of them replaced one form of exploitation by another, leaving political power and the means of production in the hands of the exploiters. The October Revolution, on the contrary, placed the means and instruments of production in the hands of the working people. A new type of state was set up in Russia, a Soviet socialist state, and a new type of democracy, democracy for the working people.

Before the whole world the new State proclaimed the principles of sovereignty for all nations. The many nations of the country voluntarily entered into an equal fraternal union. The far-reaching changes in the social, economic and political fields were followed by a revolution in the minds and mentalities of men.

### Historical Epoch

The very first decrees of the Soviet power, particularly, the decrees on peace, on the land and on the nationalisation of the banks and large-scale industry, produced a powerful impact on the whole world.

After winning the October Revolution of 1917, the Soviet people demonstrated to the whole world the invincibility and grandeur of the socialist revolution, the ability of the working class and the working masses in general to organise the state, the economic and cultural life of the nation, in a new way, without capitalists and landowners. The land of Soviets has become a mighty material base of the international labour movement, a true friend and buttress of all oppressed and exploited peoples.

V. I. Lenin, the great leader of the working class, regarded the socialist revolution as a complete historical epoch in humanity's transition from capitalism to socialism, dating from October 1917. The manner in which fresh links of the capitalist chain will break away from it, Lenin pointed out, will depend on the concrete historical conditions and relationship of forces in the international arena and inside the given country. It is known that after the February revolution of 1917 in Russia events took such a turn as to make a

liberation struggle began to spring up in the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa.

This struggle became a most important factor of the world revolutionary process. Marx, Engels, Lenin urged that the national liberation movements of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries should never be set up against the revolutionary struggle of the working class; they stressed the need of an inviolable alliance between them and the importance of the working class playing a leading role in the national liberation movement. Lenin said more than once that the peoples who have rid themselves of colonial dependence should be given all

peaceful socialist revolution possible. But when the exploiting classes resorted to violence against the people the Bolshevik Party saw itself obliged to call upon the working masses to rise up in arms. The fact that Russian and international reaction forced the Bolsheviks to this parti-

by  
**A Special Correspondent**

cular path must not be interpreted to mean that armed uprising and civil war are the only means by which the socialist revolution can be made in all other countries.

Lenin warned against the mechanical imitation of the October Revolution and urged that the principles of communism be properly applied to the various conditions existing in the different countries. At the same time Lenin emphasised that "The Russian model shows to all countries something, something very substantial, from their inevitable and not-far-distant future."

The Great October Socialist Revolution inflicted a powerful blow at the colonial system of imperialism, provoked the first signs of a crisis in it, giving rise to a great wave of national liberation movements. During 1917-23 a number of independent States appeared in the East and were immediately supported and recognised by Soviet Russia. They were Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan. In 1921 Mongolia, as a result of a popular revolution, took up the path of non-capitalist development. Hotbeds of the

possible aid and support. He wrote as far back as 1916: "We will apply all our efforts to come closer and to merge with the Mongols, Persians, Indians, Egyptians, we consider it our duty and in our interests to do this, otherwise socialism in Europe will not be secure. We shall endeavour to render these backward peoples, which are oppressed more than we, unselfish cultural aid.....i. e. help them to start using machines, to ease their labour, to go over to democracy, to socialism."

### Viable

The victory of the October Revolution in Russia prompted the setting up of mass Communist Marxist-Leninist parties in practically every country of the world. It helped to strengthen the struggle of millions of working people in every part of the world against imperialism and colonialism, against fascism and war, and for socialism. Today the glorious Communist Parties — the militant vanguard of the international labour movement — have more than 43 million members among their ranks.

The ideas of communism are victoriously marching over the planet, winning over hundreds of millions of supporters.

The mighty power of the Soviet system became manifest especially in the years of the Great Patriotic War (1941-45). The Soviet state proved to be far more viable than any capitalist state. By its heroic, selfless fight the Soviet Union, the offspring of the October Revolution, saved world civilisation from the fascist barbarians.

The Soviet people's victories in building socialism and later, in repelling the Hitler hordes have had a decisive effect on the entire course of historical development. They contributed to the success of the popular democratic revolutions in a number of countries in Eastern Europe and Asia. A world revolutionary system has emerged as a result of these revolutions. Over a third of mankind have rid themselves of all exploitation and social oppression and are successfully building a new life based upon equality and brotherhood of men.

The victory of the Soviet Union in the Second War and the setting up of the world socialist system have helped to accelerate the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism. But now almost 2,000 million people have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and direct imperialist domination. The collapse of colonial slavery is an historical development second in significance only to the establishment of world socialist system.

### Opportunities

The changes that have occurred in the correlations of forces in the international arena have given the modern communist and working class movements new opportunities for a successful fight for peace, democracy and socialism. The historical experience of all socialist countries, the Soviet Union in particular, has demonstrated that the victorious working class ensures the broadest possible development of the productive forces and an unprecedented upsurge of science, technology, culture and art, as well as a betterment of the working people's

standards of living. The victorious working class gives the people genuine democracy, genuine personal freedom, and in every possible way strengthens and develops friendship and brotherhood among the nations. The working class is the lawful heir to all the finest achievements of human culture; it is the tried and tested vanguard of the peoples in the fight for lasting peace on earth, in the fight to save mankind from a thermonuclear holocaust.

The land of Soviets was born under the sacred red banner on which are written the immortal words: "Workers of the world, unite." Working class internationalism, unity of the workers' and communist movement, has been and remains the pledge of victory of the revolutionary cause. That is why our Communist Party, our Soviet people, loyal to the behests of Marx and Lenin, keep reiterating that their watchword is unity and unity, once more, of the world working class movement. They are resolutely opposed, together with the other fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, against the disruptive nationalist line of the leaders of the Communist Party of China. Despite the onslaughts of the Chinese leaders, despite their slanderous anti-Soviet campaign the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is extending a hand of friendship to the Communist Party of China for the sake of a joint struggle against imperialisms, for peace, national freedom and socialism.

It is 47 years now since the sun of October rose over the world. It shone brilliantly over liberated Russia and awakened to a struggle and future victory the working class of the world and all oppressed peoples groaning under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. All honest, eager men, hating darkness and longing for light have been drawn to it. During the past decades the world revolutionary process has received a further powerful impetus.

The world working class rallies to its banners all the oppressed and underprivileged and heads the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

continued on page 16

**ENSURE YOUR COPY OF TRIBUNE**

by enrolling as a subscriber

ONE YEAR Rs. 15.00  
SIX MONTHS Rs. 8.00

BUSINESS MANAGER, Phone : 5172

**TRIBUNE**

60, Kumaran Ratnam Rd, Colombo 2

COMMENT...

★ SHASTRI-SIRIMAVO PACT

\* **AGREEMENT ESSENTIAL.** On October 30, the Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement on the question of persons of recent Indian origin in Ceylon was signed in New Delhi. We had welcomed the agreement in our issue of the paper last week itself. We believe that this agreement, if implemented in the spirit it was concluded, would help to solve a problem which is a hangover of the imperialist occupation of this island as well as the neighbouring sub-continent of India. A solution to this problem has baffled the governments of these two countries for well over 25 years. The simple position is that without an agreement on this major central question, all matters in regard to the relationship between India and Ceylon had become inhibited and distorted. In these circumstances, a practical, workable and honourable settlement on the crucial question of what is now popularly termed the "stateless" was essential before the impasse could be broken and relations between India and Ceylon normalised. The agreement which was signed in New Delhi, if fairly and justly implemented, will undoubtedly help to resolve all other existing difficulties. It must be stressed, however, that any attempt by either party — be it India or Ceylon — to exploit the somewhat loosely-worded terms of the agreement for the benefit of particular sections or groups of people, thereby ignoring the broader interests of the two countries, will lead to consequences of grave peril. Anything however good, tainted with mala fide or excesses, becomes poison, and this dictum will apply to the Shastri-Sirimavo agreement in a manner which will surprise those who entertain ideas of utilising the agreement to achieve sectional, racial or communal advantage.

\* **LOCAL REACTIONS.** There is not the slightest doubt that the vast majority, if not the entirety of the Sinhalese people, welcome this agreement. Rightly or wrongly, the Sinhalese people have entertained fears of being swamped by an influx of "Indians" from South India, particularly in view of the fact that there are in the island about 1 to 2 million Tamil-speaking Hindus. Muslims and Christians who are citizens by descent mainly resident in the North and East of the island. The existence of the million-strong group of "stateless" Tamil plantation workers in the Central parts of the island had often conjured up fears among the Sinhalese about their very survival. This fear, which many unscrupulous politicians have exploited, had become a bogey in the minds of even many people who should have known better, and the Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement will no doubt help to remove this fear. Nevertheless, it must be mentioned that the agreement has brought new fears to the Tamil-speaking minorities in the island as to whether they would not suffer humiliations and discriminatory treatment as a backlash of the implementation of the Delhi agreement. Such is the broad community-wise reaction to the Shastri-Sirimavo agreement, and as we have stressed, more than once, only a just and fair implementation of the clauses by both parties will prevent the creation of a situation that will be self-defeating, if not suicidal.

