

Comment On Current Affairs	4
The Changing World	6
Of This 'N That	
In Retrospect	9
Tamil Sena—DMK's Strong Arm	16
CIA Funds & India	17
Beatles & The Sitar	24
Hippies, Mods, Rockers & Provos	32

TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

VOL. 14 No. 15 | SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1968 | Cts. 25

WHEN AND HOW — WILL CEYLON YOUTH REVOLT ?

All over the world, in every country, and in every social system, the young people are in revolt against the established order of things, against the *Establishment* which imposes the conventional values and standards of that society. From hippies to student rioters, from draft dodgers to Beatlemaniacs, from Vietnam deserters to LSD addicts — it is the same story of student ferment manifesting itself in bizarre and sometimes vulgarly exhibitionist forms. The underlying keynote of contemporary student revolt is uninhibited behaviour eschewing cant and hypocrisy — and a yearning for emancipation which the ultra-materialistic values of present-day society do not offer. The anarchic guerilla fighters of Latin America, the violent Negro youth smashing, looting and burning American cities, the infuriated African "blacks" waging an armed struggle against the racist whites, and

the fanatical Red Guard youths of China — all represent another aspect of world youth in revolt. In France, as in other countries, student rioters have triggered major nationwide upheavals.

It is unfortunate that in Ceylon the leaders of the Government as well as the Opposition seem to be totally unaware that young people have become fed up with the established order. Lost in the mechanics of the next General Elections, the parties in the two opposing coalitions are busy getting their *Establishments* into readiness for the hustings, but they seem to be oblivious of the fact that the youth in Ceylon are as much in ferment as anywhere else in the world, and that the day is not far off when this ferment will manifest itself in revolt against all *Establishments*.

When and how this revolt will occur nobody can foretell, but it would be wise to examine how student revolts have burst out in other countries. Elsewhere in this issue a new columnist draws attention to the world-wide ferment among young people. There have been sporadic university strikes in Ceylon, but these cannot be even considered a prelude to what is coming. The frustration and anger of the young people in Ceylon is simmering just under the surface whilst the *established* leaders are content to mouth stale and hackneyed slogans. Unless *thinking adults* wake up and endeavour to understand the secret yearnings of the new youth, *adults* as such will not be able to temper the coming onrush of student upheaval with the necessary maturity to canalise the upsurge into constructive channels.

Cuban Comment

ABRAMS — ANOTHER

DEFEATED GENERAL

Havana.

Nobody was surprised by the announcement that General Creighton W. Abrams had been named supreme commander of the US forces in Vietnam. After all, 53-year-old Abrams, a specialist in tank warfare, had been running the show since the end of last year. By that time it was also generally known in Saigon and Washington, that General William C. Westmoreland had taken a back seat and that President Johnson had not made the formal announcement because only a short time before he had heaped praise upon Westmoreland "for a job well done."

The patriot's offensive of the months of January and February gave Johnson the chance he was looking for: to get rid of Westmoreland and charge him — together with

McNamara, who was also replaced — with part of the responsibility for the many military defeats. But even if Westmoreland can be considered responsible in great part for the continued defeats of US policy in Vietnam, the White House and the Pentagon are equally responsible, since they planned, authorized and directed that war, condemned by all the peoples of the world including the United States. "Westy was only the puppet, snapping to attention as his masters dictated. The fact that Westmoreland was "kicked upstairs" to the post of Chief of Staff cannot hide the obvious truth that he is nothing but a defeated general. He has met the same fate as Maxwell Taylor and Paul Harkins, his predecessors in Saigon. His sanguine predictions on the developments of the war, his "unshakeable" conviction that total victory was just around the corner, and his optimistic — though totally erroneous — outlook on the situation were knocked to pieces by the explosion of revolutionary action that shook all of South Vietnam. Suffice it to mention one of his most recent "predictions": "By careful exploitation of the enemy's vulnerability and the application of our superior firepower and maneuverability, we expect our victories of 1967 to be increased many times over in 1968."

The above statement appeared in one of Westmoreland's messages to the White House in early January 1968. More recently, he again displayed his typical braggadocio when he declared that "Militarily, we have never been in a better position in South Vietnam", in practice, all that the US forces in Vietnam were able to do was to hide, immobilized and frightened, in their bases, and to start two much-publicized operations around Saigon which, despite the great number of forces involved, could not stop the continued attacks

of the People's Liberation Armed Forces against Tan Son Nhut and other positions around the city.

Another high-sounding declaration made by the frustrated Yankee general only recently: "A spirit of offensive now prevails all over South Vietnam". We can only imagine he was referring to the patriots' offensive which gave President Johnson the opportunity to get rid of his highly-praised supreme commander.

It is obvious that Abrams — who was then unofficially in command and has now been given his official appointment — was a participant in both the message to the White House and the recent statement made by Westmoreland. Therefore, Abrams — like Westmoreland — is just another defeated general.

PEDRO MELUZA
GRANMA

"LONG RANGE" THERMOMETERS

It is possible to learn whether a kettle left on a campfire a kilometer away has started to boil or not. This can be done using an instrument made by scientists of the Leningrad Electro-technical Institute. Their "long range" thermometer measures temperatures with an accuracy of up to a tenth of a degree. Looking like a pistol this instrument detects thermal radiation at a distance. The instrument's complex system of thermocouples generates it into currents. A special device then "translates" watts into degrees. Thermal charts of whole seas and continents can be compiled if such a thermometer is installed on a plane.

TRIBUNE
CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
at 72, Kew Road, Colombo-2
TELEPHONE 5172
Vol. 14, No. 15, May, 26 1968

TRIBUNE makes no attempt to exact complete conformity from its contributors, but rather welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with general politics.

MANUSCRIPTS. TRIBUNE cannot assume responsibility for unsolicited articles and letters. None will be returned unless so requested and is accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

TRIBUNE is published every Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Ceylon, Rs. 15/-, one year.
Rs. 8/-, half year, post free.
Overseas Rs. 21/- by Sea Mail,
Air Mail rates on application.

Headlines of the Week

SATURDAY, May 18 — The Tractor Committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture has been dissolved. The *Sun* reported that it understood from well informed sources that the Government was faced with the problem of finding a Minister to sponsor the District Councils Bill in the House of Representatives. Opposition leaders are scheduled to meet within the next few days to complete arrangements for a massive propaganda drive against the District Councils Bill. The new General Manager of the Ceylon Transport Board, Mr. Edward de Saram, confessed that the CTB had been insensitive to public criticism. North Vietnam offered to open discussions on the political status of South Vietnam if the US stopped bombing raids on Hanoi. The British Home Secretary has rejected demands for a temporary halt on immigration to allow the million coloured migrants already in Britain to settle in without trouble.

