

WAY TO SMASH TEA RING



Vol. 10 No. 44 | Oct. 3 1964 | CTS, 25

SPOTLIGHT

* BUDDHIST PRIESTS

* FLASHBACK. Tribune has always maintained that it is a danger to the body politic if the priests of any organised religion — be they Catholic, Hindu, Muslim or Buddhist enter the political arena. It has become necessary to recall the fact that in the period from 1956 to 1959, Buddhists priests had come into the forefront of active politics. They organised marches, fasts and other political stunts. They had participated in political meetings and had intervened not only in racial and language controversies but had also ventured into the realm of big business and contracts. All this had become the prelude to the assassination and murder of the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike by a Buddhist priest. It is also necessary to point out that immediately after the murder of Mr. Bandaranaike and for many months thereafter, Buddhist priests had found it difficult to show their faces in public. Many good, innocent and worthy priests had suffered indignities because of the foul action of Somarama Thero.

Memories may be short, but when an event repeats itself at a later point in the spiral of history it has more devastating effects. Today, vested interests

and reactionaries have once again brought Buddhist priests into the forefront of agitation against the Government. The political bhikkus are once again on the march as in the period 1956-59. This time they are openly (and apparently) waving aloft slogans about the Toddy Bill and Press Bill — and the Sinhala Only question, Buddhism Only cry, the anti-Indian chauvinistic outpourings are already being widely used to sustain their campaign against the Government. These are danger signals especially when persons who don the robe of Buddhist priests come out into the open forefront of the agitation. In this new backdrop of hate that is being openly fostered by the daily press and vested interests against the government, and which is particularly directed against the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, a scene reminiscent of the 1959 scene is emerging, and the picture is now complete with Buddhist priests at the barricades. The daily papers are making martyrs of these priests.

If this situation is permitted to develop, an explosion worse than the assassination of 1959

continued on page 16

While the attention of the Government and the people is being side-tracked by the many fireworks and journalistic tamashas of the Daily Papers, a serious situation has developed in the tea market particularly in the low and medium grown teas which are mainly owned by Ceylonese. Unless the Government steps in and smashes the ring that controls the auctions through jugglery which everybody knows, the economy of the country will be very seriously affected.

It is well known that a few firms make a plaything of the Colombo auctions and that by a process of "sharing", the prices are artificially kept low. If a new buyer, like the Russians, appear on the scene, the prices are artificially pushed up in order to embarrass the new buyer. The first step which must be done to break this racket is to permit **Forward Contracts** between estates and buyers and through the machinery of the Commodity Purchase Department. Such contracts had been stopped in the past because when they were done on a private level they had led to many malpractices and exchange frauds, and instead of insisting that such contracts should be serviced by the Commodity Purchase Department, the teas were thrown open to the wolves in the Colombo auctions.

There are many ways of dealing with these wolves, but the first step is to permit Forward Contracts. TRIBUNE has been assured by competent tea circles (not in the ring) that even American buyers are interested in Forward Contracts and that they are unwilling to become victims of the wolves who dominate the Colombo auctions. Russia and a l other countries which have bi-lateral trade agreements would also welcome such forward trading. This would also benefit the producers who could ensure themselves of a price that is above the cost of production.

The magic of a free market and the wonderful profits that would accrue therefrom was used to abolish forward contracts (without allowing them to be serviced by the Commodity Purchase Department), and tea producers were thrown to the gladiatorial arena known as the Colombo Tea Auctions. It should be also noted that British interests sold the mid low country tea estates to Ceylonese before they started depressing the market.

Today the following groups control the Colombo tea auctions: Brooke Bond (and its satellite Heath & Co.), Liptons and Harrison & Crossfield. The distinguished Ceylonese firm of Hebtulabhoy, which had formerly competed with the big buyers for the middle eastern teas have now been taken into the ring for "sharing". The other buyers for mediums and low grown are small and infrequent.

The reason adduced by many to justify the free Colombo tea auction is that it ensures "competition", but the happenings in the last few weeks show that there is no genuine competition. Trade circles point out that: 1) the moment the Russian buying is withdrawn the market collapses proving that the rest are

producers a steady price at least for that part of the crop they sell forward. This will also strike the first blow to the ring that now controls the tea auctions.

Tribune is aware that the moghuls of the daily press have not stressed the immediate need for forward contracts (through the Commodity Purchase Department) in spite of fact that competent tea circles have brought it to their notice. The daily papers are tied up with the racketeers in the tea trade in many invisible ways, and the interests of the Ceylonese tea producer is of little consequence to them.

Whatever tamashas the daily press starts to divert attention from the real problems, the Government must immediately do something about the tea auctions. Tea is the backbone of the island's economy and if best prices are not obtained for the teas produced by Ceylonese producers, a dangerous situation—politically as well as economically would become inevitable.

organised in a ring; and 2). that at a time when prices should go up owing to the seasonal drop in crop, the auctions have recorded sensational drops—once again showing that there is no real competition.

Government would be foolish to permit this state of affairs to continue and undermine the economy of the country. The first step that must be done immediately is to sanction forward contracts serviced through the Department of Commodity Purchase. This will attract new buyers and also ensure

NEXT WEEK

TRIBUNE has devoted many of its pages this week to the problem of the German Democratic Republic which constitutes the real key to peace in Europe, and therefore the world. The GDR celebrates its anniversary this week, and it is a fitting occasion to draw attention to some of the problems connected therein. The People's Republic of China also celebrates its anniversary this week, and in our issue next week we shall deal with some of the matters of topical interest so far as China is concerned.

We shall also deal next week in greater detail with the Press Bill and other matters of interest which are agitating the country. At the time of going to press some of these matters are in a state of fluid dynamism and it would be more appropriate to examine them when events have begun to mature.

INSIDE

PRESS AND COOMARASWAMY	8
APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA	10
DR. THEODOR AUER	— 12
US AND UK ELECTIONS	— 14
C T B SCANDAL	— — 16
G D R SPECIAL	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 & 13

MIRROR

of the

WEEK'S AFFAIRS

An interpretative summary of some of the principal items of news in the daily papers in the English language published in Colombo, Sept. 23rd to Sept. 29th.

WEDNESDAY, September 23

The Daily News reported that the Minister of Finance, Dr. N. M. Perera had returned from his trip to Tokyo and Peking yesterday evening; that the Minister of External and Internal Trade and Supply, Mr. T. B. Illangaratne, left for Moscow this morning on a trade mission to the USSR, the Eastern European countries and the UAR; that a number of SLFP Ministers and MPs had advised the Prime Minister to withdraw the tree-tax proposal; that certain grades of medium and low grade teas had dropped as much as 20 percent in price; and that the UNP had decided to contest all seats in the Eastern Province. The Daily Mirror claimed that the Minister of Finance had returned from Peking with A BAGLOAD OF CHINESE YUAN and stated that China was giving Ceylon an interest-free cash loan of Rs. 20 million. The Times spotlighted a story that \$ 21,000 (in US currency notes) had been lost in the mail: this big amount had been sent in nine registered parcels from the GPO in Colombo and that rubbishy books bearing the rubber stamp of a local bookshop had been substituted here. The Observer reported that when the Soviet Government had asked the Ceylon government to clarify the recent restriction imposed on the import of duty-free articles by Soviet diplomats, the External Affairs had replied that it was a "reciprocal measure" since similar restrictions were in force in the Soviet Union. A PTC-Reuters message from Srinagar in Kashmir stated that former Prime Minister of Kashmir, Mr. Bakshi Gulam Mohamed, and four MPs who were his supporters had been placed under arrest. A report from Dallas, (Texas), in the USA stated that Defence Secretary McNamara had claimed that the US had the military power to destroy China as well as Russia.

THURSDAY, September 24

The Daily News reported that the draft of the new Press Bill was ready and that it would be presented in the Senate this week: that a pre-paid ticket in favour of Miss Sunethra Bandaranaike had been received at the offices of an airline in Colombo; that Dr. N. M.

Perera had disclosed that both China and Japan had agreed to grant more aid; that the Finance Minister was confident that the International Development Association would grant Ceylon aid amounting to Rs. 100 million untied to any specific projects following the World Bank team's visit to Ceylon shortly; and, that Mr. L. H. Mettananda had demanded that there should be a full inquiry into his allegation that certain MPs and Ministers were guilty of "anti-national, anti-social and anti-democratic activities" since 1960. The Daily Mirror reported that at yesterday's Cabinet meeting it was decided that the full moon day be declared a holiday from next month; and that the new Press Bill had also been "okayed". The Times reported that the new Press Bill had not been presented in the Senate today as anticipated and hinted that this was because there were some "legal flaws" in it. The Observer featured on its front page an interpretative comment from its "Commerce Reporter" that India was "capturing" all Ceylon markets in the Middle East (this was no doubt one more shot in the current anti-Indian campaign by the Lake House). A message from the United Nations in New York stated that the Soviet Union had tabled a proposal that the UN should endorse the principle that all states should renounce the use of force in settling territorial disputes.

FRIDAY, September 25

The Daily News reported that Mr. Dhanapala Weerassekera, M. P. for Ra'napura, had voluntarily declared his assets by handing over a statement to the Speaker, and that the National Housing Department had made arrangements to distribute nearly Rs. 12 million by way of loans for building new houses in sums ranging from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 20,000. The Daily Mirror was content to cover its entire frontpage with banner-headlined story that in the sensational Brahmin priest murder case in Jaffna sentence of death had been passed on Kokilambal, the wife, who was one of the accused. The Times reported that the PRESS BILL (Draft No. 13) had been tabled. The Observer reported that a close associate of Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratne, the JVP leader, had told the paper that Rajaratne will summon on his return to Ceylon from China an all-island conference of "patriotic elements" to fight the Government on the Toddy Tax, the Sinhala Only

issue and the Press Bill. A report from Leopoldville in the Congo states that Tshombe's government had informed the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that it could no longer conform to that organisation's decisions.

SATURDAY, September 26

The Daily News reported that at 7.55 a.m. today there would be a silence of 2 minutes to commemorate the death of the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. The paper also reported that the new Press Bill was "draconian": that the Prime Minister wanted the MPs to decide on the tree-tapping issue; that the PM had written to Mr. Philip Gunawardena that she was sorry that she "was not privileged to discuss" the Indian problem with him; and that the "quarrel" between the GMOA (and the AMS) and the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Mr. C. Balasingham had developed into a major issue. The Daily Mirror twisted PM's letter to the MEP leader regarding the discussions on the Indian question with a headline that PHILIP STUMPS PM. The Times reported that the Mahanayake Thero of Malwatté had stated that the Sangha was uniting to protect Buddhism against Communism, and that Mr. J. R. Jayewardena had stated at a lecture to the Young Men's Muslim Association that the "UNP had changed its outlook since its defeat in 1956." The Observer reported that a speaker at the meeting of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science had stated that the average Ceylonese had earned more last year than he did in 1962. A message from Tokyo stated that 36 people had lost their lives, ten more reported missing and 470 persons injured in the wake of hurricane Wilda which also caused damage in the Tokyo area, including the Olympic Village.

SUNDAY, September 27

The Sunday Observer reported that the leader of the BJB, L. H. Mettananda, had stated that he had warned the Prime Minister that an LSSP Gestapo was "cracking down" on Buddhist activities and cited the instance when the Flying Squad had "investigated" the Civil Aviation Department Buddhist Association. The Sunday Times reported that the Minister of Finance had reported that certain members of the staff of the BOAC in Hongkong and Singapore were guilty of "discrimination and discourtesy" towards Dr. N. M. Perera and his party. The Times also reported that the income tax rebate granted to taxpayers for "approved investments" has been withdrawn in several cases by the Department of Inland Revenue. A Reuters report from London stated that all of Britain's public opinion polls now claimed that the Conservatives are ahead of their Labour rivals in the stakes for the October 15 general election.

MONDAY September 28

The Daily News reported that the BJB in a communique had stated that "we hold that the new draft of the Press Bill now before the Senate destroys the real freedom of the Press which we regard as indispensable for a democracy"; that a number of Government MPs were expected to raise questions about the draft Press Bill when the Government group met this morning; that Mr. Thondaman had invited all minority MPs to meet on September 30 to discuss the problems of the stateless; and that Rev. Father Peter Pillai had died yesterday morning. The Daily Mirror screamed on the frontpage that DANGER faced the country because the Press Bill was being rushed through Parliament. On the last page, it proclaimed that a STORM was brewing in government ranks owing to mounting opposition to the Press Bill. The Times, in the afternoon, announced (very tamely) that the Government Group had agreed to the Press Bill without much opposition, though certain amendments had been suggested and accepted. The Observer (shamefacedly) announced that the Government Group had approved the Press Bill with amendments. A report from London had stated that Bertrand Russell had condemned the Warren Commission's report on President Kennedy's assassination as "a sordidly incompetent document" that covered its authors with shame—the report had held that the murder had been committed by Oswald alone and that there had been no "conspiracy". A report from New Delhi stated that large-scale demonstrations and riots against spiralling prices and scarcity of food had taken place in different parts of India and that the Police had opened fire on several occasions.