\* **PARTY REACTIONS.** Politically, the UNP has been totally silent. Mr. Dudley Senanayake has not said one word yet, but Deputy Leader Mr. J.R. Jayawardene had indicated that the Party had to study the agreement before making any pronouncement. It is however known that the Prime Minister had obtained Mr. Dudley Senanayake's approval for the figure 300,000 as the number to be absorbed by Ceylon as citizens spread over the period of 15 years. The FP, as was to be expected, has condemned the agreement as being part of a "conspiracy" to denigrate the Tamil race in Ceylon, whilst the JVP has denounced the agreement, because according to it there are 16 lakhs of stateless in the island and not the 975,000 which was the basis of the agreement. Whereas the FP wants no repatriation at all, the JVP wants immediate repatriation of the 16 lakhs. The MEP leader has also criticised the agreement: in his view there are 12 lakhs of stateless, but he has not outlined his objections in detail beyond making it apparent that he was convinced that anything done by the Prime Minister and her Coalition Government must be bad and unacceptable. The CWC and DWC have not yet released their statements, but it is not likely that they would be enthusiastic about the agreement which in the first instance did not take their views into consideration. The Left Parties supporting the Government have not yet made known their considered views of the agreement, but at this stage their suggestions are likely to be confined to broad generalities and also to draw attention to the pitfalls which must be avoided to ensure fair and just implementation. The Delhi Agreement no doubt marks a new turning point in the political life of Sri Lanka. Events have begun to move with a tempo unknown in recent times, and the coming weeks and months will be a mong the most crucial this country has faced in her history.

★ Johnson ★ Bien Hoa ★ Uneasy ★ Heads

President Johnson's sweeping landslide victory over Barry Goldwater is clear assurance that the majority of the people of the United States do not want to rush into atomic war in the Goldwater way. Yet it is not a matter for consolation that about 25 million voters planked down for the fire-eating Senator from Arizona, though a sizable percentage of this number may have voted for him only because he was the "Republican" candidate and not because of his policies.

It is also significant that the Civil Rights Bill had only turned a few Southern traditionally Democratic states into Goldwater strongholds. In all other states, the six million Negro votes dispersed throughout the country together with the awareness that something had to be done to do away with discrimination based on colour had helped Johnson to victory.

Though Goldwater has been defeated, it does not mean that the pro-war elements in the US have been defeated. They are in key positions in the Administration and the Armed Services, and President Johnson will have his hands more than full to prevent attempts to pull the atomic trigger. The forces that secured Goldwater nomination as Republican candidate against the more moderate leaders are powerful, and it would be interesting to see what they would do next to advance the cause of American supremacy through atomic bluster and intimidation.

Nevertheless, the world must be thankful that it was Johnson that the US voters chose as their President for the next 4 years. He will not rush into war as Goldwater would have done. But he may be yet tricked, manoeuvred, or pushed into war by the devilish forces responsible for the assassination of the late President Kennedy; and who think that the earlier the atomic weapons are used, the quicker it would be possible for the United States to become the master of the world.

**Vietnam**

A situation is developing in

South Vietnam which will call for the greatest tact and diplomacy on the part of Johnson to prevent an outbreak of a major crisis in the Far East. While the Maxwell Taylor regime in South Vietnam is busy window-dressing the governmental set-up in an attempt to have a "civilian" and "democratic" government ostensibly in charge of state affairs, the Viet Cong guerillas had struck on November 1 with a vigour that has amazed the world and the American people. Maj. General Khanh has been pushed out and a group of nondescript civilians have been vested with "governmental power."

In the meantime, the Viet Cong guerillas "in their most daring raid of the Vietnamese war", on November 1, "completely wrecked a fleet of the US Air Force bombers capable of carrying atomic weapons", killed six US servicemen and injured over 70, in a pre-dawn raid on the top-secret US Air Force base in Bien Hoa 12 miles from Saigon.

The US casualty list was the highest since the Americans took on the job of ridding South Vietnam of "communists". The attack was preplanned and obviously timed to demonstrate to the new civilian Government of Tran Van Huong that he could not hope to fight the Viet Cong. The attack was also timed to mark the first anniversary of the fall of the Diem regime. In fact, reports state that there were celebrations to mark the end of the Diem regime and everybody was in a gay mood — and the Viet Cong struck when the defenders were least prepared.

As soon as this attack was reported, President Johnson had gone into a huddle in Washington with his top aides. It is said that reprisals were being planned and that something would be done to restore US "prestige" without delay — the only delay being the intervening Presidential elections. Opinion in Washington circles were bitter, because it was felt that the Bien Hoa disaster was a minor Pearl Harbour — "making due allowance for the local condi-

tions and the scale of operations." The Columbia Broadcasting Corporation news network estimated that nearly half of America's bomber force in South Vietnam had been wiped out.

There seems to be, however, a strong trend of opinion in the American capital that the incident should be regarded as one "involving only local guerillas and therefore not one calling for retaliation against North Vietnam". Even if there is no present indication of any plan to escalate the war to the North, there is no doubt that President Johnson has to take definite measures to resolve the South Vietnam impasse. For months now, pending the Presidential elections, he has been "putting off" any serious decision. Now, he cannot continue doing this anymore. Either the US has to fight it out by enlarging the war, or US troops must pull out.

**Chain Reaction**

This seems to be an open season for changes in the top leadership of governments in all parts of the world. On October 15, Wilson replaced Home in Britain, and Brezhnev and Kosygin took over from Khrushchov in Russia. The Japanese Premier Ikeda had resigned owing to ill health, and there is now a sharp tussle among the top leaders as to who should be the next Jap P.M. In Pakistan, Mrs Fatima Jinnah is giving a run to President Ayub. He had specially devised a system of "basic democracy", no doubt to ensure his authoritarian regime but he is not having everything his own way.

In Sudan, President Abboud who had established a "constitutional dictatorship" in November 1958 was thrown out and a popular Coalition government has taken over. All the political detenus of the Abboud regime have been freed. In Saudi Arabia, King Saud was finally deposed and Prince Feisal has been proclaimed King. This is bound to have major repercussions in the entire Arab world.

Governments and leaders are changing so fast in the current quarter of the year that it seems impossible to keep pace with what is happening. One thing is clear: international politics seems to have entered a period of uncertainty and instability, and it is extremely difficult now to forecast the trend of international events with any degree of certitude.



# What Press Mudalalis Suppress

The monopoly press has developed a hysteria in its campaign against the Government on the press issue that newspapers have become dull and monotonous, particularly the Lake House papers. If these papers are to be taken seriously, then the only conclusion one can arrive at is that the entire country is on the verge of revolt against the Government on the press (and the toddy) issues. But, nothing can be further from the truth.

The statements in favour of the Take-over are either totally suppressed or reduced to such tiny proportions (as compared to news against the Take-over) that the words "truth", "objectivity", "impartiality" have acquired new meanings in the idiom and jargon of the press mudalalis.

The hypocrisy and double-tongued talk of the press barons has now become more apparent than ever to the ordinary man. Not long ago ago, (and even now), every statement against the Government issued by the splinter groups of the LSSP and the CP were publicised with headlines so large that it took everyone's breadth away.

But statements in favour of the take-over of Lake House by these groups are blacked out. For instance, the CP (Peking) and its associate organisations this week issued a statement entitled RESIST THE CHALLENGE OF THE UNP. COUNTER - DEMONSTRATION ON NOVEMBER 11th TO DEMAND TAKE-OVER OF LAKE HOUSE.

This statement was completely suppressed. So also the fact that the CP (Peking) and associated organisations have planned a counter-demonstration on November 11—on the very day the UNP has organised a joint Opposition Rally against the Press Take-Over.

"The UNP and the Lake House have mobilised all reactionary forces to prevent the break-up of the press monopoly in this country. They are making use of this opportunity to resurrect the disarrayed ranks of reaction and the UNP in readiness for next year's general election. Unfortunately, sections of the progressive movement have also been taken in by this Lake House propaganda and have lent their support to this reactionary campaign.

What are the issues at stake? Lake House and the UNP are crying to high heavens that the freedom of the Press is at stake. An attempt is being made to deceive people into the belief that the take-over of Lake House is an attack on all our fundamental democratic rights; and what is more, we are asked to believe that it is an attack on Buddhism and all that is holy, and certain Buddhist priests up and down the country have been mobilised for the campaign to save Lake House

## No Freedom of the Press in Ceylon

"But, what are the real facts? The truth is that there is no freedom of the Press in Ceylon. Ever since D. R. Wijewardene, founder of Lake House, set out to create a virtual press monopoly and succeeded in it, as stated by the Press Commission, the only people who have enjoyed the freedom of the Press have been the UNP and all kinds of reactionaries and the Wijewardene family.

"The speeches of Dudley Senanayake and J. R. Jayawardene and other reactionaries were given banner headlines while news of interest to the progressive movement and speeches by Leftist leaders were either blacked out or deliberately distorted. The working class and trade union movement will never forget the lying headlines that shrieked out from all the Lake House newspapers on the morning of the Hartal on August 12, 1953, announcing that work was going on as usual while, in fact, there had been a complete stoppage.

"Right throughout its career, the monopoly press had consistently opposed all progressive measures—from adult franchise and free education to the take-over of private schools, the nationalisation of the oil companies, the vote at eighteen etc. It has always acted as the hand-maiden of reaction and the UNP. It has always been the faithful watchdog of imperialism and local reaction. Till Mr. Bandaranaike came to power in 1956, Lake House was the power behind the throne. Its Political Correspondent, as he has himself subsequently confessed in a book, breakfasted with the three successive UNP Prime Ministers once every week to

discuss political problems. Lake House boss, Esmond Wickremasinghe, was sent by Sir John Kotelawala to the United States as his Envoy Extraordinary while this news was kept out of all newspapers-

"In particular, the monopoly press has been a consistent opponent of the working class and trade union movement. If, at times, they have given some publicity to Left or trade union news, it is only because of their contradiction with the SLFP government and in an attempt to embarrass it.

"This situation does not exist in this form in most of the capitalist countries. In most countries, the different political parties or forces have their own daily newspapers. As a result a measure of freedom of the press exists in these countries. No single newspaper in these countries has the terrific concentration of power that Lake House has amassed over the years.