SUNDAY, May 19 — The Chairman of the Planters' Association told the Banking Commission that the Bank of Ceylon should provide easier credit facilities to producers of tea and minor export crops. The *Times of Ceylon* reported that bus conductors were jamming machines to defraud the Board of revenue. Nearly 600 employees belonging to the Port Protective Service Corporation branch of the CMU went on a 24 hour strike yesterday in protest against the sudden transfer of seven members. Long distance flights from London Airport were delayed when more than 1,000 pilots of the BOAC started a work-to-rule campaign.

MONDAY, May 20 — The Co-operative Federation of Ceylon said that the country's food distribution network was in danger of total collapse if more and more road transport was not provided at once. The University of Ceylon (Peradeniya) Teachers' Association passed a resolution condemning the action of the authorities concerned in appointing a person without substantial experience in University teaching to the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon. The Ministry of Land has appointed a Committee of inquiry to probe certain allegations made against the State Plantations Corporation. North Vietnam has called on the United States to give an early positive response to its demand for a bombing halt of the North if it wished the Paris talks to make any headway. President de Gaulle held emergency talks with key members of his Cabinet on the situation in the country. Senator Robert Kennedy received a rousing reception from Irish and Mexican Indians during a campaign round-up a day before the Californian Democratic Primary.

TUESDAY, May 21 — The *Sun* reported that the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley denanayake explained to the Working Committee of the UNP that if the Federalists quit the Government it would disturb the political stability of the Government. The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to reduce the rice imports to 250,000 tons in view of the expected bumper Maha harvest and an anticipated good Yala harvest. Factories in France fell by the dozen yesterday to striking workers and rapidly brought the nation's social and economic machinery and public services to a halt. The Soviet Prime Minister yesterday closeted himself with Czech leaders who said he wanted guarantees that their new style of communism would not lead them away from the Kremlin. The US Ambassador-at-large, W. Averell Harriman, yesterday told newsmen that America wants serious negotiations on Vietnam peace talks to begin forthwith.

WEDNESDAY, May 22 — The Miseror Association of West Germany has told the Minister of Health that it is prepared to adopt the North Central Province and to completely eradicate malaria from it. The Kandy Municipal Council at a special meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its strong protest against the Government proposal to set up District Councils in Ceylon. The Minister of Industries, Mr. Philip Gunawardena, said at a meeting in Pasalai, Mannar, that he did not propose to quit politics. President de Gaulle was reported to be considering a nation-wide referendum to try to end the chaotic social unrest. The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who is on a six-day state visit to Australia, told newsmen on her arrival in Sydney that India did not like the idea of Russian military aid to Pakistan because it meant such aid could be directed against India.

THURSDAY, May 23 — The Prime Minister yesterday decided to remove the draft District Councils Bill from the agenda of the Cabinet. The Minister of Trade and Commerce appointed a new 12-member Coconut Board. The revision of electoral registers for the next General Election due in March, 1970, will begin next month. The United States urged Hanoi to give the people of South Vietnam the right to decide for themselves what kind of Government they wished free from coercion and outside interference. Singapore's Prime Minister arrived in London for defence talks on South East Asia with top Government and Opposition politicians. The French army was mobilised to collect garbage and transport foot-weary commuters in an attempt to ease the country away from edge of panic in mounting economic chaos. The Indian Prime Minister said in Canberra that the draft treaty between the United States and Russia preventing the spread of nuclear weapons would create another division in the world.

Comment On Current Affairs

● FEECs : speculators must be checked

The new system of auctioning foreign exchange is only three weeks old and already speculators have begun to operate in a cautious sort of way. Carefully worded advertisements have begun to appear in the daily newspapers that FEECs were available at a price. The Central Bank authorities seem to be conscious of the danger and for the latest tender have not mentioned any total amount as being available. This will put speculators into trouble. But, the speculators who had jumped the bid to buy FEECs at premiums of over 100 (when the average was only 40 and 45) will burn their fingers if the market for FEECs should drop to about 30/35 and remain steady at that figure. The Central Bank can easily keep the premium rate at that level — and that is probably the amount of devaluation the Bank wants to secure. All present indications show that the Central Bank and the Government authorities seem anxious to nip the blackmarket activities of FEEC speculators in the bud. The success of the scheme — whatever other its merits or demerits — depends on keeping the currency manipulators in check. It is not possible to liquidate such anti-social forces in a "free" capitalistic society such as the one which prevails in Ceylon today, but it is possible to keep them under control.

● DISTRICT COUNCILS BILL : storm in a tea cup ?

If a section of the daily press is to be believed, it would appear that there is a mighty storm brewing in the country over the proposed DC Bill which the Federal Party thinks is essential for its prestige and survival as a political force among the Tamils. The Opposition Parties, on the other hand, seem to think that the DC Bill issue could be used as a lever to trigger a mighty mass movement against the UNP and the Government among the Sinhala rural masses. The Opposition had entertained similar hopes when it had launched a noisy campaign against the Government on the rice rationcut last year. The proposed DC Bill, in its present form, is an anaemic and innocuous Bill which the PM and the Government can easily "put across" to the Sinhala masses. It is so devoid of any "punch" that there is a serious revolt brewing within the FP itself — with growing numbers accusing the leadership of "selling the Tamils out to the National Government." The expulsion (or the resignation) of the Member for Kayts from the FP is a much more serious affair for the FP than what the daily papers

have so far indicated. It is still problematic whether the PM will be able to steer even a further amended DC Bill through Parliament before prorogation, but experienced political observers quite correctly feel that opposition that is being stirred up against the Bill would ultimately turn out to be nothing more than a storm in a tea cup. The P M's decision to initiate the DC Bill with a White Paper will delay matters until a more propitious time.

● ANTI-SMUGGLING MEASURES : why not in other coastal zones ?