TUESDAY, September 29

The Daily News reported that the Press Bill would be debated in the Senate today: that the 10-mile radius ban imposed by the University a week ago had been lifted; that in the House of Representatives yesterday the main topic discussed were the Tele-services; and that the Permanent Secretary Balasingam would not apologise to the GMOA for his alleged rudeness at the now celebrated interview. The Daily Mirror reported (on the last page) that GOVT. MP's SAY 'AYE' TO PRESS BILL, and in the report ignored its previous report (yesterday) that a major STORM was brewing over the Press Bill in the Government Group. The Times reported that a strong police cordon guarded the Senate whilst the Press Bill was being debated. The Observer spotlighted the threat by the doctors that unless the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health apologised before tonight, the GMOA and AMS would issue formal warning of a token strike a week from tomorrow. A PTC-Reuters message from the United Nations in New York stated that Afroasian diplomats lived in fear owing to repeated acts of assaults in US streets. The United States had expressed its regret for attacks on African and Asian diplomats in New York and said that it was prepared to discuss any measures aimed at securing their safety. The US government, however, denied that a recent incident was due to "racial causes".

BOOMERANG

Some time ago, the West-German Mannesmann coal and steel concern, which makes steel pipes among other things, published its report for 1963. It was given in brief by the *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, which wrote: "Mannesmann's business has clearly gone worse as a result of the embargo on pipe exports. They have dropped to 750 million marks, or by 22.2 per cent. Lack of orders for large-diameter pipes has made it necessary to reduce output by 19 per cent. The firm's turnover in this item has decreased from 978 million to 811 million marks."

The embargo on pipes, it may be recalled, was introduced in West Germany at the beginning of last year for purely political aims: the Bonn government categorically forbade West-German firms to sell them to the Soviet Union. The year that has passed since then shows that the Soviet economy is not the one to suffer from this taboo. Its own production of steel pipes has increased and, what is more, some capitalist countries, Sweden among them, are only too willing to accept and fulfil profitable Soviet orders. In West Germany, on the other hand, the firm which is world-famous for its seamless pipes is forced to curtail production and suffer considerable loss. This embargo, senseless in every respect, has been a costly one to West-German workers too. The Mannesmann report reveals that in 1963 the company was forced to lay off a number of workers and employees.

—New Times

Ulbricht's Appeal

co - existence of 2 states

by
KUNHANANDAN NAIR

Berlin Correspondent of "New Age"

September 1, 1964 was the 25th anniversary since Hitler unleashed the Second World War.

THE GDR state council chairman Walter Ulbricht addressing the special session of Parliament on this occasion, which was observed as a day dedicated to world peace, called on people's parliaments and governments of the states of anti-Hitler coalition to see the German peace treaty finally concluded and ensure peace in the heart of Europe.

Best Contribution

"This could at the same time be the best contribution they can make to the peaceful and democratic reunification of Germany", he reminded.

He called for removal of obstacles hitherto heaped from West German side. Ulbricht proposed: the two German states appeal to the four powers of the Potsdam agreement to respect both German states as permanent nuclear weapon free areas and to withdraw whatever nuclear weapons they may have stationed on German soil.

And the two German states essentially reduce their military budgets and use the funds which are thus made available for social purposes and for the support of economically underdeveloped countries.

As a contribution of the two German states to guaranteeing European security, Walter Ulbricht wanted the two German states to declare their readiness in accordance with the proposals of the Soviet

Union to renounce the use of force in settling disputed questions, support the proposal of the People's Republic of Poland and freezing of nuclear arms in Central Europe as a first step to the creation of a nuclear weapon free zone.

He also stated that there can be no doubt that only a policy of relaxation, the overcoming of cold war and disarmament can lead to rapprochement of the two German states. Peaceful coexistence between the two German states is a fundamental condition for safeguarding peace in Europe and the most elementary prerequisite for a future reunification of Germany.

The Hallstein doctrine is an instrument in the hands of the West German neo-colonialists. The German peace treaty on the other hand, would, help the non-aligned states in particular to oppose the tutelage of the West German Federal Republic in foreign policies and to consistently carry through their policy of neutrality.

Ulbricht declared: "In view of the fact that the first and the second World Wars were born out of the striving of German imperialism to set up its colonial regime in vast areas of Asia and Africa in order to plunder the peoples of these areas and in view of the fact that the German Democratic Republic has also learned the lessons of history in this question I solemnly



declare from the tribune of this august house: imperialism with its strivings for colonial exploitation and the plundering of other peoples has been uprooted in the German Democratic Republic on the basis of its socialist social

PRESIDENT

Walter Ulbricht

made peace proposals

system; the German Democratic Republic stood and stands unshakably on the side of the independent states of Asia and Africa and Latin America which came into existence after the Second World War as well as of those peoples still living under the colonial yoke, in the struggle against all imperialist attempts to restore colonialism with new methods, to preserve it and force the peoples into new forms of dependence".

High Time

He said German peace treaty will transform West Berlin into a neutral free city.

Twenty years after the end of the war it was high time to conclude a peace treaty which would make it possible to remove the vestiges of war and form a confederation of the two German states to pave the way for the reunification of Germany into a peace-loving state, Ulbricht visualised.

In this connection the GDR state council Chairman repeated the proposals he made in his letter to West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard.

"The consistent fulfilment of the Potsdam agreement in the GDR gives us the right to emphatically assert the claim of the GDR to participation in international institutions on an equal footing including admission to the United Nations" Walter Ulbricht also declared. He added that it contradicts the interests of peace as well as their self imposed obligations if the western powers and other states of the anti-Hitler coal-

continued on page 11

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GDR occupies second place in the world following the USA in the production of chemicals per capita, and a good seventh place in the absolute production volume of chemical production in the world.

Chemical processes are penetrating all spheres of economic life to an increasing extent gradually replacing the mechanical technologies hitherto in application but not so productive. At the same time a growing quantity of chemical materials have come to replace metal in many spheres of production.

The chemical industry is of such great importance for the GDR national economy not lastly for the reason, that is capable of transforming the raw substances available in the GDR and those imported from other countries into high-quality means of production and consumer goods. Investment funds exceeding 16 thousand million marks will be available to the chemical industry for the years up to 1970, so that the material conditions can be provided for producing the wide assortment of chemicals already available with a higher labour productivity, at lower costs and of a better quality.

Raw Material Basis Supplemented

The Petroleum chemical industry—i.e. the refining of the valuable and concentrated raw substance for the chemical industry, mineral oil, represents the most decisive field of the

further development of the chemical industry of the GDR; mineral oil contains the elements of chemical synthetics in a raw form. The basis of this industry is a productive mineral oil refinery, such as is at present being built in Schwedt on the Oder. Other important industrial building projects in this sphere are the Leuna works II and the synthetic fibre works in Guben.

The foundations of the mineral oil refinery were laid in the late autumn of 1960. A year later the workers, masters and engineers had already fought hard battles with the sandy soil, digging miles of canals for pipelines and electric cables, mostly by hand, because the dredgers sank into the loosely flowing sand. Yet by the end of the year the first 45,000 cubic metres of tank room was handed over for use.

In 1962 the 16 square kilometres of clear felling of the

former forest property of the Hohenzollern royalty were covered with the first chimneys, the skeleton building of the power station, the first workshops and heavy gantry cranes. On April 1st 1964 the day came, when the first working teams started to work at the first chemical production plants in the first trial shift. The first 40 construction parts of this industrial giant had been completed by that date. Production as a whole was started three months later, on July 1st. Before the end of this year more than a million tons of mineral oil will be manufactured into petrol, Diesel fuel and bitumen.....

Up to the present the raw material for the organic synthesis were refined products of lignite and particularly of carbide. By the year 1970 approximately three times as much mineral oil will be refined as in 1963, so that the rapidly growing demands for carboniferous substances required for the increased production of plastics, synthetic fibres, fertilizers, synthetic rubber, and above all of fuels and lubricators can be covered.

Faster and Cheaper...

Many chemical processes can be radically simplified and thus also made cheaper on a mineral oil basis.

Hydrocarbons providing motor fuel after refining can be won from mineral oil by simple distillation; the drying, carbonising, hydration processes necessary in the refining of lignite can be omitted with mineral oil.

The use of plastics will in future be decisive in all branches of economy in the German Democratic Republic. The total production of plastics, which was almost doubled during the past five years, but is still rather limited compared with world production, is to rise to over 300,000 tons by 1970. This is equal to almost 1.7 times the amount of 1963. It is not, in the first place, the

production of general plastics that is to be increased, but the production of plastics for specific uses.

It has been calculated that the production of construction parts out of plastics, applying modern manufacturing technologies requires on the average only a third to one eighth the amount of work required for the production of the same construction parts out of metals. The number of technological operations is reduced to one fifth up to one tenth of those required with the use of metal.

4 Million Tons of Mineral Oil in 1965

Apart from the production of plastics, the production of synthetic fibres is to be considerably increased in the GDR (to 2.8 times the present volume by 1970) and their proportion in the total raw substances used in the textile industry is to be increased as well.

In this connection also the mineral oil refinery will form an important basis. In the meantime the construction of the second production plant of the refinery has been started. This includes the second raw

second construction phase (1968). That is far more than ten times the average per capita production of the chemical industry of the GDR in 1963.

Lignite will remain one of the principal raw substances of the chemical industry during the forthcoming years, in accordance with natural conditions in the GDR. Yet in time it will gradually become a supply source of rare energy. The future development of the chemical industry will be based mainly on mineral oil, which is not only far more productive, but also requires less power. Furthermore a considerable number of products essential for achieving the highest scientific and technical standards can only be profitably produced on a mineral oil basis.

The production of an equal quantity of fuels and lubricators, aromatics and olefins, amoniac and fuel oil from six million tons of mineral oil would require approximately 110 million tons of lignite according to the classical process — i. e. about 18 times the quantity of raw materials. At the same time 15 times the amount of investment means would be required for the construction of the necessary refining plants, with 23 times as many workers for operating them. Production costs would be about two and half a times

BY

A Special Correspondent

oil distilling station, a Diesel fuel refinery and the gas distillation. After the completion of the second production plant by the end of 1965 the annual production capacity of the work will increase to 4 million tons of refined mineral oil.

The following and for the time being the last phase, will be the completion of the second manufacturing stage, after which the works will be able to fulfil their full function as centre of the petroleum chemical industry. Up to ten million tons of mineral oil will then be produced annually, and approximately 250 litres of oil will be coming to Schwedt every second through a transcontinental pipeline. By 1970 approximately ten per cent of the mineral oil substance will be chemically refined.

800,000 Marks Per Capita

The high level of labour productivity at the mineral oil refinery in Schwedt will be clearly reflected in the per capita production, which will amount to 550,000 marks in the first construction phase (1965) and 800,000 marks in the

as high. Ethylene, the basic substance for the production of plastics, can be produced about half as expensively from mineral oil as the corresponding raw substance produced on a basis of lignite and carbide.

The production of synthetic gas for the production of ammoniac and fertilizers at the Leuna works, which is still on a lignite basis, will gradually be switched to mineral oil by the reconstruction of the respective production plants, and to the production of synthetic gas by the gasification of mineral oil residues. This will eliminate the present hard physical labour and release approximately 1000 workers for other urgent work.

The construction of the mineral oil refinery on the banks of the Oder at Schwedt, building site nr. 1 of the German Democratic Republic, therefore assumes a great significance. This refinery will give a powerful impulse to the further acceleration of the development of the chemical industry and promote scientific and technical advance throughout the national economy of the GDR.

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Abhaya Kumaradasa Gunapala

of the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya; Secretary, CINEMA 35, Kandy

DEFA ("short for Deutsche Film AG") was the first postwar German film company to be granted the first licence on May 17th 1946, in the then Soviet zone of occupation. It was an act of confidence, in recognition of the vigorous efforts made to remove all fascist and militarist elements from government offices and positions of economic significance.

DEFA had a great task to fulfil, the biggest being the struggle for the building of democracy in Germany and the education of the German people, especially its young generation, in a spirit of genuine democracy and humanism. In fact these were the guiding principles of film art in the GDR. The chief aim has always been to oppose by every possible means the resurgence of fascism and to create the conditions for a lasting peace.

Before long DEFA scored a great success at the 2nd International Moscow Film Festival in 1961, when Konrad Wolf's production of Professor Mamlock, artistically and politically a masterly achievement of this talented GDR director, won great praise. This Festival entry once again underlined the just claim of DEFA to be the only German film company which has followed an uncompromising anti-fascist democratic line of policy.

The productions of the GDR film industry correctly left their artistic imprint of the German postwar film. Titles like *The Murderers Are Amongst Us*, *Marriage in the Shadows*, *Affair Blum*, *Our Daily Bread*, *Council of the Gods* and *The Kaiser's Lackey* today belong to the classics of film art. They have carried the name of DEFA,

the first socialist film company in German history, to the four corners of the earth. They have had worthy successors in *The Condemned Village* (directed by Martin Hellberg); *Stronger Than The Night* by Slatan Dudow, a tribute to the struggle of the German resistance under Hitler; Kurt Maetzig's *Castles and Hovels*, in two parts, which tells of the changing lives of the people and of the transformation of conditions in the countryside, and *The Captain from Cologne*, a satire revolving around a modern West German version of the famous Cobbler of Kopenick who in 1907 made the militaristic authoritarian system of Imperial Germany the laughing stock of the whole world.

Awards

Also included in the range of international film successes are Konrad Wolf's widely shown *Stars* (1959) which received several awards, Frank Beyer's *Five Cartridge Cases*, a record of international working-class solidarity with the war of liberation of the Spanish people in 1936-39, and last but not least Professor Mamlock, the screen version based on author Friedrich Wolf's theatre play of the same name.

According to figures disclosed the total of DEFA films produced by mid-1961

amounted to 221 full-length features. They were supplemented by 1,200 weekly newsreels produced during the same period as well as 315 documentaries, 1411 popular science films, 118 cartoons and 789 synchronizations. DEFA film audiences totalled 662 million in the GDR alone, and on 3,300 occasions have DEFA feature films and shorts been sold to more than eighty countries all over the world.