"It is, therefore, idle for anyone in the progressive movement to shed tears over the fate that awaits Lake House and the rest of the monopoly Press. Lake House is one of the corner stones of the reactionary edifice in this country. Destroying that cornerstone can only help to bring down the entire reactionary edifice of imperialism, feudalism and local reaction.

"Certain sections of the progressive movement are labouring under the fear that taking over the Lake House and handing it to the government is merely an exchange of one evil for another. This fear is not entirely groundless. So long as state power remains in the hands of the capitalist class, the mere nationalising of the newspapers cannot turn them into organs of the progressive movement. That can only happen when state power passed into the hands of the working class.

"But, what we would like to remind these sections is that nothing can be worse than the existing situation. Any change will be an improvement. To oppose the Take-over of the Lake House is to support its retention in the hands of reaction to support the UNP.

## Reaction rallies to support Lake House

\* Take a look at the motley crowd that have rallied to the support of Lake House. Apart from a misguided section of the progressive movement, they are the most vicious reactionaries and chauvinists that you can find in this country. The most sad spectacle is the sight of sections of the Buddhist

clergy rallying to the support of Lake House and the Times Group which have been consistent supporters of Catholic Action. This, once again, demonstrates the power of the monopoly newspapers to mislead public opinion and its ability to use this power in its support. The sight of all reactionary forces rallying to the support of Lake House should convince all honest elements in the progressive movement that their place is not in the ranks of this grand alliance of reaction but with those who have consistently stood for the break-up of the monopoly press. Under no circumstances can we be found on the same side as Lake House and the motley crowd of reactionaries it has rallied in its support.

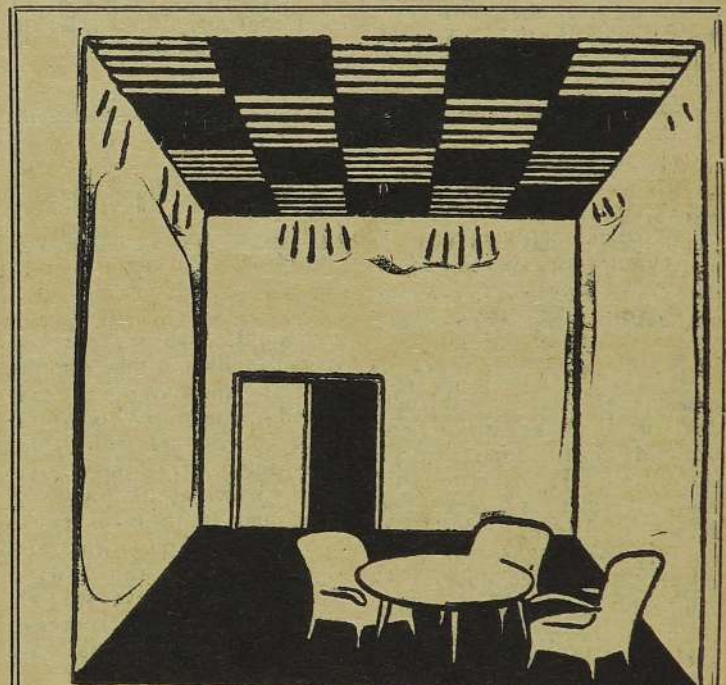
"It is the weakness and vacillation of the government in not taking timely action to

break up the press monopoly that has enabled Lake House to create the present confusion. There is a saying that you should never wound a dangerous beast and not kill it. If you do so, you make it more furious. The press monopoly should have been broken up long ago. It is this failure that has enabled Lake House to let loose the present campaign. Let the government, therefore, act without any further delay.

But while demanding the take-over of Lake House and the break-up of the monopoly press, we oppose the attempts of the government to gag the democratic press.

"Therefore, we demand: Take-over Lake-House. Break up the press monopoly. But, hands off the democratic press.

"At the same time, we call upon the government to take steps to eliminate reaction in all its forms in this country. Imperialism, feudalism and local reaction must be wiped out."



## TUNGSRAM

### FLUORESCENT TUBES

Tungsramp superior quality Fluorescent Tubes from Hungary give an abundance of even light. It's simple to fix on walls or ceilings.

Tungsramp Fluorescent Tubes bring low cost modern lighting within the reach of every one.

Available at:-

**C.W.E.**

85, Main Street, Colombo 4

Phone: 2082

RD. 36

EARLY REFORM ESSENTIAL

# ARRACK

## in bars & taverns

Tribune investigations have revealed that arrack drinkers are being cheated by unscrupulous owners of bars, thanks to the lethargic and corrupt officers of the Department of Excise.

It is a well known fact that in most of the city bars the bar keepers on instructions from their management use two measuring glasses. One is the approved measure, the other is the fake.

The approved measure is used during the non-rush hours; while the fake is used during the peak hours, which in most bars in the city are between 12 noon and 2 pm when white collar workers in the Government and mercantile establishments drop in to have what is known as an "appetiser", and between 5 and 8 in the evening when they drop in to have a couple of drinks before they go home.

Bar keepers use the fake measuring glass with such dexterity that the inexperienced and unsuspecting drinker thinks that he is getting his money's worth of arrack. The seasoned drinker, of course, is fully aware that he is being cheated, but he would rather maintain a dignified silence than get drawn into an argument, which, as every drinker known leads to unpleasant consequences.

The next question every drinker asks is why arrack tastes differently at most bars. The difference is taste in due to the presence of pot—the stuff brewed from dangerous ingredients—which is mixed with arrack.

### Pot Still

Tribune investigations have revealed that the percentage of pot varies from bar to bar. A gallon of pot is mixed with eight gallons of arrack. This is said to be the ideal mix which the drinker cannot find out. It is only when the mix is increased that one begins to suspect that he is not drinking pure and wholesome arrack.

Of course, if you were to ask the bar keeper why arrack tastes differently from the arrack one gets at the taverns he will at once tell you that it is due to the barrel or to the quality of arrack supplied by the

Department of Excise. But the strange thing, however, is that arrack supplied by the taverns do not differ in taste. Which ever the tavern, arrack must taste the same.

The simplest way to check on the purity of arrack is for the Department of Excise to

By  
TRIBUNE Reporter

get its officers to pay surprise visits to bars and take samples of arrack and have them examined for its purity. But, instead, what do these officers do? They only carry out routine checks which are known well in advance by the management and keeps the place spick and span for the occasion. When the officers leave they are richer by a hundred rupees or more for the service they have rendered the management.

### Why?

The reason why most drinkers like to go to bars to have a drink is because they are conveniently situated to their working places, and for another that they can drink leisurely and in comfort instead of having to gulp down their drinks. Yet another reason is that bars are open till late in the evening, while taverns put up the shutters at 7 in the evening, as required by an outdated rule of the Department of Excise.

It certainly beats one why taverns should close at 7 in the evening, while bars are permitted to remain open till 10 pm. The Government does not appear to have realised that by adhering to an outdated rule it is losing a lot of revenue. Everyone knows that every "taste"boutique in the vicinity of taverns is a veritable illicit booth which do a roaring business when the taverns put up the shutters.

Perhaps, it might not be out of place to suggest that one of the most effective ways of eradicating the illicit booth menace is to have taverns open till 9 pm. By so doing the Government will not only be able to wipe out the kasippu and illicit booths, but also be able to draw revenue that goes into them.

### INDEPENDENCE SQUARE MEETING

# Sangha Supports

## PRESS TAKEOVER

Never in the history of modern times have we seen such a vast concourse of Buddhist monks assembled together as the mammoth spectacle that unfolded itself last Thursday at Independence Square.

A panorama of order, dedication, purpose, earnestness, unruffled calm and a determination to tell the truth that the vast majority of the Sangha is not against the Lake House Take Over made an impressive scene long to be remembered.

Admittedly there are Buddhist priests, some very worthy and esteemed, some not so worthy some whose chief title to the Holy Order is that they are "dressed in the robes of Buddhist priests" (a suitable Bandaranaike euphemism for dusseela monks) who are against the Take Over. But the

verdict given at Independence Square, to thunderous applause following the hot news of the passing of the Second Reading of the Take Over Bill in Parliament, was unequivocal and decisive.

The Sangha, as convincingly represented there, comp

## HAECKEL ON CEYLON



During his lifetime Ernst Haeckel had travelled to many countries. Most important, however, were his two voyages to Ceylon in 1881-82. In his book "A Visit To Ceylon" Haeckel writes: "It was on the 21st of November 1881 in the glorious light of a cloudless tropical morning that I first set foot on that evergreen island of marvels, Ceylon, where I was about to spend the most instructive and delightful month of my life.... I was on deck by the

earliest dawn, to catch sight of the first possible instant of the longed-for goal of my voyage — the promised land of my desires as a naturalist...." From Colombo Haeckel went to Weligama where he worked for several weeks to which he gave the name "Bella gemma" (lovely gem).

Of Weligama he described his impressions in the following words, "Bella gemma, lovely gem! How often do I dream of you! Some months are already past since I had to quit you, and still, how often does the never-to-be-forgotten picture rises before me, bringing a host of delightful memories! And how still more fondly will it smile on me in the future, when the tender and mysterious haze of distance shall lend enchantment to the view of your loveliness! Verily if Ceylon is to be extolled as the 'diadem of India', you deserve to be called the brightest jewel in that crown — the pearl of Taprobane!"