If the Tamil people in the North have lost interest in the FP's boast that a DC Bill with some "kick" would soon be on the Statute Book, they feel that they have been humiliated beyond measure by the restrictions imposed on them by the Minister of Finance requiring permits for 17 items of consumer goods in excess of a very small minimum quantity. As a result of protests the minimum has been increased by a small amount, but the humiliating restrictions remain. It is possible, as long as these restrictions remain, for any authorised officer to walk into a house within the five-mile belt and indulge in a search that will destroy every vestige of privacy which a private citizen is entitled to under the law. The MP for Jaffna, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, is carrying on a major campaign against the restrictions and he has pointed out that it was wrong for the government to treat every household in Jaffna within the five-mile belt as a potential centre for smuggling. What has humiliated the Tamil people is that *only* the Jaffna area has been treated in this fashion. It is well-known that the area from Wattala to Chilaw/Puttalam is as much of a smuggling zone as the Valvettiturai/Jaffna area and the question is being rightly asked by the Tamil people why similar restrictions were not imposed on this coastal belt in a Sinhalese area. The Governmental will find it hard to meet the charge of discrimination unless these restrictions are withdrawn in the North or similar ones are imposed on the smuggling zones in the Sinhala areas. The TC has picked on an excellent issue to campaign against the FP in the Tamil areas and the Government will find that its FP allies are in serious difficulties if something more (than increasing the *minima*) is not done within a short time.

● THE CTB : farce, fiasco and a joke

Every newspaper in the country has devoted columns of space to spotlight the ills of the CTB under the management of R. T. de Silva. This has gone on for the last two years and millions of words have thus been expended on the CTB which is today everyting of a farce, fiasco and a joke. The Government and the UNP had to settle a debt to Mr. R. T. de Silva who is reputed to have "persuaded" the group under C. P. de Silva to defect from the SLFP and thus bring Mrs. Bandaranaike's government down in December 1964. Mr. R. T. de Silva, being one of the architects of the National

Government, had a lien on it and had insisted on being placed in charge of the CTB as soon as the new Government had come into existence, particularly because the Coalition government had thrown him out from the same post earlier. During the SLFP days, Mr. R. T. de Silva had been responsible for the canker which had set in a big way into the CTB, but owing to other pressures his style had been cramped. But, he had enjoyed a free hand under the National Government. The staff of the CTB has now been increased beyond all reasonable limits — solely for the purpose of finding jobs for the political cronies of government MPs — and a great many other things were done which has reduced the CTB into a terrible mess. Mr. R. T. de Silva had been even able to survive the strictures of the CWE Commission with a “discharge certificate” from the Bribery Commissioner. But, finally, the situation within the CTB had become so hopeless that the PM had to move in and remove the entire Board. Whilst the other members of the Board had quickly “tendered” their resignation, the Chairman had lingered on until further pressure had been applied. And it is now over three weeks since the Chairman and the Board of the CTB had “tendered” their resignations, but no new appointments have so far been made. Many top administrators have, it is known, refused to accept the job because they know that the CTB has now been transformed into a boiling cauldron of factions, political and otherwise. The Chairman and other members of the Board had built up their individual groups of “loyalists” and a battle royal starts up between the factions each time a decision is made or is about to be made on a matter of importance. Robbery and corruption is rampant at every level of the CTB. The conductor will tell you frankly that if the men higher up can make millions through commissions and the like there was no harm in his making a few rupees by pocketing some of the fare collections. It is this cynical attitude on the part of the CTB employees providing them with an excuse to cover dishonesty, inefficiency and mismanagement that has turned the CTB into a farce, fiasco and a joke. The Minister of Nationalised Services the ebullient Mr. Sugathadasa, has threatened to stand at bus termini and sell tickets under the PAYE system. Such threats have little value and ministerial melodrama will only add a touch of comedy to the tragedy. The question is what the National Government proposes to do about a mess of its own creation. The people cannot be fooled. The blame cannot be put on the earlier SLFP regime.

● **MESS IN COLOMBO HARBOUR : the queue outside harbour**

The CTB is not the only headache for the Minister of Nationalised Services. Colombo harbour is once again in a mess. Part of the blame must attach to the CMU for launching its totally uncalled for strike in April. But that is not everything. There are more fundamental causes for the chronic mess in the Colombo

harbour. The labour force has been increased beyond all limits of profitability in order to provide jobs for political adherents. This malady had begun during the SLFP regime immediately after the nationalisation of the port services. The National Government, instead of ending the pernicious practices of political patronage, had increased it beyond all limits. Today, Colombo harbour is one of the costliest in the world, and it adds to the problems of the import-export economy of the island. World shipping lines have added surcharges to the freight rates applicable to Colombo. The demurrage paid by government to ships that are delayed in harbour runs into millions every year. At the moment, there is a veritable queue of ships outside the harbour. When the SLFP was in power, certain daily newspapers had regularly spread banner headlines on their frontpages spotlighting such scandal. Today, when the queues are even longer the same newspapers are silent. But, this cannot save strictures on the Minister and the others responsible — for the increasing mess in the port. Ultimately, it is the Government which will be saddled with the responsibility, and it is therefore time that the Prime Minister and the Cabinet should devote some attention to this matter. The port of Colombo is the lifeline of the nation and unless this is safeguarded the future is unpredictable.

AGATHA CHRISTIE

The literary world's most celebrated killer *Agatha Christie* used a sword - not to kill but to cut a huge birthday cake recently. She celebrated her 77th birthday surrounded by a few close friends and the cast in “The Mousetrap”, which also observed its tenth anniversary at London's Ambassadors Theatre. The play has created a performance record. Some of its actors and actresses have either died or retired and have been replaced by others. Agatha Christie is translated into almost every language which has a script. Nearly 30-crore copies of her thrillers have been sold since she wrote her first book, “The Mysterious Affairs at Styles” 48 years ago. Using a typewriter, she still produces more than one novel or play a year with her two engaging sleuths, Hercule Poirot and Miss. Marple dominating her creations. They have own the readers' hearts like Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes. Their sense of humour and profound knowledge of the human mind is no less interesting than the complex problems they tackle. Winston Churchill read Agatha Christie to relax during the bleak days of the “Battle of Britain”. Agatha Christie was the first woman to break man's monopoly in detective novels. Her first manuscript was returned by almost every London publisher. It was “The Murder of Roger Ackroyd” which later brought her both fame and money.

The Changing World

by

KURUMUNI

THE REVOLT OF YOUTH — and what it means

Change is the order of the day in the world today and there are increasing signs of change everywhere. Nobody had expected the recent changes in Czechoslovakia and the dramatic development of events in France has left many astute observers spellbound. Even seers would not have been able to forecast that Lyndon Johnson would bow to public opinion and decide to keep out of the next Presidential election. Equally unexpected was his move to curtail the bombing of North Vietnam and initiate peace talks with Hanoi. That all this is being done in the backdrop of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King and the consequent outburst of Negro violence in many American cities is part of the painful story of current American history.