At all the times in the eighteen year history of DEFA have films been produced which are a cut above the average. DEFA has always been able to keep step with

the development of film art in other countries. Artistic standards progressed at the same rate as quantitative output which increased by four times in the ten years from 1951 to 1961. Since then, starting with 'Professor Mamlock,' a number of films have been released which reflects the efforts of authors, directors, cameramen, set builders, composers and actors to give convincing artistic expression to the profound and dramatic conflict of our era, thus linking up with the great traditions of DEFA's early period.

Another great success to DEFA was ".....and your love also" which is a pledge of loyalty to the capital of the GDR, Democratic Berlin, to its inhabitants, a declaration of love on celluloid. This film has added to the range of DEFA productions an interesting new element of colour, with a vigorous brilliance deriving from strength. An old wisdom, that art requires a genuine conflict and its masterly interpretation to move the human mind, has once again found its confirmation.

DEFA, the state film enterprise of the GDR, has achieved a unique reputation abroad. Some 27 feature films. 38 television films and 23 documentaries were produced in

1962 in addition to newsreels, popular scientific films, cartoons and satirical shorts. Some of the best films have been awarded prizes at international film festivals. DEFA films are shown in more than 70 countries. The GDR has 1,277 film theatres — which in 1962 sold some 191 million entrance tickets — and more than 8,600 cinema halls in rural communities. Apart from films made in the GDR, the cinemas show each year hundreds of good films from socialist as well as capitalist countries.

The intelligence and artistry, the creative imagination and craftsmanship, compulsory to the bringing up of a unified work of art is clearly demonstrated in the simplicity of the German Cinema. The GDR has put her best talent into creation of a film industry. DEFA is developing her technical resources to a pitch of perfection bringing new filmic conceptions to light.

DEFA has been a great Cinema. The contributions DEFA has made in the form of principles and processes have been all-important to the cinema. DEFA is on with a new schedule of new films which we believe will be supreme examples of artistic health portraying her cultural superiority.

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BOOK REVIEW

West Germany & atomic weapons

*JERZEY KOWALEWSKI:
West Germany's Strivings for
Nuclear-Armaments; Zachod-
nia Agencja Prasowa, Wars-
zawa, 1963.

All hopes which may have been entertained that Chancellor Erhard's regime would be an improvement over Adenauer's in so far as the traditional militarist and expansionist objectives of the German ruling classes are concerned, have been dashed to the ground by Chancellor Erhard's recent performance at Bonn.

Addressing a meeting of what have been called "refugees", Erhard said, "We do not renounce and cannot renounce, in view of our responsibility to the German people, an area which was the birth place of so many of our German brothers and sisters." Dr. Erhard repeated that his Government continued its claim over certain territories of the Oder-Neisse line that are now part of Poland and the Soviet Union.

Hitler claimed territories on the plea of *lebensraum* for the Germanic *Herrenvolk*. Erhard does it on the plea of territories being the 'birth-place of German brothers and sisters.' In effect, however, the West German rulers want to grab today the German Democratic Republic, and the 40,000 sq. mls. further east that made up the old provinces of Pomerania, Silesia and East Prussia.

What are the implications of this emphatic claim of Ludwig Erhard? We would rather quote our late Prime Minister Nehru on the question. In his speech on foreign affairs in the Rajya Sabha on August 22, 1961, Shri Nehru said:

"I might say here about

BY
H D. Malaviya



The late Mr. Nehru with the late Prime Minister of the G. D. R. who died recently.

Germany that as a result of the War certain new frontiers were accepted. Anyhow they came into being. They are referred to as the Oder and Neisse frontier which affect Poland and other countries. Now there is not the slightest chance in the world of these frontiers being changed except by victory in a major war. That is obvious."

Dr. Erhard's fulminations have naturally caused deep concern among all countries of East Europe, and also among all human beings interested in world peace. Our wise Prime Minister had long ago foreseen the dangers involved in the type of sentiments to which Erhard has given such emphatic and unequivocal expression. In the

same speech in Rajya Sabha, Shri Nehru had said:

".....there is no doubt at all the East European countries are frightened of German militarism rising up again. They have had two painful experiences of wars.....they do not want to take the risk of this happening. And this is, I think, the governing factor in the situation. If that fear was removed, the situation would be quite different. And step by step, as Germany gets more and more armed, this fear increases."

The ruling circles in West Germany, in their fulminations and assertions, forget the basic fact of history that Germany twice started the war and twice lost it. And a world wiser by the experience is determined to take steps to prevent a repetition of the occurrence. To quote our wise and peace-loving late Prime Minister again:

"You cannot rule out that all that (the new frontiers in Europe-Ed.) has happened as a consequence of the last War. Therefore, one has to accept those frontiers and accept them clearly. All these Eastern countries are affected by them."

The situation, however, as it is developing, is causing deep concern. As Shri Nehru said: If by any chance West Germany gets nuclear weapons—I believe they even now have some kind of nuclear weapons, nuclear heads—I think then the result would immediately be that the East German Army also might be provided with these nuclear heads, and so you come nearer and nearer an eruption.

Entire Europe suffered, and suffered indescribably under the tyranny of the German Nazi militarists, but undoubtedly the worst sufferers were the good Polish people with whom our independent India today has the friendliest of relations. And whenever we think of the dangers of German militarist revival, our heart immediately goes up to our Polish friends. They were also uppermost in the mind of our Prime Minister Shri Nehru when he referred to the nuclear arming of West Germany. He had said:

"The State of Poland is

affected if the frontiers are changed and any kind of talk of changing those frontiers, or even hinting at the possibility of a change, makes the situation much worse."

And here we have Ludwig Erhard not only 'hinting' at the change of frontiers, not only 'talking' of it, but actually resorting to Hitlerian tone in expression of the determined claim. Naturally enough, the Polish intellectuals are the most concerned about the revival of German militarism, and Jerzey Kowalewski's study on *West Germany's Striving for Nuclear Armaments* turns out to be a masterly work on the subject.

Kowalewski shows how from a position of 'top pupil' in the NATO, West Germany today has become its leading figure. As, following the Ottawa Conference, the *New York Times* of May 27, 1963, said: 'The West Germans, prevented by treaty and the apprehension of their neighbours, East and West, from acquiring nuclear weapons, have meanwhile built up the strongest conventional European army this side of Russia and have left no doubt that they felt that their contribution to NATO merited nothing less than first-class citizenship of the Alliance.'

Kowalewski traces the early history of the rise of the West German Army masterminded by that reactionary and revanchist, Strauss, and refers to an hitherto unknown Bundeswehr General's Memorandum of 1960 which called for atomic armaments. West Germany's pressure was kept up and at the NATO Council session in Athens in May 1962, a procedure for consultation was adopted under which all members of the alliance became entitled to exchange information concerning the role of nuclear weapons. Ottawa brought the "European members of NATO" "in a direct participation in planning for nuclear defence."

West Germany's strivings for nuclear weapons continue and by the Ottawa decision to grant her first class citizenship in the NATO alliance, her nuclear aspirations are well on the way to fulfilment. Jerzey Kowalewski's penetrating study does signal service to all peace lovers and deserves wide reading.

—Socialist Congressman

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Shipbuilding in G.D.R.

Shipbuilding is an entirely new industry in the German Democratic Republic, an industry only 15 years old. In pre-war days the small shipyards on that part of the Baltic coast now belonging to the GDR turned out only a few small coastal vessels; German shipbuilding had always centred round Hamburg in West Germany.

Starting in 1948, these small shipyards — Wismar, Warnemuende, Wolgast, Rostock and Stralsund—were expanded and modernised beyond recognition.

ing and refrigerator fishing ships for the tropics, and various kinds of trawlers and coastal vessels for the GDR merchant and fishing fleets and for export.

The value of production increased steadily from 147 million marks in 1948 to 1,560 million marks in 1963, i.e., more than ten-fold. 2,500 ships with a total tonnage of 1.8 million tdw were built, and the GDR is now building passenger liners up to 19,000 tons for 750 passengers, motor passenger ships up to 12,000 tons and over 8,000 HP, fishing and fish proces-

Today the GDR, after a late start, ranks sixth in the world in the shipbuilding industry — after Japan, the USSR, England, the USA and West Germany.

The GDR National Shipping Company founded in 1952 started with one old ship built in 1903; it now has 101 ships of various types and sizes, most of them built in

GDR shipyards, running regular services to 82 countries.

Ships built in the GDR are exported to the Soviet Union, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and West Germany.

In the early years, output at any cost was the main aim, while less attention was paid to costs and methods of production. Speaking to workers at the Stralsund shipyards in summer 1963, GDR State Chairman Walter Ulbricht reminded them that production costs were still about 20% higher than the international average and that more attention would now have to be paid to building ships which could be sold at competitive prices on the world market.

Tremendous efforts have since been made to cut down production costs through rationalisation, more mechanisation and automation, production of bigger series of the newest types of ships, long-term planning and so on.

BY

A Special Correspondent

Before working out detailed plans for each shipyard up to 1970, the Association of Shipbuilding Enterprises made a thorough analysis of the situation in the international shipbuilding industry and of the market for various kinds of ships. This work was considerably speeded up by the use of electronic calculators. Additional improvements were made in co-operation with firms delivering ship's parts—specifications became more exact, delivery dates were better co-ordinated, prices more accurately fixed etc.

Expenditure on research and development was increased to double that of 1962, so that by 1965 improved types of ships can replace old models. A much larger staff of engineering constructors and ship's designers can now prepare drafts in about two-thirds of the time previously required.

This expenditure, and also a very big increase in bonuses for changes and improvements which have resulted in higher labour productivity, has al-

GDR Shipbuilding Programme 1964

For Export: A 19,000 ton, 21,000 HP motor passenger liner, four 12,300 ton and seven 4375 ton freighters, two 4,300 ton research ships, one crane-ship, two 4870 ton, 8,000 PS motor passenger ships, twelve 700 ton motor freighters, two floating excavators, and some ocean tugs for the Soviet Union; ocean tugs for Poland; a 2,000 ton motor freighter for West Germany; cutters for Sweden, Denmark and Iceland.

For Home Use: Four 10,300 ton freighters, two 2,900 ton fishing and fish-processing ships, on Arctic trawler and a refrigerator and transport ship, eleven motor freighters, 52 tug-boats for GDR inland waterways, two harbour tugs and a river steamer for 1,100 passengers.

ready justified itself; by the end of April this year the shipyards had made 7 million marks more profit than planned.

These reforms at the top have proved a tremendous encouragement to workers to search for new ways and means to cut down on waste of time and material. The reduction in production costs this year will be even bigger than originally planned.



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ASSET OR LIABILITY?

CEYLON AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COMMENT... Press
Coomaraswamy

* **ORGY.** Since the draft Press Bill was tabled last Friday in the Senate there has been an increased volume of "managed news" in the columns of the daily papers seeking to show that the country was in a state of near-revolt against the Government. It is true that there are many who are dissatisfied with several things the Government has done, but there are probably an even greater number who believe that the Government is doing the right thing in many matters, though the implementation leaves much to be desired. But of all the controversial questions of the day, there can be no doubt that the widest support exists among the broadest sections of the people for any action which the Government takes against the daily papers. To hide this fact, the daily papers have filled their columns with news and reports "managed" (in the manner which has become the practice in many parts of the world where vested interests dominate the press) to make it appear that there is a storm brewing in the country because of the Press Bill. It is admitted by knowledgeable persons that "managed news" has made a mockery of the so called freedom of the press even in countries like the United States and Great Britain. And, here in Ceylon the journalistic orgy we have witnessed in the last six weeks or more of "managed news" in favour of the press mudalalis should convince the sceptics that State intervention has become necessary in order to check the worst menace facing the people of the country today—the daily papers owned by monopoly interests. How empty the claims of the press mudalalis and their stooges are can be seen from one simple fact: on Monday morning, all the daily papers announced with gusto that there would be a storm and revolt in the Government Parliamentary Group at the meeting that morning (no doubt because of the propaganda carried by the daily papers) on account of the Press Bill which had been tabled without the approval of the Group. The afternoon papers revealed how unreliable the daily papers were: the Press Bill was approved by the Group except for some modifications and suggestions, and that the only critics were a few MPs well known for loyalties to certain vested interests. The truth is that while certain amendments may be useful and necessary in the Press Bill, as tabled there cannot be the slightest doubt that the State has to step in and deal with the vested interests which own the daily papers. Two things are essential to do this: one is to change the basis of ownership and thus create the possibilities to set up a democratic press, and the second to regulate the printing and publishing of news in a manner which would eliminate the freedom of the wild ass indulged in by the press mudalalis so that real freedom of the press could be established. The daily papers howl that if the Press Bill were passed the Sunetra affair and the Giridara affair could not have been brought before the public, but any person who has studied the provisions of the new Bill will realise that there is nothing to prevent such matters from being raised as matters of public interest. But, what is forgotten is that in spite of the licentious use of "freedom" by the daily press, there is a continuing suppression of news and facts in a deliberate and conscious manner. Why are facts, known to press mudalalis, of racketeering by persons and firms (supporting the press barons) virtually suppressed whilst columns of space are devoted to the Giridara Mill story? The fact is that the activities of the daily press have made the enactment of a Press Bill (to be followed with a Bill on Press Ownership) necessary and inevitable. No government in Ceylon and no people, who love democracy, unless they are willing to submit to the policies that suit the pockets of the press mudalalis and their friends, can afford to ignore the dire necessity for state intervention to curb the press monopolists and to create the basis for a democratic press.