Having finished his zoological studies in Weligama, Haeckel made a trip to the highlands and of Adam's Peak he writes. "It was on 12th February, 1882, the very day on which Charles Darwin has seen the light of the world 73 years ago; it was the last birthday of the great reformator in natural science, for death took him away two months later. Standing in awe before the Holy Sripada I made a short speech to my fellow-travellers, pointing out to the significance of the day..... The letter in which I reported these events to my honourable friend, and which I had written under the canopy of Sripada, was, the last one he received from me. Thus my pilgrimage to Peak Adam, too, ended with some holy remembrance."

A Haeckel Exhibition was opened in Colombo on November 5, and is drawing large crowds.

Speech of the present SLFP Government made a categorical announcement that the Press would be taken over.

Apparently the monopolist press imagines that memories are short. Or else whence this campaign that it is the LSSP that wants the Take Over? It is the LSSP, they say, who are stampeding an unwilling SLFP majority in the Government Parliamentary Group. How came the massive 82 votes against the Giridara motion of the UNP? How after all these labours to intimidate, cajole, patronise, flatter the SLFP Group, how after the mountain labouring, it was only able to produce one ridiculous mouse, a isolated, lonely, single vote of a Molligoda.

The Sangha proper has given the coup-de-grace. The frantic death-rattle of Press Tyranny will soon cease.

J. T. R.

# BUDDHISM & THE PRESS

Whatever be the outcome of the Toddy issue and the Press Bill, you have done the Buddhists a service by publishing my two letters in Tribune of 29.8 and 26.9 as many a subtle doctrine or accepted traditional aspect would otherwise have passed unnoticed. In that same spirit of service and Compassion may I plead with you to publish this article too, — before it perhaps becomes too late.

For either through Ignorance or Folly — call it misguided zeal if you are charitable — a monk can, in a moment of uncontrollable emotion, unleash a horde of evil forces that would disturb for a long time to come, the peace and tranquillity of this thrice-hallowed blessed land of the Buddha. — witness, the Kelaniya incident in which the Rev. Devamottave Amarawansa Thera was seen "beating his chest and head and shouting out that he would kill himself literally on the spot" — the more ugly scene here being his having to be "restrained by several of his supporters" — the very people he should, as a monk and their spiritual leader, wisely guide. ( Sunday Observer, 25. 10).

In this letter, however, I wish to refer particularly to the Ceylon Observer and Daily News of 23.10 wherein it was reported that the Rev. Velle-tota Pannadassi Thera speaking at Kamburupitiya, had said he would "sacrifice" his life in "Vietnam-style" if the press were taken over. Now, to the Buddhist, the burning question of the day is: Would such an act be plain SUICIDE or the fulfilling of a Parami (i. e. 'Perfection')? Let us see.

## Vietnam

In Vietnam, Buddhists follow the MAHAYANA tradition. Mahayana teaches that every Buddhist is a potential Bodhisatta (i. e. Future Buddha) Accordingly, no Vietnamese would hesitate to sacrifice his life for the sake of his fellow beings and religion. The THERAVADA tradition (of Ceylon, Burma, Cambodia and Laos), however, is different, the Goal generally being Arhatship alone, and not Buddhahood itself. Hence, knowing how difficult it is for one to be born a human being, a (Theravadin) Buddhist does not sacrifice his life lightly.

Such a sacrifice, when it is made, is also an act of great Love and Compassion (Metta) towards his fellow beings. Further, such a sacrifice is not an isolated act, but one in a series of similar acts on the Path to Buddhahood (i. e. Full Enlightenment, as distinct from Arhatship). It is classified under the 'Perfection' (Parami) of DANA. Dana (i. e. acts of liberality) become PERFECT in 3 stages, viz. Parami, Upaparami, and Paramattha-parami. The 3rd

hearted people seeing no way out, began to lay down their lives in an endeavour to attract world attention to the plight of the Buddhist Religion in that unhappy country.

Notwithstanding these facts, the London Daily Sketch published a statement by Rev. Saddhatissa Thera of the London Vihare condemning the Vietnamese sacrifices as "FOOLISH." The Ceylon Daily News made front-page news of this statement, and followed it up with an article on similar line by Rev. Wal-pola Rahula Thera. My letter of 17.8 refuting the views of the two Theras and pointing out the correct Buddhist position was not published by the Lake House group of papers. A letter on similar lines to the London Observer and Daily

stage (Dana-Paramattha-parami) where alone one is able to lay down his life for his fellow-beings is generally a prerogative of only a

Future Buddha (i. e. Bodhisatta).

Further, one graduates to the stage at which he can make the supreme sacrifice of life, only after he has been "recognised as a Bodhisatta. Such "recognition" (Niyata-Vivara-na) is given by a Living Buddha. What is more, the laying down of one's life for his fellow beings begins only after such "recognition." That briefly is the THERAVADA tradition. And though 10 other names are mentioned, only Metteyya is referred to in the Anagata Vamsa as having obtained such "recognition." Accordingly, as we see, every Buddhist who takes his life with an imagined grievance, is not looked upon as a Bodhisatta according to Theravada tradition. He commits plain SUICIDE.

Now, from May 1963 Vietnam was in the throes of Martial Law and a Curfew from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. So great was the persecution of Buddhists that they were not allowed even to hoist a Buddhist flag on VESAK day. Indeed, so vicious was the dictatorship that these great-

sketch also was not published. This is what the Press Commission said of the letter "..... Undoubtedly the letter of Egerton Baptist was a well reasoned out document, and the refusal to publish it cannot be justified."

## Press

The following selected extracts (condensed by me) from the Report of the Press Commission reveal the attitude of the daily Press towards everything Buddhistic.

65. It is indeed a remarkable feature of our daily newspapers, particularly the Eng- language newspapers, that when Buddhism, the religion professed by 74% of the permanent population is made the subject of scandalous and scurrilous attack by various people, both local and foreign, they prefer to remain silent, insensible to such attacks ...

73 The C. D. N of 13.10.54 in its column 'Squibs by Sigma' made a vicious attempt to parody the "Karaneeya Metta Sutta", one of the most important discourses of Lord Buddha.....

94. These newspapers deliberately make an attempt to picture this country as a land where murder and other crimes prevail to an alarming extent.....

95. The persecution of the Buddhists in South Vietnam commenced as far back as 1954. Our daily newspapers should have been aware of the fact, but they remained silent until the shooting took place in May 1963.....

96. The Ceylon Observer in its editorial "Tolerance is all" of May 11, 1960 stated inter alia — "On Poya Days voices rise in unison to repeat with dogged persistence the precepts of the Buddha. But the hands that come together in silent worship are on the morrow raised to kill one's neighbour..... Crime is its aftermath." (This editorial appeared on VESAK DAY, the most sacred day for Buddhists).

106. The newspapers run by the Lake House and Times of Ceylon are ever vigilant to seize every opportunity to condemn the Buddhist monks who take an active interest in the problems pertaining to public affairs. They proclaim that the proper sphere of activity of the Buddhist monk is the temple.....

107. These newspapers also do not hesitate to brand Buddhist leaders, both of the laity and the clergy, as religious fanatics, agitators, rabble rousers and rank communalists.....

## Beauty Contests

140. The evidence given before us by several witnesses and supported by photographs reveal something extremely disquieting and even frightening. The Govt. and the public of Ceylon have got to take serious notice of these beauty contests. We were informed that some of the Beauty Queens of the past years, innocent girls, most of them, have had their future blasted, and are now, some of them, living sad and unhappy lives. This is what success in these contests have done for them.

141. The girls entering these contests had to sign an agreement where they undertook, if they were successful, to permit the management of the newspaper company or the organiser of the contests to take any photographs of the winner they wanted during a period of one year. We have seen some of these photographs of Beauty Queens and they were mostly nude photographs and were extremely obscene. For what purpose they were taken we are at a loss to understand, but we can guess the uses to which they were put. This is corruption, and organised corruption at that.

142. The public may remember that the Press has from time to time been preaching homilies on corruption, especially in the Government and the ruling party. Corrupting is there, right in the very centre

of the Press. It is reaching to the very top. We were also told that undue advantage was taken of some of the girls who entered these beauty contests and that too by the chief organisers. We have no reason to doubt this evidence, in the light of all the evidence given before us.

143. Corruption, we said, is in the very heart of the Press. Unfortunately the public sees nothing of this.....

198. There is no other country in the whole of the East perhaps, where the Press as a whole has acted with such utter contempt for objectivity, impartiality and fairness as in Ceylon in recent years often going so far as the very invention of bogus news.....

From all this we see that the Ceylon Press would give no publicity to a Buddhist point of view when it was contrary to their policy. Indeed, the Ceylon Press by canvassing and publishing certain views only sought to bring ridicule upon the Buddhists. Yet, where at one time the Ceylon press would not allow a few inches space for a Buddhist point of view, today Buddhists are allowed whole columns,—and, even their photographs published. Are our Buddhist monks and Buddhist layman so blind or foolish as not to realize why their views are given so much prominence in the daily press today? Is it, then, for the "FREEDOM" of a press that "distorts, slants and fabricates news" (Press Com. Report), that Buddhist monks in the revered yellow robes of the Blessed One are prepared to die today Vietnam—style?

Let the people of this thrice-hallowed Blessed land of the Buddha awaken and be not fooled. A monk who takes his life in circumstances such as these—Vietnam-style or otherwise—commits SUICIDE, pure and simple,— a death that is condemned in many a Buddhist text. By no stretching of the sacred Buddhist texts could such a death be construed as being vested with the ideals (Bodhisattaguna) which prompt a Bodhisatta (ie. Future Buddha) to lay down his life.

The time to die for Buddhism has yet to dawn in Holy Lanka. Let us await that time, —if, indeed, it has to come. But even as we wait, let us not hasten that day.