Just as the millionaires of the USA are raking in the shekels with the unprecedented growth of production and the GNP, the poor and the unemployed in the "richest nation the world has known" are marching in their thousands (representing millions) on the capital city Washington. The managers of the American economic system are already frightened out of their wits by the "unbelievable prosperity" which has at the same time set in motion a drain on the gold held by the Treasury. The value of the American currency has been undermined and its international standing is at stake — whilst its youth have begun to scorn and ridicule everything which their elders held and still holds a cred.

The ferment among the young people of the world is symptomatic. In capitalistic society the young are revolting against the

basic institutions in the most bizarre fashion. In socialist countries the ferment among the young has taken other forms. In People's China this upsurge among young people has been channelised in a way intended to help Mao Tse-tung to further his ambitions.

It would be foolish to ignore the mass unrest among the next and coming generations. In the USA we find the hippies of San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury district, the "flower children" whose motto is "make love, not war", the drop-outs, the draft-dodgers, long-haired birthday-suited LSD-trippers and the rioting students who have made common cause with the Negroes. We have had student riots in London, Rome, Madrid, West Berlin, Stockholm, Warsaw and Prague. Egyptian youth frustrated by the Arab-Israeli war, Indian and French university students agitating against examinations, errant teachers, hostel wardens, police and officialdom, Indonesian youth protesting against Suharto's broken pledges, and China's omnipresent Red Guards all in a state of ferment, troubled and restive over the rat-race dominated world ruled by the dollar and the pound (or the franc, mark, dinar, etc.) which their elders have perpetuated.

For the custom-ridden elders who think that they are wise and clever, this revolt of the youth of the sixties of this century against *established* values and conventional ways of living is a phenomenon which is as incomprehensible as it is frightening. This ferment among youth is ascribed to indiscipline and a craze for disorderliness. Learned professors and other pundits of sociology called

upon to investigate the causes of this vast unrest have traced this uninhibited expression of youthful protest to the lack of idealism, the absence of causes to fight for, maladjustments in society and worst of all perversion of the youthful mind. There is a great deal of truth in what they have set down as the causes of the ferment. The affluence in rich capitalistic countries has certainly created a rich and leisured youth with money to burn, but it would be an over-simplification to think that the cause of the unrest could be dismissed so easily. It is much more than all the negative factors which professors and pundits have unearthed to explain the phenomenon. There is something positive in the student revolt throughout the world. Marxist philosophers have got nearer the mark by detecting in the revolt some positive features but their jargon and all-consuming sermons on the degradations of capitalism which make it difficult for the uninitiated (in the Marxist faith) to follow their logic, understand their analysis, or comprehend their conclusions.

The youth seem determined to shake the present world out of its foundations. There is an urge for something new combined with a total desire to discard the dead ways of the present world. Some wise old people find consolation in declaring that the current unrest was a cult and a craze that would pass away. They are wrong. The young people are better informed and more sophisticated than their elders and they have no time for the cant and hypocrisy which has become part and parcel of twentieth century society. The *Establishment* everywhere is the enemy — whether in Prague, Berlin, London, Paris or Washington. The fact that the revolt has taken many outlandish forms, often disgusting exhibitionist, has misled many into forming incorrect conclusions. The outward exhibitionism and bizarre demonstrations only signify a striving for something new, a quest for the mythical *golden fleece*, for a more beautiful, peaceful and noble life. There is no doubt much to disgust the thinking adult in the new

revolt of the youth. Marijuana and LSD have now been associated with the new hippie culture in the USA. Their casual attitude to sex, mass "love-ins", mass "naked happenings", and the like have drawn the wrath of city fathers, guardians of middle class morals and hypocritical policemen. The hippies hate everything associated with modern society — clean clothes, bath, work for a living, the polished orderliness of the average household and monumental sloth — and they want liberation from the constricting materialist values which the elders and society seek to impose upon them. They want advancement in other directions. They want *love* in place of *hatred*, domination and exploitation which lead to death, killing and *war*. Many seek to find a way out in what is termed Oriental mysticism, Zen philosophy, and even the cult of men like the fabulous Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

The youth have still not found the new world or the new Utopia. It may be a long time before this happens, but there is not the slightest doubt that the old world of the *Establishment* is doomed. The youth will soon refuse to fight wars and will want a new way of living. In each country a new life must grow but the world today being one, many denominators may be common. The elders can contribute to the fashioning of the new world if they understand the malady that afflicts the young and if they appreciate the new and noble yearnings which inspire them. For this, it becomes essential to recognise the humbug and hypocrisy in the *Establishment* in every country (in the Government, in the Opposition, in everything else) and even in themselves.

This universal ferment among youth cannot be bottled up. Censorship, party directives, and other rigours of the law cannot stem the tide. The experience of Czechoslovakia must make many who think that proper indoctrination plus adequate restrictions "against capitalist infiltration" is sufficient to pro-

tect an *Establishment*. De Gaulle has had to swallow the bitter pill and learnt to realise that by hoarding gold and strengthening the finances of France — he cannot save the *Establishment*. The *Establishment* must change if the revolt of the youth is to be met half way. Otherwise the *Establishment* will be swept away.

This phenomenon is worldwide and universal. Pakistan has asked the USA to close down the electronic communications base in Bedaber near Peshawar. It has hinted that it has no more use for CENTO and SEATO. The Philippines want to establish ties with socialist bloc countries. In France, the biggest strike movement in recent world history threatens to topple the De Gaulle government. By the time this issue of the paper is out a great deal

more would have happened in France. Kosygin has found it necessary to spend an 18-day vacation in a Czech spa — in order to straighten out matters with the new Czech government. Indira Gandhi is on a tour of Australia and Southeast Asia and she is receiving a welcome far more than what Washington would like her to get. Japan has told the USA not to send any more atom warships to her waters. The talks in Paris over Vietnam are dragging along, but the USA is being compelled to climb down step by step. Kennedy is pushing ahead in his fight for the nomination of Democratic Party much to the chagrin of President Johnson whose nominee Humphrey has so far not won popular acclaim—though he is the favourite of the Democratic Party's *Establishment*.

THE HUMAN BEING AND THE MAGNETIC FIELD

The absence of magnetic fields on the moon and certain other planets may affect the nervous system of a human being, who will fly there, since the earth is, in fact, a huge magnet. The magnetic field of our planet pulsates with a frequency of 8 to 16 pulses a second. Some scientists believe that the basic system of the biological potentials of the brain, the so-called alpha-rhythm, apparently, corresponds to this pulsation. It has the same frequency and serves as a standard for the rhythm of the heart and respiration. The Soviet Physician Vladimir Lebedev holds that this dependence should be taken into account when preparing space flights. Writing in the magazine "*Nauka i Zhizn*" (Science and Life); Lebedev says specifically, that changes of the rhythm of the brain's biopotentials may affect a human being's evaluation of time.