* **LAKE HOUSE.** An interesting example of the kind of vendetta carried on by the press mudalalis and their stooges was seen in the malicious and defamatory outburst in the *Observer* and the *Daily News* about the appointment of Mr. E. R. S. R. Coomaraswamy as a Commissioner of Assize. Sometime ago we had disposed of the criticisms by the *Times* — and realising the many skeletons in the *Times* cupboard and the hypocritical hollowness of the arguments put out, the *Times* had relapsed into silence. But *Lake House*, forgetting the numerous skeletons in its own many cupboards, ventured to propound, particularly in a feature article in the *Sunday Observer* last weekend, many seemingly profound dicta based on the same false premises and half-truths that the *Times* had earlier trotted out. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed exposure of *Lake House* logic in this matter (if it becomes necessary this can be done with detailed information of *Lake House* connections relevant to this matter), but the kind of chicanery practised can be seen from one thing. A poem written by Mr. Coomaraswamy on the occasion of the last Independence Day was made the basis of

The writer takes the opportunity of concluding in this issue a series of articles on the above subject which he had contributed each year in 1961, 1962 and 1963 on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic. The fifteenth anniversary of its foundation falls on the 7th October, 1964.

Ceylon's relations with the German Democratic Republic commenced in 1952 when our representatives to the historic Moscow International Economic Conference had occasion to meet with Greta Kuckhof, then President of the Deutsche Notenbank, and other State representatives of the GDR in Moscow and Berlin.

In 1954, the writer was afforded the honour to be the first Ceylonese to visit, after the Second World War, the world famous International Fair held at Leipzig in September that year. Letters were exchanged and contacts established with the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic as well as with its various State Trading Enterprises. Trade between our two countries naturally followed, but progress was very slow,

In April 1959 Johannes Dieckmann, the veteran President of the People's Chamber of the GDR, led a large Parliamentary Delegation to Ceylon, and the report of the interview between Dieckmann and the Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was most encouraging and promising. Had Bandaranaike lived, the recognition of the GDR would have been by now a settled fact.

Soon after Dieckmann's visit, public opinion in Ceylon favouring closer ties between Ceylon and the GDR began to develop very rapidly, and the inauguration of the Ceylon-GDR Friendship Association, of which the writer was elected its first President, was a land-

mark in the history of this movement.

During the course of the year under review several significant changes have taken place. In the last paragraph of the writer's article last year it was stated, "As for us it is time that we followed the example of the impressive array of non-aligned nations and accorded, for a start, Consulate-General status to the German Democratic Republic."

By

JAMES T. RUTNAM

This, we are glad to relate, has now happened and the first accredited Consul-General of the German Democratic Republic, His Excellency Ludwig Zempleburg, has assumed office at Colombo, and is presently functioning with all the honour and dignity attached to that post.

Ernst Scholz, Minister and Special Envoy of the Government of the GDR, visited Ceylon in November 1963 in connection with the opening of the first GDR Industries

the argument that he was "partisan" to the point where his judicial equilibrium would have been adversely affected. But in citing from this poem, stress was laid on two lines:

Will rally round our Premier

And do our duty bold

but, the two immediately succeeding lines

So that our precious Island

To aliens is not sold

were omitted. This was a malicious omission which invested the article with defamatory intent. Whereas the poem wanted everyone to rally round the Premier in order to ensure the freedom of the island, the Editor of the *Observer* took only two lines out of context to prove that Mr. Coomaraswamy was being sent to the Bench in order to administer the law according to the wishes of the Prime Minister. *Lake House* argues that Mr. Coomaraswamy's judicial judgement would be impaired because of his strong political views (not approved by the press mudalalis), but does *Lake House* not pause to think whether it would be fair to question the fitness of Judges (closely connected to *Lake House*) to arbitrate between man and man because of the political views they hold, and which some of them hasten to proclaim from the housetops and through the columns of *Lake House* publications the moment they leave the Judiciary. Would it be correct for anyone to want to question the decisions such persons, made whilst they were Judges, simply because they indulge in political pronouncement once they stop being Judges? The question which knowledgeable observers have asked is why *Lake House* launched this attack last week against Mr. Coomaraswamy? The story is that *Lake House* has its own candidates for this appointment as it has for all others. In the past every appointment to every high office needed the tacit approval of *Lake House*. The Senanayakes and Kotlawelas never dared to make an appointment even to the Bench if *Lake House* was likely to object, but things are different today and that is why *Lake House* is in revolt against the Government.

Exhibition by the then Minister of Finance T.B. Illangaratne at the Art Gallery, Colombo. Over 150,000 persons visited this Exhibition.

Consulate-General

The visit of a GDR Government Delegation headed by Bruno Leuschner, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Wolfgang Kiewewetter, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, for talks with our Prime Minister in February 1964 heralded the final agreement to accord Consulate-General status to the GDR. Tremendous pressure was exerted by the Federal Republic of Germany and other interested parties to obstruct, failing which, to postpone the final decision. But it was of no avail. All credit to our Government.

The remarks made by F. R. Dias Bandaranaike, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, during the course of the discussion in Parliament on the Appropriation Bill on the 19th August 1964 describes the position as it now stands. He said,

"Our attitude, I admit, is somewhat illogical as far as Germany is concerned. We have admitted that all the time. The reason for that is that prior to our Government coming into office West Germany was actually accorded diplomatic status by the UNP Government, and diplomatic exchanges had already been made before our Government came into office in 1956.

"In consequence of that we have not been in a position to apply the same uniform policy that we have applied to the divided countries I referred to. To that extent there is an incongruity in the degree of recognition accorded to West Germany as against the other divided countries of the world to which we have applied this principle quite uniformly and without exception.

"I must refer to one fact in relation to the Consul-General status we have with East Germany. Hon. Members should know, and are entitled to know that for a long time some countries objected very strongly — particularly West Germany — to any degree of recognition being accorded to East Germany.

"We move slowly in these matters. The Hon. Second Member for Colombo Central will recall that practically in every Budget Debate this question has been raised by him and by others. First of all we established trade relationships; later on we have moved to Consul-General relationship with which the East German Government has expressed themselves as being quite satisfied for the time,

continued on page 9

continued from page 8

underlined the fact that Ceylon recognises the reality of two Germanys.

During the course of her conversation with Bruno Leuschner it was reported as follows, "With regard to the situation in Germany the Prime Minister of Ceylon confirmed her conviction that the problem of reunification must be solved through peaceful negotiations on the basis of the existence of two German states." This is a categorical de facto recognition of the German Democratic Republic. But what is wanted now is de jure recognition, and we trust that this would be forthcoming soon.

In March 1964, according to the booklet on External Economic Assistance presented to Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Dr. N. M. Perera on the 30th July, letters appear to have been exchanged between the Governments of Ceylon and the German Democratic Republic by which the latter has offered credit in a sum of seventy million DM (Rs. 84 millions approximately) for the supply of equipment, machinery, industrial plants etc. Why has there been no progress in availing ourselves of this much-needed aid?

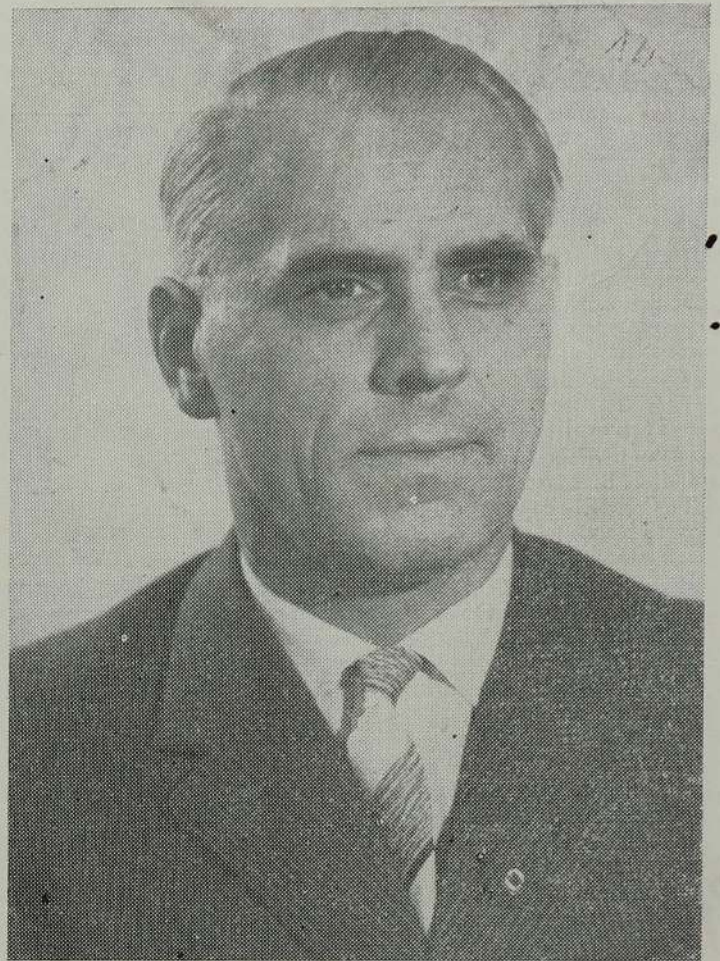
Our Minister of Commerce and Trade, T. B. Illangaratne, is presently leading a delegation to Eastern Europe. C.P. de Silva has just returned from a visit to Cze-

choslovakia. N. M. Perera has brought glad tidings from China. Why should not T.B. Illangaratne call at the capital of the German Democratic Republic and pursue the matter of assistance so generously and unequivocally offered by that country?

Does bureaucracy obstruct or run counter to the declared policy of the Government? Does protocol stand in the way? How came R.G. Senanayake, then a very-much-alive and self-conscious Minister of Commerce and Trade to besport himself in 1959 with Johannes Dieckmann on a gala boating cruise over the River Spree in East Berlin? The question of availing ourselves of G.D.R. Aid is a very urgent matter that should engage the attention of our Ministers N. M. Perera and Illangaratne immediately, and the earlier a decision is taken to include East Berlin in Illangaratne's present itinerary in Eastern Europe the better it would be for all concerned.

On the eve of the momentous Summit Meeting at Cairo of non-aligned states, to which our Prime Minister is now proceeding, it is helpful to study the attitude of the German Democratic Republic as expressed by its President Ulbricht in an interview to the Indian "Blitz" magazine, recorded in its issue of the 26th September. "We support," Ulbricht declared in that interview, "all the endeavours of the non-aligned states to safeguard and consolidate peace, for international disarmament and detente, the liquidation of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

"The first conference of the non-aligned states in Belgrade in 1961 has had a favourable influence on international



Dr. Willi Stoph, Prime Minister of the G. D. R.

relations, and has underscored the growing role and responsibility of those countries in international politics.

"That is why we are looking forward to the forthcoming Cairo conference with great expectations.

"The questions on the agenda of the conference meet with our full attention especially the item on "Problems of the divided countries."

"Discussing this item the non-aligned nations will certainly deal with the situation in Germany, too, because both German states maintain relations with the democratic national states." We have no doubt that at the Cairo Conference there will again be a further confirmation of the recognition by the non-aligned states of the reality of the two Germanys? Why delay the de jure recognition? Why be "illogical"?

and in respect of this matter, I should like to inform Hon. Members of this House that the Ceylon Government took this step notwithstanding the pressures exerted on us by other countries, and it finally concluded with a declaration by the West German Government, the Federal Republic of Germany, that foreign aid for Ceylon would be completely suspended and withdrawn in future consequent upon our action.

"I should like to inform Hon. Members that we have proceeded to take this step in the full realization of the consequences that were threatened to us and other consequences which we are likely to face. But I must state for the information of Hon. Members of this House that we have never deviated from what we believe to be correct and proper, as a result of pressures and threats."

Illogical

Having defied and survived the blackmail of West Germany, Ceylon should now proceed to correct the "illogical attitude" taken by the Government at present towards the two Germanys. The Prime Minister had on several occasions, beginning with the Belgrade Conference and following it up at Praha, Warsaw, Moscow and Peking,

Peter (of Alcantara) Pillai

Priest and Scholar 1904-1964

We much regret to record the death of Father Peter Pillai which occurred on the 27th September.

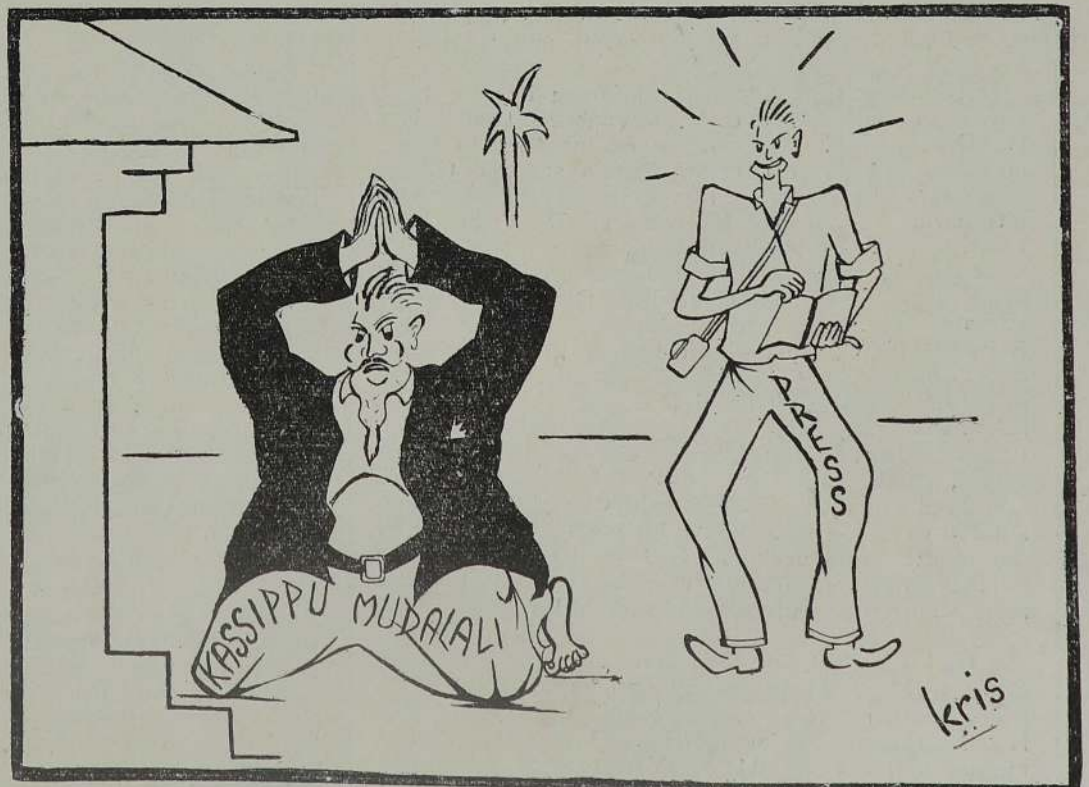
"Tribune" had often taken views contrary to those so steadfastly held and vigorously pursued by this learned Catholic priest, but it never had occasion to doubt this zealot's sincerity of purpose.