## Read

**TRIBUNE**  
Ceylon News Review

for  
news behind the  
news

IN THE USSR

# AGRARIAN PROBLEM

## how it was solved

A delegation of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) visited the Soviet Union recently. The guests studied the life of the Soviet people and the way they run their economy. Burudi Nabvera, the head of the delegation, in an interview with a Novosti Press Agency correspondent stated the following:

"We were interested in studying Soviet agriculture..... Members of the delegation found collective farming an economically effective method for developing agriculture. Kenya could use this form, especially on large farms....."

The Soviet Union's road to present-day successes was not an easy one. Many difficulties had to be overcome and most diverse problems solved.

With what did the Soviet people start?

Tsarist Russia was a country with strong feudal vestiges in the countryside. The bulk of the land belonged to the tsarist family and the big landowners. Although they accounted for less than one per cent of the population they possessed more land than all the peasants combined. The working people in the countryside cultivated their plots with the most primitive implements. This explains the low yields received. Such was the situation in Central Russia. The state of affairs was even worse in the outskirts. Here, for instance, is what Sadridin Aini one of the founders of Tajik national literature wrote about those days which were replete with sorrow and deprivation. "Verkhnyaya Mekhalla, where I spent my childhood, was a poverty-stricken village. Although everyone tilled the land they were unable to eke a living. In many cases the harvest was even insufficient to pay the taxes..... The greater part of the land belonged to the Emir."

### First Steps

Under these conditions the first thing which the workers' and peasants' state had to do was to liquidate big land-ownership, to turn over all the land to those who till it. This was exactly what the Soviet Government did. In accordance with the Decree on the Land which was adopted on the other day following the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, the peasants received 150 million hectares of land. They were also freed from paying rent and the cost of the land, this amounting to 700 million gold roubles.

Thus, along with the other of its basic tasks, the socialist revolution also completed the tasks of the bourgeois democratic revolution.

The liquidation of big land-ownership brought about profound socio-economic changes in the countryside. Whereas poor peasants accounted for some two thirds of all peasant households before October 1917, after the Decree of the Land was adopted the middle peasants became the main group in the countryside.

than 15 million Americans in the agricultural areas live in poverty."

The first way to solve the problem was unacceptable. The second way remained—the socialist way of uniting the peasants into large collective farms.

The socialist reorganisation of agriculture in the USSR started with the most simple forms of cooperation. It was necessary that the peasantry become convinced of the advantages of collective farming from its own experience. Indeed, no one had ever taken this road and many doubted its expedience and effectiveness. There could be no haste in this matter. It was necessary to explain to the peasants the benefits to be received from uniting their forces, to show this on the example of individual collective farms. Only then would it be possible, fully observing the principle of voluntariness, to carry out successfully the collectivisation of agriculture. This precisely was accomplished. It was then that the mass influx of the peasants into the collective farms started. Whereas there were some 25 million individual peasant households in the USSR (including 8.5 million poor peasant households and 15 million middle peasant households) before the collective farm movement started; after the collectivisation 250,000 collective farms were set up. In the future they were amalgamated, and today there are approximately 40,000 collective farms in the USSR.

The mass scale transfer to collective farms signified a radical turn of the bulk of the peasantry to socialism. This also meant a radical turn in the development of Soviet agriculture. In other words, this was a most profound revolutionary upheaval in the socialist countryside. It was based on the transformation of the private property of the peasantry into collective property. This provided for the final liquidation of all and any possibility for the revival of capitalist elements in the Soviet countryside.

### Results

Cooperation of the peasants and the setting up of large farms provided the opportunity for the wide use of farm machinery, the achievements of agronomical and zootechnical sciences. At present more than 2.6 million tractors (in 15 hp units) some 550,000 harvester combines and other farming machines are employed in Soviet agriculture. The result is that the work of the farmer has

### Only the First Steps

It could appear that the liquidation of big land-ownership immediately created all the conditions necessary for a well-to-do life for the peasants.

Experience showed, however, that private petty-peasant economies were unable to ensure an upsurge in agricultural production. Individual peasants, limited by their small plots, the more so were unable to solve the problems of mechanising work and employing electric power, and hence, were unable to solve the problem of radically stepping up agricultural production.

The material situation of the peasants, although it had changed radically and had improved as compared with the prerevolutionary period, nevertheless, was unable to top a definite level as labour productivity was exceedingly low: not more than 8 per cent of that of the urban workers. The peasants to an ever greater degree started to realise that the liquidation of big landownership was only the first step towards the complete solution of the agrarian problem.

### Solution

The solution was to be found in the transfer from a semi-natural economy, from individual farming to large scale farming. This would make it possible to employ machines, lighten the work of the peasants and make it more productive.

There are two ways for developing large agricultural production—the capitalist and the socialist way.

The capitalist way envisages the setting up of large farms belonging to private owners. Of course this would provide for the wide utilisation of farming machines. This road is unacceptable for a socialist state as its direct result would be the ruin of millions of petty peasants, their impoverishment and transformation into farm workers exploited by rich farmers. What this may lead to can be seen on the example of the United States. As Orville Freeman, the US Secretary of Agriculture recently admitted: "at present more

## FLASHBACK

# H. G. WELLS

## on LENIN

Lenin has a pleasant, quick-changing, brownish face, with a lively smile and a habit (due perhaps to some defect in focussing) of screwing up one eye as he pauses in his talk; he is not very like the photographs you see of him because he is one of those people whose change of expression is more important than their features; he gesticulated a little with his hands over the heaped papers as he talked, and he talked quickly, very keen on his subject, without any posing or pretences or reservations, as a good type of scientific man will talk.

For Lenin, who like a good orthodox Marxist denounces all "Utopians", has succumbed at last to a Utopia, the Utopia of the electricians. He is throwing all his weight into a scheme for the development of great power stations in Russia to serve whole provinces with light, with transport, and industrial power. Two experimental districts he said had already been electrified. Can one imagine a more courageous project in a vast

flat land of forests and illiterate peasants, with no water power, with no technical skill available, and with trade and industry at the last gasp? Its application to Russia is an altogether greater strain upon the constructive imagination. I cannot see anything of the sort happening in this dark crystal of Russia, but this little man at the Kremlin can; he sees the decaying railways replaced by a new electric transport, sees new roadways spreading throughout the land, sees a new and happier Communist industrialism arising again.

been considerably lightened and has become more productive. Today 90—95 per cent of the field work is done by machines. The machines plough, sow and harvest the crops. Electricity has been widely introduced in agriculture. Today the Soviet country side uses the same amount of electricity as was used by the entire country in 1932.

The socialist re-building of the countryside facilitated a sharp improvement in the standard of living of the working peasantry. They receive more than enough for their work, making it possible to sell surplus produce to the state and on the collective farm market. This provides them with additional funds for purchasing clothing, furniture and household goods.

The recent decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on providing collective farmers with pensions shows that the work of the peasant in the USSR is highly appreciated, in the same way as that of the worker.

A number of measures has at present been mapped out in the Soviet Union aimed at further developing agricultural production. The task is to intensify farming on the basis of the wide use of fertilisers, the development of irrigation and overall mechanisation. Special attention is being attached to chemicalisation. The state plan envisages a truly revolutionary rate of increase in the manufacture of mineral fertilisers. This will make it possible to achieve bumper harvests irrespective of the climate. This in turn will still further improve the living standard of the Soviet peasantry, of the entire Soviet people.

I argued with him saying that the Bolsheviks will have to reshape not only society's material set-up but also the mentality of an entire people.

Come back and see what we have done in Russia in ten years' time! he answered.

### Horror Stricken

Thirteen years later, in 1933, H. G. Wells himself confessed in a chat with I. M. Maisky, who was the Soviet Ambassador in Britain at the time, that in 1920 he had been horror-stricken by the chaos in Russia and that when Lenin had described his plan to remake Russia, he had involuntarily thought to himself that he was dealing with a dreamer. Wells said he had greatly underestimated Lenin, who had proved to be really a prophet and no dreamer. Maisky describes this episode in his reminiscences which are featured in the magazine *Novy Mir*.

Lenin once dreamed of a Russia illuminated by thousands of millions of electric suns. Today this dream is a reality. The hundreds of power stations built in the years of Soviet government are now being linked into one power system which will make for the most rational use of electricity in the economy.

## SOVIET POLICY

### Mutually Advantageous

The USSR foreign trade turnover reached in 1963 almost 13 000 million roubles' worth of goods and the physical volume topped the pre-war level by nearly 12 times.

The annual average growth of the Soviet Union's foreign trade amounted to over 12 per cent in the post-war years.

By the beginning of 1924 the USSR was trading with 91 countries of the world.

The co-operation with the countries of the world system of socialism, and particularly with the member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, comes first in foreign economic relations of the Soviet Union.

At present over 60 per cent of the foreign trade turnover falls to trade between the CMEA member-states themselves. The total value of goods exchanged between these countries has risen by 4.3 times from 1951 to 1963 and reached 10,000 million roubles in 1963.

In accordance with the concluded long-term trade agreements the volume of the Soviet Union's trade turnover with the CMEA member-states for 1961-1965 will equal over 30,000 million roubles.

The USSR also extends its trade ties with the other socialist countries. The goods

turnover between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia has grown considerably. The volume of Soviet-Cuban trade is showing steady progress.

### Big Orders

The Soviet deliveries of equipment and raw materials are one of the decisive factors of accelerating the rates of industrialisation of the fraternal countries. At the same time the big orders placed by the Soviet Union, especially for engineering products, are of paramount importance for the full use of productive capacities of these countries and contribute to the improvement of the technical level of a number of industrial branches, to the introduction of new items, to the specialisation and the transfer to the serial production of certain types of engineering products.