This is similar to what had happened with Alexei Leonov when he stepped out into the void, where he is known to have remained for twelve minutes. Under the influence of positive emotions of a stenoecic character, Leonov, as he himself noted in his report, "imagined to have spent only 1-2 minutes in outer space." With the participation of Vladimir Lebedev, experiments were conducted during which the rhythm of biopotentials of the brain of patients was changed with the assistance of irritators (light, sound). They found out that the same period of time seems to be shorter to a human being if the rhythm gets more frequent, and vice versa it seems to be longer if the rhythm gets quieter. The scientist makes an assumption that no disorder of psychophysiological functions of a human being may take place during the presence or absence of strong magnetic fields as organisms living on the earth acquired a stable "biological watch" in the process of their evolution.

OF THIS 'N THAT

by

AQUARIUS

- New Hearts • Biafran
- Alcoholism • Rhodesia

● **NEW HEART:** A new heart for an old is something of an Aladdin's lamp wonder at the moment. When the legendary Aladdin switched a new lamp for an old (or was it *vice-versa*?) he entered a new world helped along by a *geni* — a being presumably from outer space or another world not perceivable by man. Today, doctors are switching new hearts for old through surgery. When Aladdin switched lamps, it did not cost him a penny. It was fair exchange and there was no more to it.

But to switch hearts today costs a lot of money. The *Newsweek* of April 22, 1968, had an interesting item in its column *The Periscope* entitled "The Cost of a New Heart". It read: "How much does a transplant operation cost? The bill for the Jan. 6 transplant of Mike Kasperak, the 54-year-old former steelworker, was \$ 28,845, which includes \$ 7,200 for 288 pints of blood. (Kasperak died on Jan. 20) Dr. Borman Shumway and other physicians involved in the operation are salaried members of the Stanford Medical Center and do not receive medical fees directly. Kasperak's bill was paid by the Oakland Blue Cross under his health-insurance plan."

One does not need a calculating machine or a computer to find out just \$ 28,845 would mean in terms of present-day Ceylon rupees at the official rate, at the sliding FEEC rate, at the tourist rate and the *genuine* blackmarket rate. The mere thought of this quantum of money is enough to give the normal man a heart attack, and the Insurance Corporation of Ceylon is not likely, in the near

future, to underwrite any health-insurance schemes which provides for a heart-transplant.

But, before heart transplantation become common, the problem of finding new hearts will engage the attention of doctors and moralists the world over. Apart from other considerations, the next of kin of persons whose hearts are used for such operations may demand a tidy sum for the heart supplied. Or, there may be ghouls who may find the necessary hearts by other means. Will there soon be a black-market for hearts and other organs necessary for transplant operations?

● **BIAFRAN MYSTERY:** Some-time in March the local papers had carried reports that a Ceylonese girl, who was on a "government scholarship" to Nigeria, had been killed in the fighting in the Biafran region. Her name was given as Miss Mangayakarasi Kulesegaram from Tellipalai in the Jaffna district. It was reported that the body would be flown back to Ceylon. Unfortunately, this columnist had not kept further track about this episode, although at that time it had seemed strange to him that the Ceylon Government should have sent anybody to Nigeria on a scholarship.

A few days ago, glancing through old numbers of the New Delhi newsmagazine *Link*, the writer came across this piece in the column *Trends*. It read: "A beautiful Ceylonese girl, dressed in a Biafran lieutenant's uniform and carrying a Ceylonese passport issued in the name of Miss Manbayar-Karasi Kulasegaram, was killed during the recent attack by the Nigerian federal

forces on the Biafran-held town of Onitsha."

Further inquiries reveal that she "held" some kind of "scholarship" from the Nigerian government and also that the uniform she was wearing was that of a Red Cross Officer. But does the Red Cross boast of ranks like lieutenants? Moreover, if she held a scholarship by the Nigerian government how did she get mixed up with the Biafrans who have been waging armed warfare against the Nigerian government for one year and more?

This is probably one of the mysteries that is not likely to be cleared up for some time.

● **ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS:** A Congress of the *Alcoholics Anonymous Society* was recently held at the Dominican Monastery in Frankfurt-on-Main in West Germany. Despite the misleading name, the Society has a most laudable objective. Its manifesto (if the word can be used for a non-political organisation) states that Alcoholics Anonymous is an "association of men and women pooling their experiences, strength and hope with a view to solving their common problem of alcoholism and helping others to cure themselves of the addiction. The only requirement for membership is a sincere desire to stop drinking."

There are no statistics about alcoholics in Ceylon but there is no doubt that it has reached dangerous proportions. With pot arrack, *kassippu* and the rest of the government manufactured alcohol, Ceylon has certainly far too many alcoholics. But the number here is nothing compared to what it is in the developed and rich countries, where it has spread among the young, among intellectuals and among women. Despite learned sociologists' forecasts, increasing material well-being has failed to reduce alcoholism. On the other hand, such well-being in

the context of the imbalance in the social structure has promoted alcoholism (and what is worse the taking of drugs like heroin, marijuana and LSD).

An investigation recently carried out in Paris has revealed that 47.7 percent of the male and 15 percent of the female patients at the city's hospitals were being treated for alcoholism or its effects. Since it is a matter of grave diseases like *cirrhosis*, *delerium tremens*, serious disorders of the nervous system, and the like which require complicated treatment and long hospitalisation, the treatment of alcoholic cases costs 211 per cent more than that of the average non-alcoholic patients. While accounting for 26 per cent of the beds, the alcoholics of both sexes consume 40.6 per cent of the hospital budgets.

A survey of hospitals in Ceylon will not doubt reveal that the disease afflicting a very large number of patients stem from alcoholism, but the percentage may not be as high as in France. *But*, experience the world over has shown that *prohibition* is not the answer for alcoholism — prohibition will only compel people to resort to illicit brews and disease will spread faster.

TAILPIECE : Rhodesia publishes a learned journal called *Mankind Quarterly*. In a recent issue this gem of a discovery was spotlighted in a big way :

“Rhodesian tests reveal that the white population contains proportionately from two to three times as many gifted people (130 plus) as can be found among the white populations of America, Britain and New Zealand. Moreover, white Rhodesians produce proportionately many more geniuses than other Anglo-Saxon peoples....”

No comment is called for.

In Retrospect

❖ **DC Bill & Sun**

❖ **Rice Production & Imports**

❖ **Dark Hints On CTB**

WHILE THERE IS nothing to indicate when the proposed District Councils Bill will be introduced in Parliament, opposition to it is daily mounting and it is anybody's guess as to what will be the fate of the Bill in the coming days.