It is unfortunate that in the heat of controversy propagandists are disposed to question the motives of opponents. Very often "Tribune" had been the victim of angry and malicious slander from those it had criticised or exposed. It is well at this moment to realise that "Christian charity" is applicable not only to Christians but also to others outside the pale — the heathens — especially those who are taunted as "communists and fellow-travellers", who could also be sincere men labouring equally zealously for their causes according to their own lights.

The story of Peter Pillai's life is the story of a heroic devotion to a cause. He won all the prizes at school. If he had chosen a lay career we cannot imagine any eminent position being closed to him. At an impressionable period in his life when he was suddenly overcome with a sense of tragedy by the death of his brother — the good Father Cajetan — who had contracted septicaemic plague when he went to the bedside of one of his pupils suffering from this disease, and by the death (of the same fell scourge) of his father while attending to his stricken and dying son, Peter Pillai resolved to become a priest, and undoubtedly he has closed his brilliant career as one of the brightest ornaments of his vocation.

How much the world stands in need today of men — whether Christians, Buddhists or Hindus — who would love their fellow-men irrespective of birth or creed, for they surely will lead — as Abou ben Adhem did — all the rest.

J. T. R.



MAY THIS FAIR ISLE BE RID OF THAT MENACE — TODDY

APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

plea for trade boycott

THE FOLLOWING PRESS STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BY J. B. MARKS, EXECUTIVE MEMBER, AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HELD IN COLOMBO ON SEPTEMBER 28th 1964.

My visit to Ceylon takes place at a time when the attempt by the Nationalist Government of Dr. Verwoed and his fascist clique to implement their inhuman policy of apartheid are causing great suffering and hardship to the 11 million Africans, 1 million coloured people and 500,000 Indians, who together constitute the overwhelming majority of the South African population.

The tyranny unleashed by the white minority government is rapidly transforming the country into an open prison for all non-European peoples, as well as for other progressive and anti-apartheid forces. Over forty political prisoners are under sentence of death. Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other outstanding leaders including an Indian and a white are serving life imprisonment on the noto-

rious Robben Island, seven miles off the shore of Cape Town. Over 6000 political prisoners are also serving various prison sentences with hard labour ranging from five to twenty five years. Hundred of others are either in exile, under house arrest, or in solitary confinement under the malicious 90 day no trial law (an apprehended person can be detained for consecutive periods of detention *ad infinitum*). Authenticated reports emanating from prison sources speak of cruel treatment meted out to political prisoners, and barbaric medieval torture inflicted upon the so-called 90 day detainees.

The country as a whole has been turned into a concentration camp: the African National Congress, the premier national organisation, as well as the Pan African Congress, the Communist Party and the South African Congress of Democrats (a body of white democrats) have been declared illegal and although the South

African Indian Congress and the Coloured Peoples Congress have not yet been outlawed formally, they have been seriously crippled by the restrictive orders served on their officials and active members.

Every non-white person, on the grounds of the colour of his skin, is relegated to sub-human status and denied any

by

J. B. MARKS

form of franchise and basic human rights. And now, under the apartheid laws, such as the Group Areas Act and the Bantu Laws Amendment Act of 1964, every African, Indian and coloured is to be herded and a separate ghetto set aside for his own group, and his life and movements rigidly controlled.

The racist State has armed itself to the teeth with the most modern up-to-date weapons of war, and has set up mobile military posts equipped with Radio, Telecommunications service, and helicopter troop carriers for the speedy transport of troops from one area to another.

The white civilian population, both male and female, is being trained in the use of firearms and other weapons. The 3½ million white people are to all intents and purposes being placed on a war footing to perpetuate white domination and apartheid. The choice before the non-white people is either to submit to apartheid and tyranny and remain as helots without human dignity and self respect, or meet the force of the Verwoerd Government with all the militant revolutionary means at the disposal of the people. The die is cast.

Our people would desire nothing more than a peaceful solution of their problems, but the Verwoerd Government is forcing them into an armed conflict, fraught with catastrophic consequences for the peace of Africa and the world.

Cognisant of this perilous situation, the United Nations Organisation resolved to call upon all member states to

impose economic sanctions against South Africa, as one of the most effective measures to avert the impending calamity. A large majority of the U.N. members, including all the independent states of Africa, India and many Asian States, are implementing the sanctions resolution. However there has been a reluctance on the part of some of the Western Powers, particularly Britain and the U.S.A. to comply with it. Not only are they not complying with it, and as the major trading partners with large capital investment in South Africa, ignoring the decision, but on the contrary are with impunity supplying arms and increasing their trade with her. That is why during my visit to Ceylon to acquaint the Ceylonese people with the latest situation in South Africa, I am earnestly requesting the government of Ceylon to take further initiative, in association with the African and other States, to prevail upon the British and U.S.A. Governments to comply with the U.N. resolution and cut off all trade relations with

South Africa. These powers must be told in the most unequivocal terms that their friendly relations with South Africa are incompatible with their adherence to the principles of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

It is to be hoped that the Conference of Non-Aligned countries which is meeting in Cairo at the beginning of October will issue an urgent call to Britain, the U.S.A. and other Western Governments, to take immediate steps to impose total arms embargo and cease trade and diplomatic relations with South Africa thereby making economic sanctions against the fascist regime effective.

I also would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Ministers who gave me a sympathetic hearing. I also thank the political leaders and trade unionists who gave me a warm reception during my short stay in Colombo. I am grateful to the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association of Ceylon which organised my programme here—thereby enabling the African National Congress (South Africa) to make its voice heard by the people of Ceylon.

John B. Marks, the well known leader of the South African people, who came here at the invitation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association of Ceylon, left the island on Monday to continue his lecture tour in India. His mission here was to acquaint the Ceylon Government and the people with the critical situation in South Africa, from where John Marks escaped last year while under arrest.

His plea was for support in bringing about a total boycott of South African trade, through the United Nations Organisation. The most urgent need was to bring pressure on the governments of Britain and the U.S.A. which were resisting such a move on account of their vast investment and trade with his country. During his brief two day visit John Marks addressed representatives of 42 trade unions, who gave him a rousing reception; had tea and a discussion with the Hon. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs; and dinner at Sravasti with the President of the Senate, the Mayor of Colombo, and leaders of political parties including J. R. Jayawardena M.P., Mr. S.J.V. Chelvanayagam M.P., the Hon. Cholomndeleey Goonewardene, Senators Chandra Gunasekera and Reggie Perera, and Sir Rasik Fareed M.P. Mr. Marks also had lunch and a discussion with members of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association. Before leaving for Ratmalana he was entertained to lunch by Mr. Jaya Pathirana M.P. at the House of Representatives where he was able to meet more Ministers and a large number of M.P.s.

On his arrival, on Bandaranaike Commemoration Day, Mr. Marks laid a wreath on the grave of the late Prime Minister at Horagolla on behalf of the African National Congress of South Africa. On it were inscribed the words 'IN MEMORIAM. Your life was stolen when we most needed you. Your devotion to the struggle for the end of colonialism will never be forgotten. To live in hearts, to live behind, is not to die.'



House construction in the G.D.R.

G.D.R. JOURNALIST helps Scotland Yard

In hundreds of detective stories, the inspector from Scotland Yard confesses himself baffled—he only manages to track down the criminal when he is aided by an amateur detective.

Immediately after the war, Chief Inspector Rudkin of Scotland Yard, accompanied by Sergeant Chutburn, tried to find the Nazi officer who had run the biggest forgery operation in history — the war-time forging of Bank of England notes to a total face value of £134 million.

Found

Now, thanks to the investigations of Julius Mader, German Democratic Republic journalist who specialises in the secret history of the Nazi period, the multi-million-pound forger has been found. He is S.S. Major Bernhard Kruger, who commanded a

team of concentration camp inmates who were forced to do the forgery under pain of death.

He was not only a forger but a murderer. Some of the prisoners who worked for him survived the war and their statements give precise details of at least four of their fellow-prisoners who were murdered on Kruger's orders.

All available post-war accounts of the gigantic forgery

agreed that Kruger had disappeared without a trace, but Julius Mader finally located him living peacefully under his own name in West Germany, and filed murder charges

“The Major, composed and polite as always, apologised for not being able to supervise the details himself. He had, he said, urgent business elsewhere. ...The car streaked away in the

by

FREDERICK FORD

against him before the West German authorities.

After a bit of hesitation, and shifting the responsibility from one office to another, the West German legal authorities finally opened official investigations against Kruger on charges of murder on March 6 this year.

A friend in the United States has provided me with some additional information on “Operation Bernhard” (the Nazi code name) found in an article by U.S. Major J. McNally, published in Reader's Digest in July, 1952.

After describing how Major Kruger assembled his prisoner forgers in Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp, turned out fake notes with a face value of 140 million pounds, and was then forced to move to the Austrian Alps, the U.S. author continues:

“It was April, 1945, before Operation Bernhard was ready to set up its presses in Gallery 16 behind Redl Zipf (in Austria). By that time American troops were already closing in on the redoubt....

“Late one day, Major Kruger—in a fast Alfa Romeo convertible and accompanied by a striking blonde—roared into the concentration camp at the mouth of the Redl Zipf cave.

Himmler's Orders

“Hurriedly he gave orders from Himmler himself: Every trace of Operation Bernhard was to be obliterated. All records were to be destroyed, fake currency and unprinted bank-note paper burned, plates and dyes sunk in the deepest part of nearby Lake Toplitz.

“All 140 members of Operation Bernhard were to be taken to the Ebensee concentration camp and killed.

direction of Switzerland. Master counterfeiter Kruger has never been heard of since, despite the concentrated efforts of half a dozen police forces to find him.

“Inquiries in Redl Zipf revealed that all the men who had worked in the subterranean factory had been taken to the extermination camp at Ebensee 40 miles away, just before the German surrender.

“We got to Ebensee fast. But every one of the counterfeiters was gone. The commandant there, knowing that American troops were already in the area, had pretended to accept the order to gas all 140 men but had taken no action. When the camp was liberated, the counterfeiters had simply walked out, each in his own direction.”

Germany & Peace

continued from page 3

tion do not maintain normal relations with the GDR but on the contrary support the revanchist policy of the West German state and lend themselves to discriminating against the German peace state and its citizens.

There is but one way for coexistence of the two German states said Walter Ulbricht and that is understanding on step by step disarmament and reduction of the power of the armament monopolies and the influence of revanchism. “The wall in Berlin is the consequence of the policy of the extremists in the West Germany”, he stated in this connection.

GERMAN PEACE DOCTRINE

It was only natural that the twenty-fifth anniversary of World War II should have produced such wide reactions in the two German states. For, if anyone, the Germans have reason to reflect on the past, on the war unleashed by the Nazi government. They have even more reason to reflect on the future, on how to prevent another war. Proposals to that effect were laid before the G. D. R. Parliament at a special meeting on September 1 by Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the G. D. R. State Council. “Germany,” he said, “must never again be the starting point of war!”

But how can that be achieved in the present situation, with the existence of two German states? The German Democratic Republic has repeatedly appealed to the Federal Republic for joint measures to safeguard peace and remove the tension in Central Europe. Bonn has not supported any of these proposals. Now the G. D. R. suggests that the two states take separate initial measures to ensure peace. Ulbricht outlined some of them:

1. Renouncing production of nuclear weapons;
2. Renouncing acquisition of nuclear weapons or of research information needed for their production;
3. Renouncing the right directly or indirectly to dispose of nuclear weapons;
4. Non-participation in nuclear-weapon testing;
5. An undertaking not to station nuclear weapons, in whatever form, on their territories and not to allow such stationing by third powers or groups of powers.
6. An undertaking never to employ nuclear weapons, directly or through third powers or groups of powers.

The two German states can do much to promote peace and an international detente. They could, for instance, renounce force as means of settling disputes. They could support a non-aggression pact between the Nato and Warsaw Treaty groups, or the Gomulka plan. Ulbricht also suggested control posts on G. D. R. and G. F. R. territory to prevent surprise attack. Lastly, the G. D. R. has proposed a comprehensive programme for closer relations between the two states. Ulbricht was fully justified in describing these measures as “German peace doctrine.”