The Soviet deliveries of iron ore, pig iron, oil and oil

products, non-ferrous metals, sown timber, cotton and other goods cover the most part of the import requirements of the socialist countries in these goods, and the Soviet deliveries of machines and equipment, including complete plant, cover the main part of their import requirements in engineering goods.

In its turn the Soviet Union receives from the other socialist countries goods needed by its national economy. First among these are machines and equipment. These countries deliver to the USSR ships, rolled stock, equipment for food and light industries, cement factories, metal-cutting lathes, ship and forge-and-press equipment, and equipment for the chemical industry. Industrial raw materials, fuel and consumer goods hold an important place in Soviet imports from these countries.

### Turnover

The goods turnover with the countries that have freed themselves from the colonial dependence and embarked upon the road of independent development is expanding rapidly. In the period from 1953 to 1963 the Soviet trade with these countries increased by more than ten times. Whereas by the beginning of 1953 the Soviet Union had trade and payment agreements only with three developing countries, today such agreements have been signed already with 35 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

During the period of 1953-1963 the annual growth of goods turnover of the USSR with the developing countries topped 20 per cent, i. e. was twice as much as the rates of increasing the total volume of Soviet trade.

The deliveries of machines and equipment, the construction of whole enterprises, as well as Soviet exports to the developing countries of rolled stock, oil and oil products, building materials, chemicals and other goods play an important role in the strengthening of the economic independence of the developing countries, in the industrial progress and in the improvement of the well-being of the population of these countries.

The trade and economic agreements of the USSR with the developing countries have no stipulations of economic and political nature infringing upon their sovereignty. The import of Soviet goods to the developing countries are paid by the deliveries of their traditional export goods.

The Soviet Union has exerted great efforts to expand its foreign economic contacts with the industrially developed capitalist countries. Among the biggest trade partners of the Soviet Union are Finland, Britain, Italy, Japan, France

### WHY?

## Soviet People & AID TO OTHER PEOPLES

There are truths which apply to every epoch. One of these is: without a genuine love for mankind there can be no genuine love for one's homeland.

The Soviet people learn with a feeling of approval and pride about another plant, or a dam, or a hospital, or a university going up in some other country, in some other continent, according to Soviet designs and with the assistance of Soviet specialists.

"When the Soviet Union helps the young developing countries," Nikita Khrushchov said after his return from a visit to the UAR, "and gives them part of the wealth accumulated by its own labour, it is restricting its own possibilities for some time. But we would be bad Communists, bad internationalists, if we thought only of ourselves..."

"Everyone of us understands full well the meaning of the saying: 'It is better to have a hundred friends than to have a hundred roubles.' The aid which we are rendering to the people of the developing countries will be recovered a hundredfold. It will constitute the strongest material in cementing the fraternity between the Soviet people and other peoples..."

The Soviet people are perfectly aware of what it means to help their friends and they

do so, though they have not yet secured complete abundance for themselves. Howt ever, there are people who have set themselves the unseemly aim of belittling the importance of assistance the Soviet Union renders to the less developed countries.

Their efforts are in vain: the whole world gives its due to the Soviet land which has erected such giants as the Bhilai Iron and Steel Works, the Aswan High Dam and many other industrial enterprises. We are building large scientific centres in various countries, such as the Bombay Institute of Technology, the Guinean Polytechnical Institute in Conakry. In Burma, the Soviet Union has built and equipped the country's largest technical higher school. All in all, more than 500 units are being built in the less developed countries with Soviet assistance.

## DELHI PACT

Sir,

Once again it has been proved that India and Ceylon, culturally so akin and brotherly can settle disputes in an amicable manner. In settling a dispute, sometimes, one party has to give up an advantage or give more.

Again, it has also been proved that innate intelligence, character, determination, and dedication have achieved more in the field of statesmanship than academic qualifications or administrative experience. The first Prime Minister has shone as an able manager of men and negotiator of skill who knew to get what she wanted.

The historic settlement at Delhi meets the wishes of the workers in Ceylon including the wishes of a large section of workers of recent Indian origin. The estate worker too, like the rest of the people of Bharat, have a love for the mother land and although economic conditions have forced them to seek bread in foreign lands, they prefer the homeland and a village life in preference to the congested estate life. The cultivation of their own crops give them satisfaction. Having met and conversed with many Indian workers I have found this basic urge still strong as in our villager. Many Indian workers, have settled in India voluntarily to till their own plots of land, when they went to India with some savings in the days of freer travel.

Congratulations to our Prime Minister and her team, and thanks to India's able Prime Minister for his bold and far-sighted as well as human approach to this vexed problem which could have caused much misunderstanding and suffering to people of both lands, spontaneously came from my heart when I read of the satisfactory agreement which will not disrupt India's or Ceylon's economy because of the time limits which seem to have met considerations of Ceylon's population increases as well as the pace of India's developing economy.

M. K. ANAWARATNE

Colombo.

31.10.64.

## LAKE HOUSE WORKERS SUPPORT TAKE-OVER

The Lake House Branch of the Ceylon Mercantile Union has passed a resolution at a recent meeting of the Committee welcoming the decision of the Government in regard to the proposed take over of the Lake House Group of Newspapers and the decision to vest these group of papers in a Corporation with a view to breaking the press monopoly.

A copy of this resolution as passed by the Committee has been sent to the Prime Minister and the Committee has also assured the Government of the whole hearted co-operation of the Union at the time of the take over. Copies of this letter have also been sent to the Minister of Finance, Dr. N. M. Perera.

# TODDY

Sir,

Reverend Kalukodayawa Mahanayake Thero and Rev. Devamottawe Amarawansa Thero and a few other Bikkhus and lay preachers are reported to be going round the country preaching and inciting in the name of Buddhism, to oppose the Government's proposal to introduce legislation to control tapping for toddy by issuing licences.

They say that Buddhism will be harmed and destroyed if licences were issued for the tapping of trees for toddy.

Rev. Devamottawe Amarawansa Thero and Rev. Wellatota Thero are threatening, on public platforms, to commit suicide if licences were issued to tap for toddy. Most level-headed people are waiting to see whether they would have the courage to commit suicide when the Bill actually became law. If they said that they would discard their robes and join the ranks of their political masters instead of threatening to commit suicide, all peace loving people who love truth and justice would believe them.

Venerable Kalukodayawa Mahanayake Thero has gone to the extent of challenging any one to prove that during the last 2500 years any Government had encouraged the drinking of toddy. Before we accept his challenge he must first prove that this Govern-

ment at any time by word or deed had encouraged drinking of liquor. Any one with a head above his shoulders will see that it is only proposing to restore a Fundamental Human Right to the poorer people by removing certain obstacles that had been imposed unjustly on poor hard working people who were not rich enough to have a drink of whisky or brandy in time of need.

I would also challenge the Venerable gentleman to prove if Lord Buddha had at any time appealed or compelled any Monarch or Government to introduce laws to force people to observe any one or more of the five Precepts under pain of bodily punishment. The Noble Teacher did not require Government laws to propagate His Noble Teachings because He knew that if it was done, it would not have been Buddha Dhamma but raja dhamma which would change according to the whims and fancies of each succeeding Government.

The supremacy and greatness of Buddha Dhamma have all along been acknowledged, venerated and practised by all Buddhist Monarchs and Buddhist people without any legal aids. We also know the fate that be-fell Devadatta Thero who attempted to alter the course of Buddha Dhamma. Can it be that the above mentioned Bikkhus and lay preach-

ers are trying to immitate Devadatta Thero? They are trying to make the people believe that they are able to propagate Buddhism with the aid of Government laws, better than Lord Buddha Himself.

I am a recent convert to Buddhism and according to my little understanding of Buddha Dhamma, the Greatness in Buddhism lies in the fact that in Buddhism there are no commandments, no compulsions, no restrictions, and no mysteries. It is a religion that teaches the individual to purify his own mind all by himself with the aid of the Sublime Teachings of Lord Buddha.

Another argument put forward by the misguided Bikkhus and lay preachers is that if licences were issued for tapping of trees all true and sincere Buddhists will turn drunks and destroy Buddhism. This is an insinuation that should not go unchallenged. I would like to challenge the Rev gentlemen to point out one true sincere practising Buddhist who will ever get drunk or apply for a licence to tap for toddy, even if barrels of toddy are given away free. If they say that they themselves were going to get drunk and dance on their heads as a protest it is a different matter. But they should not try to disgrace other sincere Seelawantha Buddhists who can never be bought over or be tempted by bribes or lifts in luxury cars or free whisky and soda to spread false propoganda.

If the Government enacts a law to prohibit drinking of liquor, under pain of punishment, the Fifth Precept will automatically become a mockery and we will then be left with only Four Precepts to practise out of our own free will. On the other hand if the Toddy Law is passed without delay we will be in a position to easily sort out and separate the "label" Buddhist from the sincere practising Buddhist. And then our well meaning Seelawantha Bikkhus will get a grand opportunity to preach to the erring ones and lead them to the Right Path.

Therefore with all respect I humbly appeal to the above mentioned Reverend Gentlemen and others to preach the Noble Buddha Dhamma in all its purity without condemning it as a religion that can be destroyed by a few drunkards and also to refrain from condemning true sincere practising Buddhists as a set of people who can be lured into the drinking habit easily if trees were allowed to be tapped for toddy by licence.

J. H. Amarasekera

212/5, Galle Road,  
Mt Lavinia  
27.10.64

## Moscow Letter

continued from page 6

Communist Party of the Soviet Union again calls upon the peoples of the world to work for a stable peace and for general and complete disarmament. The calls stress, as the main and inalienable part of this work, the demand of the complete termination of all types of tests of nuclear weapons.