This columnist has lost count of the number of times the Cabinet had discussed the Bill during the past few weeks. Last week the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake, to use the words of the *Observer*, outlined the scope and content of the Bill to the UNP Parliamentarians and the Working Committee. Mr. Senanayake said that most of the uninformed criticism of the Bill was unjustified and added that the District Councils would not enjoy the wide powers contemplated by the Regional Councils which were considered by the previous regime. He made it clear that he would present the Bill not only to the Government Parliamentary Group, but also to the Executive Committee and the Working Committee of the UNP before it was introduced in Parliament and that all people interested would have every opportunity of making every criticism they wished to and the criticism would be met before the Bill was taken to Parliament. Mr. Senanayake, however, admitted that this was the first political crisis of the UNP and he expected the MPs to rally round him.

THE Sun, as in the past, been keeping in the Bill in public focus by publishing stories on its frontpage suggesting that it knows more about the mood of the Cabinet Ministers towards the Bill. In its issue on 17/5 the paper said that one Minister had asked the Prime Minister whether the Bill was really necessary and how could the Ministers go back

to the electorates if they approved of it. To this the Prime Minister is said to have replied : “*what is my position if you take that attitude. I will be the worst affected because the responsibility for the Bill is cast on me.*” The paper went on to quote an unnamed senior Minister as citing this exchange between the Prime Minister and the Minister as an indication of serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet over the Bill and that the Minister himself had called the draft the “most vicious and controversial piece of hotch-potch legislation that has come up before the Cabinet during the past three years, and that according to him, practically all the clauses in the draft were so complicated that after six Cabinet sittings, the Ministers were still left with about fifty percent of the Bill to go through.

The following day the *Sun* 18/5 reported it learnt from well informed sources that the Government was faced with the problem of finding a Minister to sponsor the Bill in the House of Representatives, that all the Ministers who were elected representatives, had declined to sponsor it in the Lower House, offering the excuse that they could not face their electorates by doing so in view of the raging controversy over the provisions of the Bill and that the only Minister who had agreed to present the Bill was Mr. M. Tiruchelvan, Minister of Local Government.

It seems likely that the Bill may be first presented in the Senate, because the Prime Minister agreed with the President of the Senate during the unveiling of the portrait of Mr. Sarath Wijesinghe that the Senate should play a more useful role in the future, and suggested that a start

should be made with the Senate debating the District Councils Bill. In political circles this has been interpreted to mean that when the Bill is being debated in the Senate the Government will be able to feel the pulse of the people and should there be vehement opposition to it provide an excuse for the Government to either water down the Bill still further or to withdraw it altogether.

That the Bill has been considerably watered down there is not the slightest doubt. This was borne out by a statement made to the *Sun* by the Federal Party leader, Mr. S.J.V. Chelvanayakam. He said, "*The powers given to the District Councils may be restricted at present, but as time goes on we will be able to get more powers delegated to these Councils.*"

THE COALITION is planning a massive offensive against the Bill. To the Coalitionists the mounting criticisms against the Bill within the Government ranks itself is indeed a heaven sent opportunity. They are planning to take the battle right into the heart of the Prime Minister's domain, which is his electorate, Dedigama.

While the *Sun* is keeping the District Councils in the forefront, the Lake House groups of newspapers, particularly the *Daily News*, is endeavouring to show that the food drive launched by the National Government is showing spectacular results. In its issue of 15/5 the *Daily News* reported that all indications were that the present Maha crop would be good, despite the severe drought which affected cultivation a few months ago, that the crop would be better than the record harvest last Maha, but might not hit the target for this year because of the drought.

On 21/5 the *Daily News* reported local rice production had increased so sharply that rice imports were to be reduced this year to 250,000 tons. This means that the Government will cut down imports by an impressive quantum of 100,000 tons.

However, in spite of the increased paddy output, the price of a measure of rice has certainly not gone down and today a measure of country rice ranges between Rs. 1/15 to Rs. 1/25 in Colombo and a few cents less in the producing areas.

According to the *Daily News*, consumers are in for better times, because the Government has decided to reduce the price of about twenty two essential consumer items. But, the benefits will not come too soon, because the Government will first appoint a special committee to ensure that this decision is implemented without delay. But, the benefits of a price reduction of consumer items will be negated if the USA-Ceylon Conference does not stay the imposition of a fifteen percent surcharge which comes into effect on the 15th of next month. The Government has now appealed to the Federal Maritime Commission of the United States to stay action on its decision, and the Port Cargo Corporation has cited statistics to show that delays in the vessels have been on an average less than half a day and that there is no justification for any surcharge.

THE Nation has been the first paper to throw dark hints on the future of the Ceylon Transport Board. In its *Notes and Comments* column it said "*There was talk in non-UNP circles that this Government would, by degrees, scuttle the CTB and then hand bus transport back to private operators whether this was a deep-seated plan to do so or not, it is plain that today the CTB is all but finally scuttled....*"

Following in the wake of this dark hint, is that the CTB, which was once a profit-yielding nationalised concern, anticipates a loss of Rs.18 million during the current year because of the increased cost of locally produced tyres, flaps and oil lubricants purchased from the Petroleum Corporation. That the CTB's finances should be in the red is not in the least surprising because of the mess in

which it has been for quite some time. It is today headless and to make matters worse the Minister of Nationalised Services, Mr. V. A. Sugathadasa, has chosen to follow an unusual practice of conducting the affairs of the CTB himself along with the General Manager.

KAUTILIYA

EXPENSIVE ALLIES

The foreign policy debate in the Althing at the end of April showed that there was growing opposition to Iceland's continued membership in Nato and especially to the presence of American troops on her soil. True, in his opening speech Foreign Minister Emil Jonsson pretended that nothing had changed. Referring to international tension, he sought to persuade the M.P.s that there were no grounds for Iceland's withdrawal from Nato or for the abrogation of the "defence agreement" with the United States. This failed to satisfy many M.P.s. Jonas Arnasson of the People's Union Party retorted that the main argument in favour of American bases in Iceland — the alleged menace from the Soviet Union was no longer tenable because no one believed in such a "menace", and he demanded the closure of American bases and withdrawal from Nato. The occupation of the country by alien troops was also opposed by Progressive M.P.s. Although the Progressive Party does not object to Iceland's membership in Nato, it is against the American bases. Closing the debate, Premier Bjarni Benediktsson promised the M.P.s that he would give due consideration to the question of Iceland's attitude to Nato.

The National Union Of Workers

From The Latest Annual Report

We publish for the record extracts from the Annual Report of the National Union of Workers in the plantations which has sent us its latest Report for publication.