And the interests of peace insistently demand that the seal of finality be put on the events of World War II. A German peace settlement is a problem of international magnitude and both German states should actively share in its solution. The German peace doctrine outlined in the G. D. R. proposals, and followed in practice by the G. D. R. government, should prevail over the German war doctrine of Hitler and the Nazis. History provides abundant proof that Germany's future lies only in peace. That lends especial importance to this new initiative of the German Democratic Republic.

NEW TIMES, 16.9.64

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FLASHBACK

AUER AGAIN!

Though it will be admitted that it is unnecessary to flog a dead horse, yet as the Nazis are still very much alive and Bonn is on the atomic warpath, it is necessary to hark back to our old (departed) friend, Dr. Theodor Auer, West German Ambassador in Ceylon from 1955 to 1964.

Tribune had in the past shown that Dr. Theodor Auer was a Nazi agent who had tried to pretend he was an anti-Nazi. We had done this only to stress that the kind of men that Bonn sent out to countries like Ceylon was an indication of the neo-colonialist (and indeed imperialist) designs West German militarists and millionaires had on underdeveloped countries in Asia and Africa.

The true character of the new version of the Hitler Reich presently entrenched in Bonn was shown when it decided to cut all "aid" to Ceylon because this country had accorded Consul-General status to the trade mission of the GDR in Colombo.

However, all countries and governments are today undergoing fundamental changes owing to the impact of current events, and Tribune hopes that West Germany would eschew revanchist and warlike policies without the world having to go through another world war to purge the world of another German attempt to revive Hitlerism.

By
TRIBUNE Investigator

In the meantime, for the record, we publish this week two sets of documents which have become available to us in regard to the past of Dr. Theodor Auer. Readers will recall that in March and April this year, in four issues, we published a series of documents from French and German archives about Dr. Auer. These documents had become available to us at a time when French and German contractors were fighting hard for certain government contracts.

New Times

Early last month, the weekly New Times, in Moscow, referred to the documents published in Tribune about Dr. Auer, and published a note by the Soviet historian, K. Rybalchenko, which read as follows:

"The press has had a good deal to say about the nazi past of Dr. Theodor Auer, former West German Ambassador to Ceylon. It appears that this diplomat began his career as an intelligence agent assigned to especially delicate jobs by the nazi Foreign Ministry. In 1941-42 when he was German Consul-General in Morocco, he supervised subversion and sabotage against the Allied Powers. A Ceylonese paper has published several documents exposing the active part Auer played in the nazi espionage network. Auer himself denies that,

claiming that he was the "victim of circumstances." More, he says he was anti-fascist, and in 1943 was arrested by the nazis and kept in jail until the spring of 1945, when he was freed by the Soviet Army.

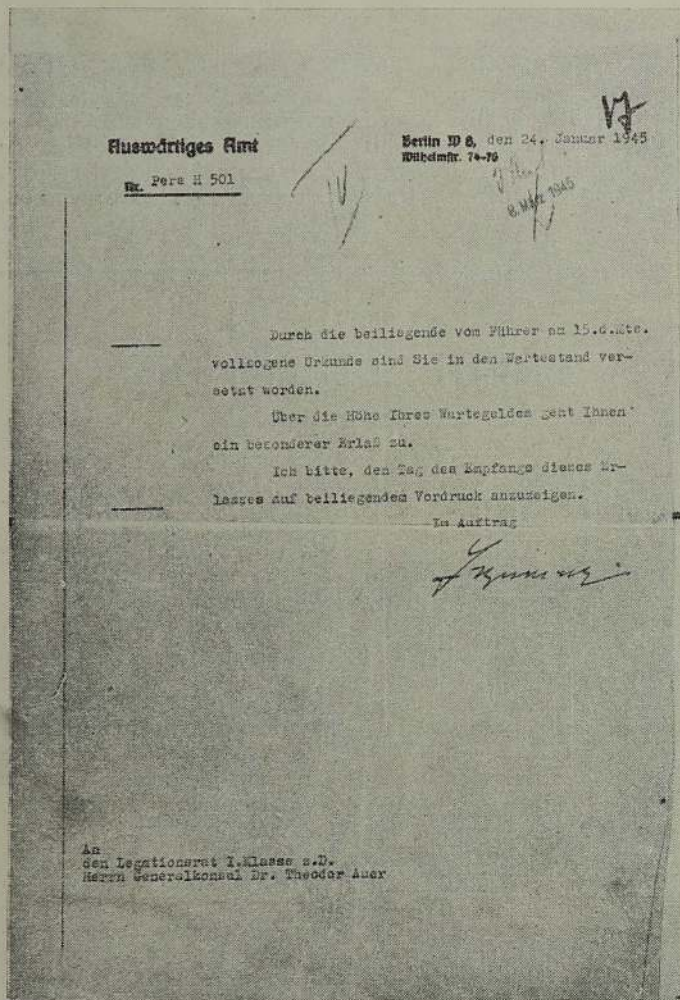
"That story is flatly refuted by documents I have come across in the course of my research. One of these, a letter from the Personnel Division of the German Foreign Ministry dated January 24, 1945, notifies Dr. Auer that he is being placed on the reserve list, with full pay, in accordance with a special edict. And this is the text of the edict: By virtue of the authority vested in me by the German people, and in conformity with § 44 of the Civil Service Act, I hereby transfer

to the reserve list Legation Counsellor, 1st Class, Consul-General Dr. Theodor Auer. Issued at the Führer's Headquarters on January 15, 1945." And then follow two Signatures—Adolf Hitler and Joachim Ribbentrop.

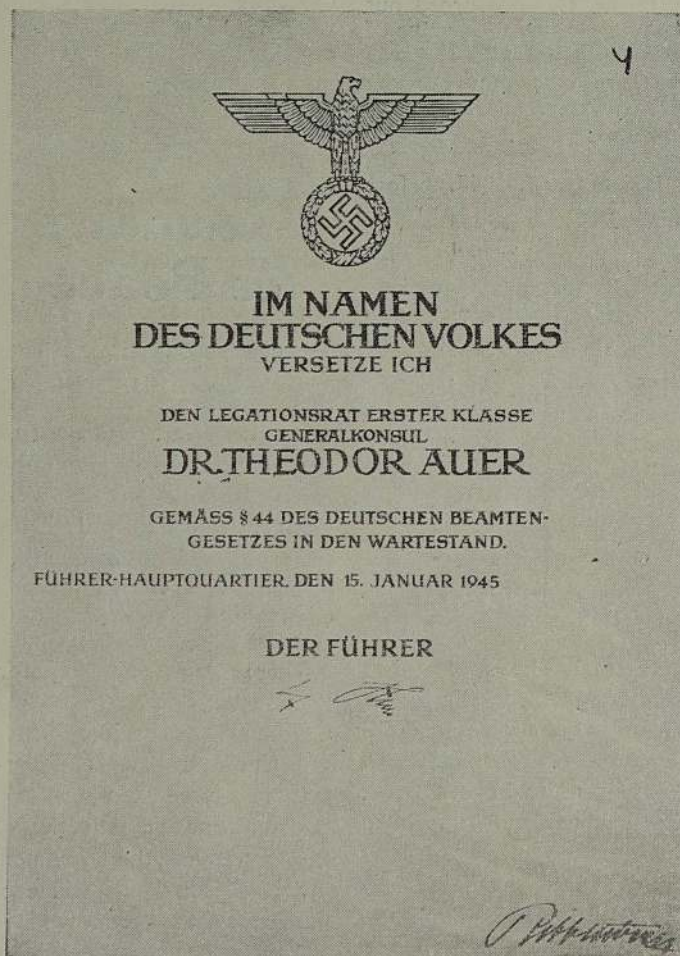
"So much for the fiction of Auer's anti-fascist past. He was a faithful servant of Hitler up to the last days of the war. And not the only one among Bonn diplomats. Other ex-nazis represent the German Federal Republic in London, Berne, Rome, Leopoldville and New Delhi."

Archives

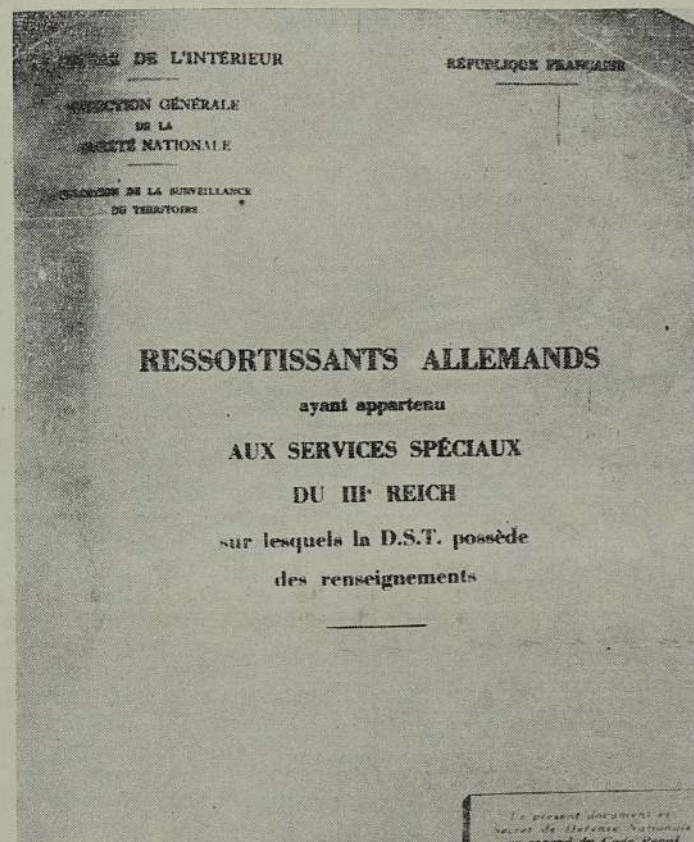
We publish facsimiles: (a) of the citation signed by Hitler and Ribbentrop referred to by continued on page 16



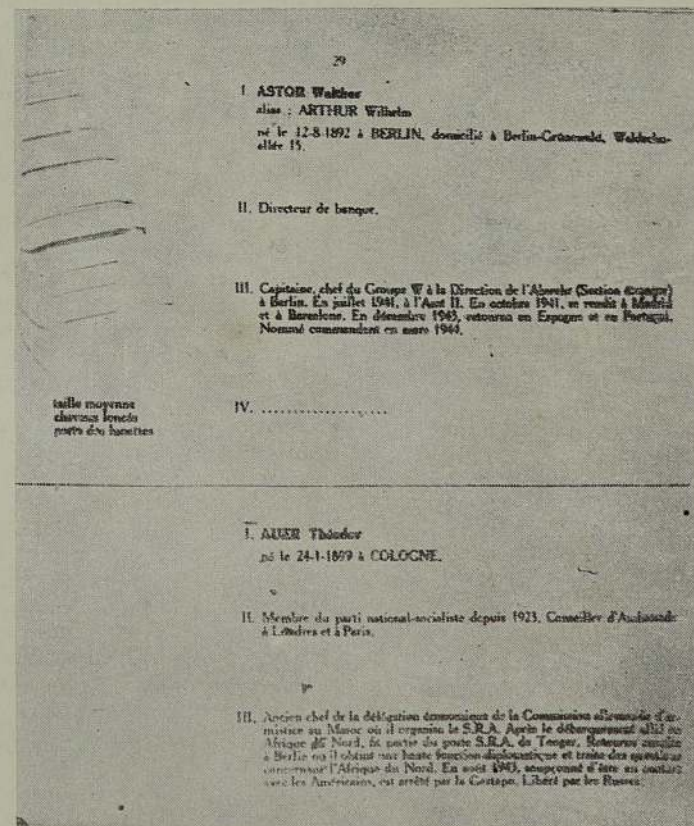
Covering letter from the Ministry to Dr. Theodor Auer conveying the notification.



The notification, signed by Hitler and Ribbentrop, placing Dr. Auer on the reserve list with full pay according to a special edict.



File cover of a French Security document containing list of persons known to be Agents of the Third Reich



The bottom half sets out Dr. Auer's espionage record so far as the French Secret Police knew it.

Standard of Living

analytical comparison

Anyone who has ever tried to compare standards of living in two countries knows that it is extremely difficult to give a precise comparison. Simply listing prices does little good; the price of bread may be very low, but if wages are low, too, this means little. Another confusing element is introduced by the "invisible" factors: social services, educational system, holidays, nursery schools etc.

On the "visible" level the standard of living is rather lower in the GDR than in West Germany. Prices for long-lasting consumer goods such as cars and TV sets are certainly higher in the GDR, though the differential is slowly disappearing. On the other hand, the educational system, opportunities to get ahead and social services in the GDR are unquestionably better in the GDR than in West Germany.

Here are some facts and figures which reflect the situation and help explain how it came about:

1. West Germany, with its huge coal and steel industry, and other highly developed industries, had a better starting position than the GDR. This meant that a higher proportion of the national product had to be devoted to capital investments in the GDR, but these will soon pay off as the economy continues to expand. (see Box 1)

Pensioners

2. The age grouping is at present most unfavourable in the GDR. Population losses in the two world wars, and the policy of luring workers away from the GDR pursued by West Germany up to August 13th 1961, resulted in a big increase in the proportion of children and pensioners to workers. In 1939 there were 481 children and pensioners to every 1,000 head of the population; in 1962 the figure had risen to 737.

The number of pensioners is still going up and will increase from 315 per thousand in 1962 to 373 per thousand in 1970, but by 1980 it will have dropped again to 316. This will still be far the highest figure in Europe. For purposes of comparison, the figures for some European countries in 1960 were: GDR — 289 pensioners per 1,000 of the population; France — 188; Italy — 138; Sweden — 181; Switzerland — 152 and Great Britain — 180.