### Against

The Moscow Treaty continues to remain one of the greatest gains of peace-loving mankind. It is only to be regretted that not all the states signed it and that this international document did not include a ban on underground tests

The Soviet people are against all kinds of nuclear tests. They are against the dissemination of nuclear weapons. So far no American commentator succeeded in adducing an argument convincing enough to justify the plan of creating a multi lateral NATO nuclear force, a plan which will inevitably lead to providing nuclear weapons to more countries.

The unity of all peaceful forces in the struggle for complete termination of all kinds of nuclear-weapon tests, for general and complete disarmament and for a stable peace on earth is necessary today as never before.

The 19th session of the UN General Assembly will soon open in New York. The number of its members will reach 118, half of which are countries which have cast aside the colonial yoke. The words from the calls of the CPSU Central Committee: "the peoples of the world, fight for complete and final abolition of colonial slavery against all forms of imperialist dependence will" again be heard, in one form or another, in the speeches of the delegates.

The year 1965 must become a year of complete elimination of colonialism. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ardently greet the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and

the South-African Republic who are heroically fighting for their freedom and independence, and the peoples of the Congo and Cyprus who are defending their independence from imperialist encroachments.

The calls condemn the imperialist policy of the United States which continues its intervention in South Vietnam and preserves its military bases in Japan and other countries. At the same time the traditional document of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee on the occasion of the forthcoming holiday stresses, as always, the Leninist line for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The calls speak of the necessity to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the peoples of Britain, the U.S.A., France, Italy, Finland, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Japan. The calls show that the Soviet Union, as always, considers the fraternal union with the young developing countries a cornerstone of its international policy.

### Main Gain

Forty-seven years ago the newly born Soviet Republic was a solitary island in the world ruled by imperialism. Today the world socialist system, the main gain of the international working class, embraces 14 states, not only in the Eastern but also in the Western hemisphere where the heroic people of Cuba are building socialism.

The C.P.S.U. Central Committee calls for strengthening fraternal friendship and the unity of the peoples of all the countries of socialism. The growing might of the world socialist system is a decisive factor in preserving peace and preventing a new war.

The slogans of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee devoted to the 47th anniversary of the October Revolution graphically testify to the fact that the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government are consistently following the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence and that the Soviet Union carries aloft the banner of peace and International friendship.

## Motor Cyclists!

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

Fitan

**OLDHAM**

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



Buy!

CEYLON MADE

"HANSAYA" BUCKETS

(as good as those imported)

Manufactured by :-

ST. ANTHONY'S INDUSTRIES

752, BASELINE RD., COLOMBO 9.

# MIXED GRILL

\* CHILLING THRILLER — "THE CURSE OF THE WEREWOLF," the chilling screen thriller of a monstrous creature, half man, half wolf, who spread terror and death throughout the 18th Century Spanish countryside, is now showing at the EMPIRE THEATRE.

The movie is from the novel by Guy Endore. This Hammer Films Eastmancolour production released by Universal-International, stars Clifford Evans, Yvonne Romain, Catherine Feller and Oliver Reed. The film is produced by

Anthony Hinds and directed by Terence Fisher.

\* "TARAS BULBA" starring Tony Curtis, Yul Brynner Christine Kaufmann and others, filmed in Pana Vision and Eastmancolour, opening this week at the SAVOY CINEMA.

Taras has a grievance against the Poles, but he sends his two sons to the University of Kiev to learn Polish. Curtis falls in love with Christine, daughter of a Polish noble, and attacks the girl's rival, and they flee to Taras who welcomes the couple. A battle wages between the Cossacks and the Poles, and Curtis fearing the life of Christine tries to save her, but is shot dead, and Taras sees his son mourned by the daughter of the man he hated.

\* LAUGH LOADED COMEDY—Four young men play a Greek band of hoodlums in Morton DaCosta's "ISLAND OF LOVE," the fast paced Warner Bros., romantic comedy in Technicolor, opening this week at the LIBERTY CINEMA.

Robert Preston, Tony Randall and Georgia Moll star in the high humorous tale of a smooth talking confidence man and his accomplice who are forced to flee to an obscure Greek Island in the hope of escaping the wrath of a New York gang leader, who is furious over the loss in the movie, the four had made with his money.

Tony Rollins, Nick Dimitri, Vic Lundin and Greg Benedict are also in the cast of this Belgrave Enterprises production, produced and directed by DaCosta from a script by David R. Schwartz.

\* "NENJAM MARAPPATHILLAI" (Mind Does Not Forget) Sridhar's Tamil film starring Kalyana Kumar, Devika, Nagesh, Nambiar, Sahasranamam, Manorama, Padmini Priyadarshini and others. Music by Viswanathan Ramamoorthy. Story, dialogues and direction by Sridhar.

Now showing at KINGSLEY PLAZA, NAVAH and six other centres in the Cinemas Ltd., circuit.

The story is based on newspaper reports of a few incidents pertaining to some persons recollecting their previous birth and revealing the facts in reality.

Rajah the only son of a Zamindar by a first marriage, falls in love with Kannammah, daughter of a tenant, who is working under his father. The Zamindar marries a second time, and there is displeasure between the father and son. Rajah's father eventually discovers the love affair, and he reprimands Kannammah for the courtship. In addition he seeks ways and means to inflict on her and her family unendurable hardships, and to end the love affair, he proposes a bridegroom to Kannammah, and settles her in marriage. On the day of the wedding, Rajah rescues Kannammah, and together with her father elopes. The Zamindar chases and shoots all three to death.

Rajah recollects these incidents of previous birth, when he visits the ruined spot where the particular Zamindar lived. Kannammah too in her re-birth gradually begins to remember her past, and meets her previous lover Rajah at the same place, and coincidentally they see Rajah's father, the former Zamindar still alive in the desolate place, now unknown to others. Rajah meets his father. Rajah and Kannammah marry and lead a happy life.

\* "DIL HI TO HAI" Rawal Films Hindi movie now showing at the RITZ THEATRE is a simple story of two throbbing hearts, and based on, it is the heart after all.

Jamila is the daughter of a wealthy Khan Bahadur. Although she had spent much of her time in London, and turned out to be a social type she still loves Indian music and poetry. While listening to a song over the radio, she is enchanted by the voice of the singer, and falls in love with him, who is none other than Chand, the only son of a multi-millionaire Nawab, but owing to misfortune lives in poverty. Since their meeting they are separated, but Chand dons various disguises and meets Jamila, and finally both are united.

Raj Kapoor, Nutan, Pran, Nazir Hussain, Sabita Chatterji, Leela Chitnis, Babloo, Shivraj, Hari Shivdasani, Padmini Priyadarshini, Kusum Thakkar, Badri Prashad, Mumtaz Begum, Manorama, Ravikant and Agha are in the cast of this film, which has music by Roshan, and songs are rendered by play-back singers Lata Mangeshkar,

Mukesh, Asha Bhosle, Manna Day and Suman Kalyanpur. It is produced by B. L. Rawal and directed by P. L. Santoshi and C. L. Rawal.

\* "KABLI KHAN" (Eastmancolour), K. Amarnath Productions Hindi film, starring Ajit, Helen, Samson, Salim, Indra Bansal, Ullhas, W. M. Khan, Amrit Rana, Deepak, Fazal Khan, Prem Shukla, Nazir Kashmiri, Kesart, Mukri and Jayant. Music Chitragupta. Songs are rendered by play-back singers Lata Mangeshkar and Mohd. Rafi. Produced and directed by K. Amarnath. Now showing at the GAIETY THEATRE.

Kabli Khan faces an aggressor, Shebbaz, who lays claims to his territory. Shebbaz attacks and Khan suffers initial reverses, and finally his country, Yakistan is over-run. Khan is taken prisoner of war and condemned to death. He escapes, collects a group of devoted followers and attacks Shebbaz, and recaptures his lost country. Khan now realises, that soon the adjoining states will suffer the same fate and Shebbaz will once again attack him, and that his army alone cannot oppose the combined armies, without an organised effort from the neighbouring states. Khan approaches the Chiefs of the adjoining states for military aid, and this is refused, but he manages to fight and finally vanquishes the aggressor Shebbaz, and brings peace and prosperity to his own country as well as the neighbouring states.

\* "JADOO MAHAL" Akkoo Productions Hindi movie, starring Helen, Azad, Hiralal, Krishna Kumari, Ram Kumar Tum Tum and Sheikh. Music by Bulo C. Rani. Produced by Ram Kumar and directed by Akkoo. Opening this week at the ASOKA THEATRE.

In the kingdom of Roopnagar lives a beautiful Princess Roopvati, whose beauty is the cynosure of the youths of the neighbouring states. The father of Roopvati, Maharaja, makes a proclamation, that anyone who kills the Sea Monster Rahul Deo, will get whatever is desired as a prize. Ajit who is captivated by the glamorous Rajkumari Roopvati, thinks of making use of this golden opportunity to marry her, by killing the Sea Monster. But before he could start on his adventurous journey, he meets the Rajkumari of his dreams, and both fall in love at first sight. In the course of events Jadoogar Jalim Sing kidnaps the Rajkumari and takes her to Jadoo-Mahal. Ajit with the help of his Guru enters the place and slays Sing, but finds he now cannot escape from the Sea Monster. At this stage Gin helps Ajit with magical powers to defeat Rahul Deo and seek his lasting happiness with Rajkumari Roopvati of Roopnagar.