CEYLON'S march towards the proclaimed goal has been retarded by many problems. She faces financial crisis, economic recession, increasing unemployment and under-employment; shortage of food, spiralling prices of consumer goods, and the purchasing power of the people — especially the workers have fallen resulting in the lowering of the standard of living of the people as a whole.

Ceylon's economy has been far too long based on exports and imports. The export prices are falling steadily while the import prices are increasing rapidly. The export goods have been traditional primary products while the imports have been food and finished products. Our exports are controlled by the so called "world prices" which are far too political — international power politics for economic control — rather than pure and simple economic or competitive prices. Can this situation be salvaged and remedied? Self reliance and organised regional trade and organised sale promotion of the exports of producing countries seems to be the immediate answer.

The country must produce its food which is now largely being imported. Ceylon is blessed with labour, land and workers. It is the organisation to harness the available resources and the will of the people to take to land, can create a better climate to produce the necessary food requirements. A little more initiative from all sources can achieve this end if politics is kept out.....

COUNTRIES producing the same goods like Tea, Rubber, Coco-

nut, should get together to organise production, fixation of prices, sales promotion, draw up trade pacts etc., so that producing countries do not compete in lowering prices and displacing markets at the expense of other producing countries. These primary products are the mainstay of the country's economy, Tea occupying the major position.

Production has increased and productivity has increased but it is strange that the foreign exchange earnings in the export market have not increased; yet the cost of production has not decreased. The systematic control of export, the rings that operate the auction rooms and the agents who control the production are the same faces that operate in different places. All economic theories have been disproved by these activities. "The more you produce the more you earn" or "the more you produce the less the cost" have become meaningless. "The better the quality the higher the demand" or "the demand and supply control the prices" have no value. Through export the country is being exploited and through production the workers are being exploited. This double-edged weapon is being used heartlessly and mercilessly and the country and her people remain with begging bowls.

To cure the economic ills of the country foreign aids are sought and the donor countries seem to think that they are bestowing benevolence on the poor nations. The developed countries are becoming more stabilised and richer by purchasing our primary products at a very low price and exporting their goods at a very high price. Thereby they make us poorer and widen the gap between the poorer and richer countries. What the developed countries refuse to realise is that when they loose their market they will face economic recession. Therefore, if the richer countries are to maintain their development and higher standard

OUR ACTIVITIES

The chief aim of the N.U.W. has been to educate the worker to be responsible and responsive in his trade union activities and the solution of his day to day problems. The training of this direction has to be limited because of our present resources. However, education to equip the worker with the knowledge, experience and ability to run his own union is going ahead at a slow yet steady pace.

During the period under review, we are happy to record, we have settled many disputes and lightened the problems and burdens of our members. We are grateful for the co-operation extended to us by individual Superintendents, Officials of the CEEF and the Commissioner of Labour and his Assistants in the district.

Our thanks are also due to our co-workers, friends and the general membership for their unfailing co-operation and enthusiasm.

C. V. Velupillai,
General Secretary

The National Union of
Workers, Hatton.
April, 30th, 1968.

of living the poorer nations will have to be pulled out of their present plight. The way to achieve this is to pay better prices for what the developing countries export and cut down the prices of goods they import. This is the best method whereby self-respect and human dignity for all concerned can be maintained.

FROM ITS very inception the National Union of Workers has sought to focus public attention to the appalling wage condition in the plantations.

"The estate worker's wage is at poverty level. He is made to suffer under grinding, permanent wage freeze. Such an explosive situation cannot be postponed by private parleys and paper agreements." "It calls for immediate act of fair-play by the State and the Employer to concede what is human and legitimate and possible within the capacity of the industry to pay. It will be fraud to postpone the issue." NUW Report 1966. "In the last 144 years of his arrival he has not been found to merit even a cent of pay for a year of his existence so that his basic wage stands at Rs. 1.25 with no change in the last twelve years." NUW Report 1967.

The events of 1967 that culminated in a Collective Agreement marked the surrender of the worker's right at the Wages Board for a living wage. No sane person, we stated, can discover any good in an agreement that left the worker in a continued state of want or despair.

The Collective Agreement in its wake released other evil forces. The worker was singled out to pay for pruning down the cost of production. In spite of the fact the worker lives on a starvation level, his work loads and working hours are so increased to drastically reduce the working days in the month. Apart from this the ten cent increase in the wage did not reflect in the contract work meant to supplement the worker's income. In reality this paltry increase came as a curse to further subject the worker to misery and want. Because of the lack of vigilance on the part of the Government; its lava; the inherent contradictions in the policy of the "big union" and the absence of a common programme of action among the smaller unions, the worker forfeited his claim to a living wage.

Today in the over populated plantation area manpower is left to wither; the youths are unemployed, the men's days of work are reduced but the women are over-employed, over worked and exploited against all ethics and morals. They are the bread winners of the family.

Their wage must have relevance to productivity or even the capacity of the industry to pay. The estate worker has to eat to live — only to work. And the country as a whole must realise that production must increase to obtain its essential requirements. It follows then that the plantation worker has to be paid an equitable wage to produce more. The question of his wage is tied up with power politics. He is stateless — a helot — not worthy of his hire nor is he able to sell his labour for a price that will help him to keep his body and soul together.

TO CUSHION off the adverse effects of the devaluation the workers in the Government and Urban sectors received special treatment in addition to the Special Living Allowance of Rs. 17/50 and the Interim allowance of Rs. 20/- they are paid a "Devaluation Allowance" of Rs. 15/- per month. Whereas the estate worker is paid -/30 cents per working day. And the working day has now been reduced to fifteen and ten days in the month. But the price of essential foods has shot up ten-fold and the estate workers have had no blessing to buy half a meal with a paltry -/30 cents.

In 1927 with his basic wage at -/54 cents, he was able to buy seven measures of rice. But today he is unable to purchase even three measures of rice. Whenever the estate worker raises his voice for a living allowance or an increase in his wage, the employer and the politician make a hue cry that he (estate worker) got everything free. In reality the entire country gets everything free from the sweat and blood of the plantation labour, especially the women who toil from 6 a.m. — 6 p.m.

No learned argument is needed to show that the plantation is the productive sector. The country's whole economy rests on its major exports — tea and rubber; which in effect determine our revenue, employment opportunities, balance of trade imports of consumer goods and capital goods. The unproductive sector, however is increased and pampered

to preserve power through the ballot box. For less work, lethargy and inaptitude in the services, for indifference, mismanagement and corruption in high places; for waste, duplication and damage in our nationalised services, who foots the bill? The man who produces the wealth has to be a slave. Is it not a contradiction if he has no vote? ?