This means that a very large proportion of the national product must be used to provide pensions; workers must in fact contribute a big proportion of their work to providing the wherewithal to care for old people.

Of a total population of 17.1 million, there were in 1962 9.9 million men and women of working age of whom 7.8 million were actually working, and 3.1 million pensioners. The proportion of women going out to work increased between 1952 and 1962 from 52 to 62 per cent; at present about 70 per

cent of women are working, but there are limits to this process and the total number of persons working dropped slightly in 1963 and will continue to decline for some years, because of the unfavourable birthrate in the immediate post-war years.

The extension of school-leaving age from fourteen to sixteen has also had an unfavourable effect on the labour force, but constitutes a valuable investment in knowledge which will pay off in the future.

Wages

3. A valuable indication of the rising standard of living in the GDR is the steady increase in workers' wages. The average monthly earnings of full-time workers and office workers in socialist enterprises increased from 311 marks in 1950

by
a Special Correspondent

to 584 marks in 1962. (see Box 2)

Since in most families more than one person is earning, average monthly net income in workers' families was 765 in 1962.

4. The distribution of individual consumption and expenditure varies very considerably in the two German states. (see Box 3).

Expenditure on rent, coal, electricity and gas, transport etc., is very low in the GDR. Rents consume an average of only 5% of the family income, for example. The prices of staple foods, bread, potatoes, fats and so on, are also low. On the other hand, TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines and other goods are still expensive.

The figures given in Box 4 provide some idea of price developments in the GDR and West Germany between 1950 and 1962, but they are already out-dated; West German prices have

West Germany has been pushing out figures to "prove" that the standard of living in the G. D. R. is far lower than in West Germany. This article seeks to examine this problem in as objective a manner as is possible.

risen steadily in the past two years, while prices in the GDR have remained stable. (The "free market" and "rationed" prices listed for some items in the GDR in 1950 remained until all food-stuffs were taken off the ration in 1957; the unitary prices then fixed were considerably higher than the former "free market" prices for surplus. A special cost-of-living supplement lower wages and pensions meant that nobody suffered when rationing was abolished.)

5. The purchasing power of the mark in the GDR rose by 83% between 1950 and 1963, since the increase in wages is not off-set by increasing prices, as in West Germany, where the purchasing power of the mark has decreased by 22% during the same period. This increase in purchasing power, coupled with a better supply of consumer goods, means that today per capita consumption of the most important food-stuffs is comparable in the two German states, with the GDR ahead in butter and West Germany in meat. (see Box 5)

An important item which must be taken into consideration in assessing the living standard is the expenditure on social services, public health, education and culture. Budget expenditure in the GDR for these purposes increased from 7.5 thousand million marks in 1950 to 20.3 thousand million marks in 1962—1,186 marks per head of the population, almost double what is spent in West Germany. (see Box 6)

Benefits resulting from this huge increase include longer leave with pay for pregnant and nursing mothers (from 11 to 14 weeks), extension of school leaving age from 14 to 16, increased stipends for students, expansion of free preventive medical services. (routine examinations, inoculations etc.), more hospital beds (121 per 10,000 in the GDR compared with 105 in West Germany) a rise in old-age pensions, bigger state subsidies to the social insurance scheme and a tremendous increase in the number of cheap holidays at home and abroad for workers.

Box 1

Percentage of GDR National Product Devoted to Investment and Consumption

	1950	1955	1960	1961	1962
Capital investment	8.4	12.3	19.1	18.1	20.4
Consumption	91.6	87.7	80.9	81.9	79.6

Box 2

Wage Increases

	1955	1962
	marks	
State-owned industry	460	604
State-owned building	446	627
Agriculture and forestry	357	534
Postal services	345	546
Communications	433	619
State-owned retail trade	380	500
Cooperative retail trade	335	485
Overall Average	432	584

Box 3

Individual Consumption and Expenditure

	GDR	West Germany
	% of income	
Expenditure on food	48	32
Industrial consumer goods	40	46
Repair and maintenance services	12	22

Box 4

Retail Prices of Selected Goods

	Quantity	1950		1962	
		GDR	West Germany	GDR	West Germany
		(in marks)			
Potatoes	5 kg.	0.60	0.76	0.85	1.74
Wheat flour	1 kg.	2.40	0.59	1.32	1.04
Rye bread	1 kg.	0.71	0.42	0.52	0.88
Sugar — free market	1 kg.	12.00	1.18	1.64	1.23
	rationed	1.20			
Pork chop—free market	1 kg.	31.50	4.25	8.00	7.02
	rationed	2.50			
Beef — free market	1 kg.	28.25	3.43	9.80	7.60
	rationed	2.80			
Sausage — free market	1 kg.	30.00	4.79	6.80	6.33
	rationed	3.30			
Butter — free market	1 kg.	36.00	5.53	10.00	7.20
	rationed	4.20			
Coffee (roasted)	1 kg.	80.00	29.00	60.00	17.15
Tobacco	50 gr.	5.20	—	3.00	1.25
Electric light bulb	40 w.	5.85	1.19	1.00	1.00
Bicycle (man's)		640.00	151.00	242.00	181.00
Domestic coal	50 kg.				
	free market	9.20	2.55	3.66	4.87
	rationed	1.70			

Box 5

Annual per capita consumption

Product	Quantity	GDR		West Germany
		1955	1962	1961/62
Meat	kg	45.0	53.1	60.1
Fish	kg	12.2	13.2	12.4
Eggs		116	181	235
Butter	kg	9.5	12.0	8.8
Margarine	kg	10.4	12.1	9.7
				(1962/63)
Cheese	kg	3.0	4.0	4.5
Sugar	kg	27.4	30.2	30.0
Coffee	kg	0.287	1.52	3.26

(Figures for West Germany from Statistical Yearbook of the Federal Republic 1963; for the GDR from Statistical Yearbook of the GDR 1963.)

Box 6

Expenditure on Education, Culture, Social Services in the GDR

	1951	1958	1962
million marks			
Education, Vocational Training, Sport	1,224	2,658	3,241
Health, Social Services	5,375	11,023	14,765
Science and Culture	943	1,669	2,276
Total	7,542	15,350	20,282

MOSCOW, September 28

ELECTIONS

in US & UK

Two major capitalist countries, the United States and Great Britain, are now in the throes of pre-election struggle. With that, the outcome of the inner strife between rival political groupings is far from being of no consequence to the rest of the world: it is a question of either triumph or defeat for certain, somewhat different, trends in international affairs.

The average American has suddenly found himself in the centre of attention. One after another, sundry "public opinion institutes" ply him with questions about the coming presidential election. Statisticians would even like to know what Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith thinks of some concrete international issues and what he would do if he had the run of the Pentagon or State Department.

It may well be that the electronic computers, which add the results of the innumerable questionnaires, are exact and reliable. Nevertheless the effect the opinion polls may have on the outcome of the election and, furthermore, on the United States' future policy should not be over estimated. Still, it is rather curious what this arithmetical-mean American, classified according to age, education, occupation, territorial distribution, and the like, thinks about the great choice between Johnson and Goldwater that is coming in November.

The New York Herald Tribune has reduced warm partisanship to a cool proportion against the Republican Senator. The Washington Post has done a more detailed investigation. Which of the candidates is better able to keep America out of war? Seventy five out of a hundred believe that it is Johnson. "Do you think that Goldwater would like to declare war on Cuba?" Seventy one out of a hundred believe that this is just what he wants. "Would you?" Seventy one out of a hundred don't approve of any ventures against the freedom island.

Wild Man

However, Messrs. Jones and Smith don't conduct election campaigns in America. Every day 311 radio and television stations in 46 American States go on the air to publicize the "wild man" of Arizona. They are paid by oil magnate Hunt, the richest man in America whose personal fortune is estimated at 3,000-4,000 million dollars. Goldwater has the run of the Republican Party machine with its elaborate and effective means of bringing pressure to bear on the voter.

The sponsors of President Lyndon Johnson attack his rival at the most vulnerable points. They criticise Goldwater's attitude to atomic war, disarmament and the principles of peaceful co-existence. And they are not amiss, for these problems are the Americans' worst headaches.

In this connection we must not pass over President Johnson's speech in Seattle, in which he remarked that the number of people a nuclear bomb could kill exceeded the total number of the Americans ever killed in battle throughout the whole of United States' history. In his message to the Geneva 18 nation committee in connection with the recess in its work Johnson also pledged to bend every effort to prevent a nuclear war. These are, of course, quite sensible declarations. The present American policy, however, is not at all aimed at consolidating peace and easing international tension. The USA has unleashed a war in South Vietnam. It is sending arms to the Congo and is plotting against Cyprus's independence. So that if the Democrats really mean to take into account the American people's national

Security Council to smuggle a resolution, which in fact approved of Malaysia's provocations and hampered Indonesia in safeguarding her frontiers from neo-colonialists' encroachments. The Soviet Union came out in Indonesia's support. The Anglo-American resolution was killed. The world received still another proof of who is the real champion of the peoples against the imperialists and their henchmen.

Nevertheless, Britain's Conservative government, backed by the United States, goes on aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia. Fresh contingents are despatched to Malaysia, naval units head towards the Indonesian coast. Such

sense of values as they are in the present-day world. In the time, when military ventures may bring humanity to the brink of thermonuclear war, only a policy directed at a relaxation of international tension and peaceful co-existence can enjoy the peoples' support.

by

BORIS NOVIKOV

interests, they had better change their foreign policy altogether.

Labourites Hopeful

In 1959, before the Parliamentary election in Britain, an onlooker might find it difficult to see any difference between the Labour and the Tory programmes. Be it as it may, the nuances in their foreign policies were so elusive that they could not be discerned with the naked eye. Since, then, much water has run under the bridges. The Labour leaders have realised that their only hope of success is to put forward bold, new proposals and offer the people radical changes both as regards Britain's home policy and her initiative in international affairs.

As was to be expected the Conservative's pre-election platform is Conservative. It declares the continuation of the same attitude to NATO, Britain's participation in the "multilateral nuclear force," unobtrusive sabotage of the Geneva negotiations on disarmament, moderate opposition to the American dictat in world trade, the preservation of the present structure of industry, and so forth!

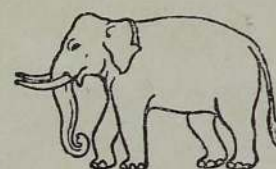
The present British government greatly compromised itself on the eve of the election by yet another of its colonialist moves, i.e. by rendering support to irresponsible acts of the puppet state of Malaysia against Indonesia. Great Britain and the United States made an attempt in the UN

dangerous action of the Home government can certainly find no support from reasonable Britons.

In the manifesto adopted at the session of the Trade Union Council, which is the main supporting force of the Labour Party, some interesting and constructive ideas can be discerned. Thus, it suggests the introduction of planned economy without regard to what the trusts and monopolies may have to say about it. It also suggests nationalising more industries and increasing profit taxes. The Labourites believe that "Britain's place in the world depends on her contribution to disarmament. They are against dodges meant to help the spreading of nuclear weapons to West Germany like the NATO mixed-manned navy. The Labour election programme is certainly far from perfect.

According to the opinion polled by the *Sunday Telegraph* they also conduct opinion polls in Britain—the Labour Party has five percent more chance in the coming election than the Tories. Rather a tip balance proportion. However Harold Wilson who is to become Premier if the Labour Party wins the election is in an optimistic mood.

To the United States and Great Britain the coming elections are not only a question of Democratic or Republican, Conservative or Labour leadership getting the upper hand in the government. It is a question of a realistic



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Production News

*COMPLETED-R.R. Films "SITHAKA MAHIMA" has been completed, and now release prints are being printed at Ceylon Studios, Colombo. In the movie the leading star Prem Jayant playing opposite glamorous Sandhya Kumari, will be seen in an entirely new role portrayed as a Westernised teenager with crew-cut hair style specially done-up for the film. The melodious music scored by R. Muttuswamy which is an added attraction in the picture, has already become very popular, and is now being played over the Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon. The film is produced by R. Rajabali, directed by M. S. Anandan and cinematography is by Lenin Morias.

*"SASARA" A new motion picture production company has been formed under the name and style of Dhay-heeya Chitrapati Nishpadana Co-operative Society Ltd., with Mr. Ananda Sembacuttiarachi as Chairman, who is the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Co-operative De-

velopment. The maiden production of this society is expected to be Hon. T. B. Illangaratne's well known novel "Sasara" (Life). Paper work is in progress, and the cast will comprise leading artistes along with newcomers.

*FILM STUDIOS IN HORANA—Chandanie Films is the latest to enter the Ceylon Film Industry. The opening ceremony was performed by veteran Producer, Director, W.M.S. Tampoe. Details of the maiden production are now being finalised, and shooting is to commence very soon.

* PROGRESSING—Director P.M. Vethanayagam, is busy with the shooting of Kala Bhavana Films maiden Tamil historical, costume movie at Ceylon Studios, Colombo, on a simple but elaborate set designed and executed under the personal supervision of Art Director J.A. Vincent. The picture is fast progressing, and the cast and other details are to be announced shortly.

*THE BIGGEST SET of

the movie for Mahaweli Films, Production No. 1, yet untitled, is now being erected at Vijaya Studios, Hendala, and shooting will commence shortly, featuring almost all the leading artistes in the picture in a number of sequences. The film is being photographed by A. Kumarasinghe and directed by (Chundikuli) T. Somasekeran.

* THREE SONGS RECORDED — Biswa Films

to be produced by Producer, Director and Studio owner Robin Tampoe, is scheduled to commence next month at R. T Studios, Wellampitiya, according to the planned production programme of three films per year. Paper work of these movies have been completed. The cast and other technical credits are now under preparation.