2nd WEEK!  
**KINGSLEY PLAZA NAVAH**  
& at 7 other centres



Kalyanakumar — Devika Nagesh — Nambiyar in

**NENJAM MARAPPA THILLAI**

a strange story of two lovers and their previous birth shocking and sensational Story, Dialogues & Direction S R I D H A R

7th WEEK!  
**CAPITOL**  
M.G.R.—Saroja Devi in  
**PANAKARA KUDUMBAM**

3rd WEEK!  
**GAMINI SAPPHIRE QUINLON**  
and at 15 other centres  
Aruna Shanthi—Jeevarani Shanthiya Kumari in

**SASARAKA HATI**

**MYLAN**  
Film with thrilling fights  
M.G.R.—Saroja Devi in  
**NADODI MANNAN**  
(Brand New Print)

Air-Conditioned  
**LIBERTY**  
NOW SHOWING!  
Steve McQueen—Bobby Darin in  
Paramounts  
**HELL IS FOR HEROES**

2nd GRAND WEEK  
**CENTRAL EROS**—Pamankada  
and 8 other centres  
Sivaji Ganeshan  
Devika  
Nagesh  
in

**ANNAI ILLAM**

**EMPIRE**  
He had but one body but lived with two souls.....  
Clifford Evans—Yvonne Romain  
**CURSE OF THE WEREWOLF**  
(in Eastman Colour)

Air-Conditioned  
**MAJESTIC**  
Paul Newman—Elke Sommer  
in MGM's  
**THE PRIZE**  
in Panavision & Metro Color  
Story of Nobel Prize winners

2nd WEEK!  
**REGAL**  
Sights & scenes from the most famous night clubs of Europe  
**Forbidden Temptations**  
FOR ADULTS ONLY

2nd Week  
**SELLAMAHAL**  
& 8 other centres!  
M.G. Ramachandran  
Saroja Devi  
**EN KADA MAI**

The Tamil action thriller that is shattering previous box Office records of all MGR films —grand detective tale filled with that special brand of MGR thrills

4th Week  
**ELPHINSTONE**  
Robin Tampoe's  
**Samajay Appi Okkoma Samanaya**

**GAIETY**  
Ajit—Helen in  
**KABLI KHAN**  
in Eastman Colour  
Sweeping adventure melodrama

2nd WEEK  
**CROWN**  
Greater than  
'PHIR WOHI DIL LAYA HOON'  
Joy Mukerjee & Asha Parekh  
**ZIDDI**  
(in Eastmancolour)

2nd WEEK  
Air-Conditioned  
**SAVOY**  
Bob Hope — Fernandel  
Anita Ekberg  
**PARIS HOLIDAY**  
in Technirama & Technicolor

ADVERTISE

in

TRIBUNE

to reach the people  
who matter



FOR  
Quality Printing

Please Contact:-  
C.C.P.S. Ltd.

60, Kumaran Ratnam Road.,  
Colombo 2.

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

Editorial Office:  
Business Office:

60, Kumaran Ratnam Road, Colombo 2.

Telephone: 5172

Every Saturday  
Twenty Five cents.

**FOREST DEPT.**  
Auction Sale of Canoes  
N2109—Four new Etamba Canoes  
lying at the Divisional Forest Office  
premises, Trincomalee will be sold  
by public auction at 10.00 a.m. on  
13.11.64. For further particulars see  
Govt. Gazette dated 6.11.64.

**FOREST DEPT.**  
Auction Sale of Timber.  
N2096—138 Fresh cut logs of Satin,  
Palu, Halembe, Ranai Madan,  
Panakka, Neralu, Milla, Kolon and  
Koon equivalent to 3036.3 c.ft. lying  
at Galwewa on the 5th mile post  
Puliyankulama - Mahagalkadawala  
road off Puttalam-Anuradhapura  
road at 17th. mile post at Put-  
talam Range will be sold by auction  
on 13.11.64 at 10.00 a.m. at Put-  
talam Range Office. For further  
particulars see govt. gazette dated  
6.11.64.

**Renewal of Fire Arms Licences  
1965.**

N2111—Owners of fire arms are  
hereby requested to apply for re-  
newal of their licences for 1965  
from 1st December to 31st Decem-  
ber 1964. If the 1964 licence is not  
available, an extra sum of Re. 1/-  
should be paid for a certificate of  
loss of a gun licence in respect of  
each licence, in addition to the  
usual fee. If licences are not re-  
newed before 31st December 1964,  
a fine equivalent to the licence fee,  
is payable in respect of such  
licence.

The public are advised to renew  
their licences on or before 31st  
December 1964. All licensees are  
required to produce the fire arm  
in their possession for inspection  
by the Divisional Revenue Officer  
and at the same time surrender the  
licence issued for the year 1964,  
before the issue of the licence for  
1965.

The licensees who fail to renew  
their licence on or before 31st  
December 1964, will be liable to a  
penalty equal to the licence fee  
payable. The Divisional Revenue  
Officers will continue to renew  
licences till 31.3.1965 on recovery  
of this penalty. Renewals thereafter  
will be done at the Kacheri.  
Licensees who fail to get their  
licences renewed on or before  
31.3.1965 are liable to be prosecuted.

Licensees who do not propose to  
renew their licences for the year  
1965 or are in possession of un-  
serviceable firearms should surrender  
such firearms together with the  
relevant licences to Divisional  
Revenue Officers on or before 31st  
December 1964.

License fee for 1965 will be as  
follows:-

1. For every single barrel muzzle  
loading gun Re. 1/-
  2. For every double barrel muzzle  
loading gun Rs. 2/-
  3. For every breech loading gun  
and for every pistol other than  
the revolver or automatic pis-  
tol Rs. 2/50
  5. For every double barrel gun  
Rs. 5/-
  5. For every treble barrel gun  
Rs. 7/50
  6. For every rifle Rs. 10/-
  7. For every revolver or automa-  
tic pistol Rs. 25/-
- Govt. Agent,  
Jaffna District.

## PRESS TAKE-OVER

continued from page 1

There are in fact more Bud-  
dhist monks in favour of take-  
over than there are against it,  
and the latest meeting at Inde-  
pendence Square bears ample  
testimony to the fact that the  
campaign waged by the mono-  
poly press in the last six weeks  
has had the same result as  
their campaigns in the elections  
of 1956 and 1960

The UNP is still the most  
stolid defender of Lake

## Russian Revolution

continued from page 7

The chain reaction begun in  
October 1917 is continuing.  
There is no force in the world  
capable of checking the victo-  
rious march of Communism,  
the dawn of which is already  
beginning to rise over the  
world. The great example of  
the October Revolution contin-  
ues to inspire hundreds of  
millions of people in every  
corner of the world in their  
struggle for the triumph of  
peace, democracy of socialism.

## Soviet Union

continued from page 1

was by means of armed up-  
rising and a civil war. It is  
now more than clear that it is  
possible to achieve socialism  
through peaceful means. Socia-  
lism can even be achieved  
through the ballot box of  
the parliamentary system of  
government depending on the  
concrete historical conditions  
of a particular country. This is  
perhaps the greatest achieve-  
ment which the Soviet people  
have been able to render to  
mankind: that is, making it  
possible for other nations and

## FOREST DEPARTMENT Auction Sale.

N2108—Several lots of logs com-  
prising mainly of Palu and Teak  
lying at the Govt. Timber Depot,  
Jaffna, will be sold by Public Auction  
monthly at 9.00 A.M. commencing  
from 16.11.1964. For further particu-  
lars see Govt. Gazette of 6.11.1964.

House. The FP, totally ignor-  
ing the fact that Sinhala com-  
munalism (and Senanayakism)  
had been built up Lake House,  
oppose the take-over allegedly  
on principles of "fundamental  
rights" but really because they  
are opposed to the language  
policies of the government.  
The MEP and JVP oppose the  
take-over for sectional and sel-  
fish party reasons. The LSSP  
(R) led by Edmund Samara-  
koddy and Bala Tampoe, are  
opposed to the take-over, but  
refuse to join the other Oppo-  
sition Parties in a joint cam-  
paign. The CP(Peking) supports  
the Lake House take-over. The  
SLFP, LSSP and the CP (offi-  
cial) are solidly for the Take-  
over Bill.

The line-up makes it clear  
that opinion in this country,  
though sharply divided,  
weighs heavily in favour of the  
Lake House Take-over Bill. To  
defeat it through a procedural  
trick is to cheat the people and  
make a mockery of the parlia-  
mentary system.

When the Bill is taken up for  
discussion in the Committee  
stage next Tuesday, filibuster-  
ing and other tactics can be  
expected, but such tactics only  
bring more support to the  
Government.

people to achieve socialism  
through means which reflect  
the peculiar conditions in each  
different country.

It is not necessary to recount  
the great achievements of the  
Soviet Union. They are well-  
known. In this issue we have  
devoted many pages to indicate  
some of the recent develop-  
ments in that country, but so  
much can be written that what  
we have to offer is only part  
of what can be said. Within  
the limits of our space and  
resources, we have tried to pre-  
sent a comprehensive view of  
the Soviet Union at this stage.  
It would be pertinent to men-  
tion that there is tremendous  
goodwill in Ceylon towards  
the Soviet Union as there is to  
the other socialist countries  
which have come into existence  
in the wake of the USSR. The  
good wishes of all people in  
Ceylon reach out to the Soviet  
people on the occasion of the  
forty-seventh anniversary of  
their Revolution.

MIRROR of the WEEK'S AFFAIRS  
— keep up with the news in  
your daily newspaper.

But go behind the headlines,  
find the meaning and signifi-  
cance of the news each week  
in

The **TRIBUNE**

Enter or renew your subscription now !

OUT — NOV. 29th



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.

For more particulars and agency terms please apply;  
Manager, SATHIYA, 572, 2nd Division, Maradana,  
Colombo, 10. T'phone: 94984