* JET LINERS IN ANOTHER NEW FILM Priyadarashna Films maiden production "SAMAJEYA MATA THANAK NADHDHA" (Have I No Place In The Society) will feature Ceylon's popular band, the Jet Liners, who will be providing superlative Western numbers for a colourful Night Club sequence to be shot indoors at R. T. Studios, Wellampitiya. This social comedy by Mihindu Kulasuriya based on the present trend, has in its cast Boniface Fernando, Dommie Jayawardene, Joe Abeywickrema, Herbert Amara-wickrema, Sherani Gunatilleke, Roslyn Fernando and

STUDIOS, WELLAMPITIYA—1). Temple Films, commercial production "LUX SOAP" advertising fillet, produced by A. Milroy N. Rutnam, directed by Lester James Peiris, edited by Sumithra Peiris and cinematography by Willie Blake, editing completed 2). Ucinine Technicar, Production No. 1, now titled "SANSUMA" produced by Somasiri Perera and directed by K.A.W. Perera, shooting of hospital ward set in progress. 3). Asoka Films, Production No. 1, yet untitled, produced by Asoka David and directed by Robin Tampoe, shooting in progress. Boniface Fernando, Gamini Fonseka, Suvineetha Weerasinghe, Girlie Gunawardena, Piyadasa Wijekoonne, Asoka Ponnampereuma, Richard Albert (Tarzan) Dharmasiri Ranatunga, Herbie Seneviratne and others are in the cast of the picture, for which story and lyrics are written by Chitrananda Abeyasekera, shooting in progress. 4). Sridhara Films "HATHRAMAHA NIDHANAYA" produced by J. Wickremasinghe and W. H. Sumathipala, and directed by L. M. Perera. Outdoor on location on coconut estate in Natandiya, completed. Indoor, erection of a Heaven set in progress 5). D. K. Films, Production No. 1, yet untitled, produced by Douglas Kotalawela. One set completed. Erection of another set to commence shortly. 6). Meena Movies "SATUTHAI KANDULAI" (Happiness and Tears) produced and directed by W. M. S. Tampoe, under production. 7). Terapathy Films, Production No. 1, yet untitled, under production.

* PROGRESS AT CEYLON STUDIOS, COLOMBO —1). Samanala Films "HANDA PANA" (Moon Light) produced by Herbert M. Seneviratne and directed by Kingsley Rajapaksa. Ready for recording. 9). Ganga Films, Production No. 1, yet untitled, produced by Proctor V. D. S. Fernando and directed by Ananda Jayaratne. Erection of a set in progress. 3). Singhagiri Productions, No. 1, yet untitled, produced by S. Marasinghe and directed by Kingsley Rajapakse. Indoor and outdoor shooting to commence next week. 4). Thangamani Pictures Tamil movie "TAXI DRIVER" directed by (Chundikuli) T. Somasekeran, under production.

by

Our Film Reporter

maiden production, yet untitled is progressing and recently three songs were recorded at Vijaya Studios, Hendala, under the supervision of Music Director R. Muttusamy. Lyrics written by Karunaratne were rendered by play-back singers, Milton Perera, Sujatha Perera and Mallika Kahawita. Outdoor shooting will commence next week at Vijaya Studios, on sets depicting a hut, hospital and carnival, featuring Gamini Fonseka. Jeevarani, Joe Abeywickrema and many extras. The movie is being directed by W. S. Mahendran for producer Wijepala Hettiarachi, and cinematography is by Jacob Selvaratnam.

* R. T. TO START THREE FILMS The muburat ceremony of R. T. Films, Production Nos. 9, 10 and 11

others. It is directed by Herbie Seneviratne. The movie has music by Mohideen Baig, Lyrics written by Chitrananda Abeysekera, Karunaratne Abeysekera and Sarath Wimalaweera, and the songs will be rendered by play-back singers Sujatha Perera, Mohideen Baig and Mallika Kahawita.

*RAJAPAKSE LAUNCHES OWN FILM — Director Kingsley Rajapakse makes his debut as a producer with "INDUNILA" (Blue Sapphire) under the banner of Kingsley Rajapakse Productions. The original story and direction of this social based on gemming in Walawe, Ambilipitiya and Okampitiya, is by Kingsley Rajapakse. To be mainly shot on locations with added novel true to life local features, the movie will also introduce a hero and heroine. Paper work of the production is now fast progressing.

* PROGRESS AT R. T.

2nd MONTH!
CROWN
Joy Mukerjee—Asha Parekh
PHIR WOHI DIL
LAYA HOON
in Eastman Colour

Air-Conditioned
SAVOY
Kirk Douglas in
TOWN WITHOUT PITY
(FOR ADULTS ONLY)

EMPIRE
Agnes Laurent—
Hayel Court in
MARY HAD A LITTLE

Air-Conditioned
MAJESTIC
Richard Chamberlain in
M.G.M.'s
CHARGE IS MURDER
(For Adults Only)

REGAL
Peter Listinov—Sandra Dee in
ROMANOFF AND JULIET
(in Eastman Colour)

9th WEEK
IN COLOMBO I
TOWER
Dr. NO

4th WEEK!
ELPHINSTONE
— **ROXY**
and 13 other centres
PATACHARA
First Buddhist Film in Sinhala

2nd WEEK!
KINGSLEY PLAZA
NAVAH QUINLON

and at 6 other centres
M.G.R. Saroja Devi
Nagesh Asokan in

PANAKARA KUDUMBAM

11th WEEK!
CAPITOL
Sridhar's
KATHALIKKA NERAMILLAI
in Eastman Colour

8th WEEK!
GAMINI

Heladiva Film Arts'
CHANDALEE

SAPPHIRE
Gordon Scott in

GLADIATOR OF ROME

Eastman Colour
EuroScope

Air-Conditioned
LIBERTY

3RD GRAND WEEK!

William Holden
Nancy Kwan in

THE WORLD OF SUZIE WONG

CENTRAL & EROS

NOW SHOWING!
Shammi Kapoor
Kalpana ★ Lalita Pawar
in F.C. Mehra's

'PROFESSOR'
(Eastmancolour)

Music by
Shanker-Jaikishan

SOVIET FILM

illustrated monthly, contains interesting articles about Soviet and foreign films, tells about outstanding actors, producers and other cinema workers, about the way they work to create screen characters, about everything new in the cinema art.

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WHISPERS

CTB Scandal

* REVEAL that the Communist Party weekly FORWARD published an interesting exposure of a printing scandal in the CTB. The Ceylon Transport Workers' Union has petitioned the Minister of Communications about a big fraud that is going on between high officials of the CTB and blackmarketeering printers. These officials enter into contracts with these printers without calling for tenders, thereby filling the pockets of the latter. In 1958, one million rupees was spent by the CTB for its printing, while the amount for 1964 is about Rs. 1.5 million. The total amount spent on printing since 1958 is about Rs. 9.5 million. The FORWARD states that with this

money the CTB could have opened a printing press of its own. But the money earned for the CTB with the toil and sweat of drivers and conductors was thus squandered away. The Workers' Union has asked the Minister to consider the possibility of the CTB running a printing press to print its stationery, bus tickets and various other forms to effect a saving. It is to be hoped that the CTB will look into this matter. It is no doubt true that it has many matters which engage its attention at the moment, but the millions spent on printing at inflated costs is a scandal of the first magnitude.

MALAYSIA

neo-colonialism in practice

by S. P. Amarasingam

an interpretative analysis of nature and character of Malaysia as presently constituted. This booklet provides revealing background material about the "confrontation" crisis in S. E. Asia.

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AUER AGAIN!

continued from page 12

Rybalchenko together with, (b) the covering letter which was addressed to Dr. Theodor, Auer.

The two other facsimiles are of a document from the archives of the French Ministry of External Affairs Department of National Security. The file contained the list of the secret agents of the Third Reich known to the French counter-espionage, and the sheet relating to Dr. Theodor Auer show his record which was revealed in greater detail in the documents we published in March and April this year.

Briefly stated, Dr. Auer had joined the Nazi Party as early as in 1923. He had been a Nazi Agent in Britain and France under cover of diplomatic appointments he had held in the German Foreign Service. He had ended up in Morocco organising the Nazi Intelligence Service for the whole of North Africa. After the Allies had landed in North Africa, he had moved from Morocco to Tangier to continue his work. When the pace became too hot he had returned to Berlin to occupy a key diplomatic post in the North African Division.

The details may today seem remote and academic, but the fact remains that Bonn chose to send out to Ceylon one of the most skilled agents of Hitler as Ambassador to Ceylon. This is a fact that cannot be "flogged" too often.

SPOTLIGHT

continued from page 1

is bound to occur, and there is no doubt that the vested interests and the daily papers, which have fostered this agitation through Buddhist priests, would suffer most. Furthermore, the actions of political bhikkus would bring greater ignominy to the Buddhist Sangha some leading lights of

which have now constituted as themselves champion against "communism". The fate of other Buddhist priests who set out to fight "communism" should not be forgotten. Men of organised religion should stick to religion. They should leave controversial politics and polemics alone. The press mudalalis who are bringing impetuous bhikkus into the arena of politics have now set in motion a boomerang which will only recoil on their own heads.

FOREST DEPARTMENT Auction Sale of Timber

N1922—38 Logs of Mee, Palu and Domba equivalent to 673 2 Cft.; 8 lots of sawn timber of mostly Palu each lot equivalent to approximately 50 Cft.; 200 Fence Posts; 20 yards Firewood and 1500 outside slabs lying at Lumber Harvester, Hambantota will be auctioned by the Divisional Forest Officer Southern Division, Galle on 9.10.1964 at 10.00 a.m. at Lumber Harvester, Hambantota. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette dated 2.10.64.

FOREST DEPARTMENT Auction Sale of Timber.

N1921—136 Fresh cut logs of Milla, Etaheraliya, Wanami, Jak and Mahogany equivalent to 861.4 c.ft., 724 pieces sawn timber of Dawata, Godapara, Hora, Del, Jak and Milla equivalent to 534.8 c.ft., 593 Fence posts, 15 poles class I., 315 poles class II., and 4750 poles class III., lying at Kankaniyamulla Forest Department Sales Depot will be sold by auction on 26.10.64 at 10.00 a.m. at Kankaniyamulla Depot. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette Dated 64.10.2.

FOREST DEPARTMENT Auction Sale of Timber

N1923—210" Logs of Halmilla, Satin, Palu and Ranai Equivalent to 1788 4 c.ft. lying at W nniyagama wayside depot at Puttalam Range will be auctioned on 13.10.64 at 10 00 a.m. at Forest Dept. Timber Depot, Palavi. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette dated 2-10-64.

FOREST DEPARTMENT Auction Sale of Timber

N1924—494 Fresh cut logs of Halmilla, Satin, Ranai, Hurimara, Palu, Kumbuk and Pelan equivalent to 2313.6 c.ft. lying at Usgala--Siyambalangamuwa wayside depot at Nikaweratiya Range will be sold by auction on 16 10 64 at 10.00 a m. at Nikaweratiya Range Office. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette dated 2.10 64.

FOREST DEPARTMENT Auction sale

N1920—22 lots of logs (Palu, Milla and Ranai) each lot approximately equivalent to 50 c.ft., lying at the Govt. Timber Depot, Jaffna will be sold by auction on 13.10.64 at 10 00 a.m. at the Depot itself. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette dated 2.10.64.

FOREST DEPARTMENT Auction Sale of Timber

N1925—Twenty six (26) Satin logs of exportable quality lying at Forest Dept Kelani Valley Yard Timber Depot, McCallum Road, Colombo 10, will be sold by public auction at 10.00 a.m. on 30.10.64 at the above mentioned depot. For further particulars see Govt. Gazette dated 2.10.64.

GOVT. NOTICE

New Admissions in January 1965
N1915—There will be no new admissions to Standard 6 (Form I) of the Royal College in January 1965. There are likely to be a few vacancies in the Arts Class of the G.C.E. (Ordinary Level) First Year Preparatory Class. There are no vacancies in any other classes. Those desirous of being considered for vacancies in the G.C.E. (Ordinary Level) Preparatory 1st Year Arts Class should apply to the Registrar Royal College for Form of Application. The completed Forms should be returned to this Office before 24th October 1964.
Principal Royal College

Land Acquisition Act (Chapter 46)

Revocation of Vesting Order
Section 38 (1)
Ref.No. J62/63 L420
3/61/75

By an Order No. 205 of 1964 dated 11.5.1964, under proviso (a) of Section 38 of the Land Acquisition Act, and Published in Govt. Gazette No. 14,069 of 19.6.1964, the land now fully described in the Schedule hereto has vested in Her Majesty. And whereas possession of the said land has not yet been taken on behalf of Her Majesty. Now therefore, I Velatantiri Gurunnanselage Karunaratne, Acting Minister of Land Irrigation and Power, in the exercise of the powers conferred on me under Section 39 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act do hereby revoke the said order dated 11.5.1964 and published in Govt. Gazette No. 14,069 of 19.6.64.

V.T.G. Karunaratne
Acting Minister of Land,
Irrigation and Power.

SCHEDULE

A portion of land called Kumbukgaha Akkare alias Lolugaha Akkare in extent about OA, OR, 38P, situated in Mahatammannawa village, Tambutta Palata, Wannai Hatpatuwa D.R.O.'s Division, Kurunegala District and bounded as follows:— North by Halmillewa Tank bed; East by Crown land called Bulugahayaya; South and West by the remaining portions of the same land.