WHAT DRASTIC change one could visualize in the Wage Bill of the plantation worker in the last 15 years. Perhaps it never changes like the mile post.

Karumuttu Thiyagarajah, pioneer trade unionist in Ceylon, writing in the March 1917 issue for the *Indian Review* about the "Indian Coolie in Ceylon Estates" gives his own data on wage rates. Pluckers -/25 cts. per day. Pruner -/40 cts. per day. Factory worker -/40 cts. per day.

Ten years later the Minimum Wages Ordinance of 1927 established the following rates:—

Low country Men -/50 cts. Women -/40 cts. Children -/30 cts. Mid country Men -/52 cts. Women -/41 cts. Children -/31 cts. Up country Men -/54 cts. Women -/43 cts. Children -/32 cts.

Forty years later in 1967 the basic wage of the tea worker stood at Male worker Rs. 1/25; Female worker Rs. 1/30. Child worker Rs. 1/05. Under the CEEF-CWE Collective Agreement the tea workers received an increase of ten cents from March 1967 subject to all the ills stated earlier in this chapter.

BEFORE 1921 when the estate worker bore the brand marks of "Kadan Al" (indentured worker) he was not entitled to a wife. Hence we have the saying: "What, wife for a cooly?"

The essence of this saying has been preserved and carried forward by the employer. As much as the worker was not entitled to a wife in the old days he is not entitled to a pension today. The payment he receives

in respect of past services is called "Temporary Allowance" and "Retiring Gratuity." It is based on the own terms of the employer. It has no logic or human consideration.

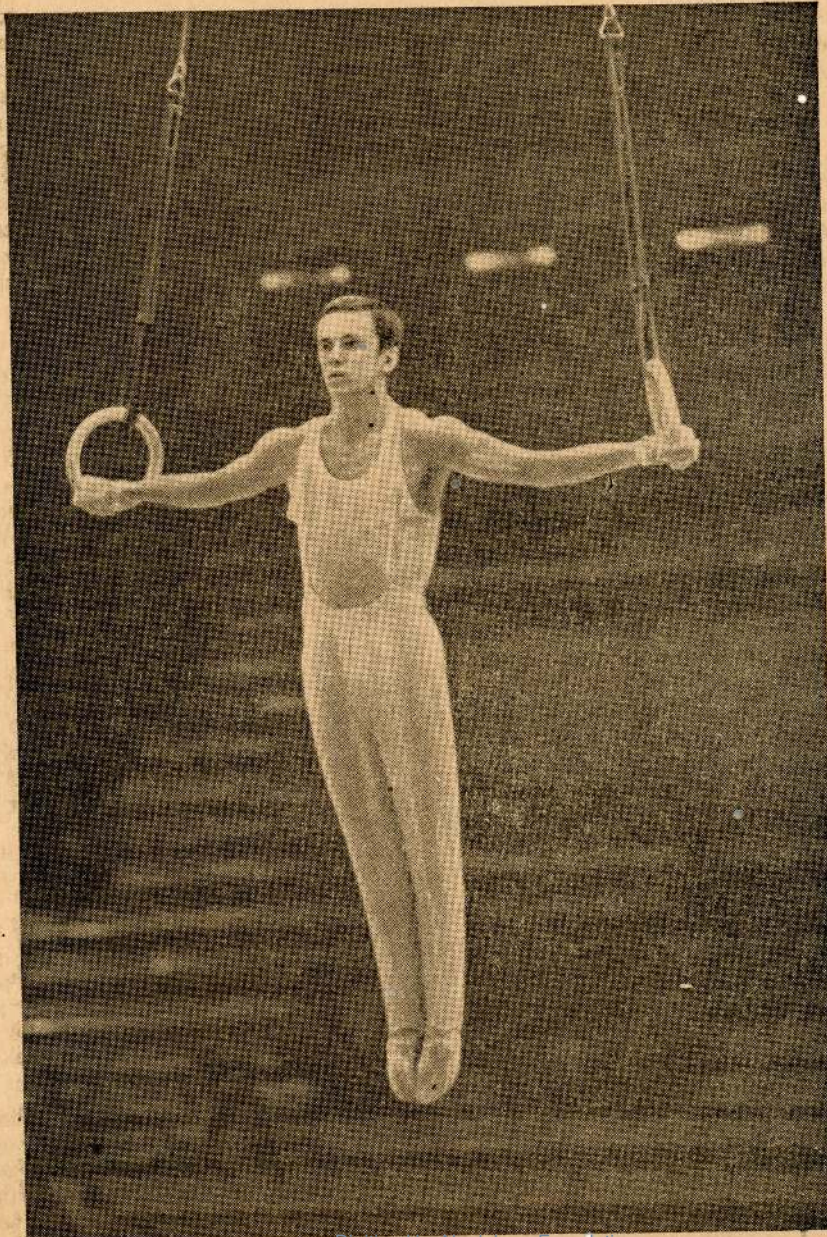
Under this scheme a worker is entitled to pension only at his 60th year. Age is the chief criterion and not years of service. Therefore, a worker who has put in 35 years of service at his 60th year will be entitled to a "Retiring Gratuity" of

Rs. 900/-. But if a worker is 58 years of age and has put in 46 years of service he gets nothing. And a worker who wishes to retire to India must be 55 years of age and must have served the estate for 35 years to get a "Retiring Gratuity" of Rs. 1,050.00. But if he is 53 years of age and has served the estate for 40 years he gets nothing.

Such an iniquitous position has now received the sanction of a "Col-

lective Agreement" and has become the Law of the Land.

The State, employer and the bargaining union must hide behind the "word magic" and legal quibbles but do what is right. If the worker's right to pension on the principles of years of service is not resolved by negotiation, then he will solve it ultimately. But the methods will be very harsh.



The all-round world champion, Soviet gymnast Mikhail Voronin is 21. Mikhail performs confidently on any apparatus. At present he participates in numerous competitions, training intensely for the Olympic Games in Mexico. Photo shows Mikhail Voronin on the flying rings.

Anomaly Without Parallel States.

The Memorandum Of Labour Officers' Association

We publish for the record some relevant extracts from a statement sent to us by Mr. Walter Fernando (President) and Mr. W. A. D. Gunasekera (Secretary of the Labour Officers' Association). The statement, which has been submitted to the Government, lists some of the grievances of the Labour Officers, and it states that the anomaly in their salary scale is without parallel in the Public Service.

ENFORCEMENT of Labour Legislation in Ceylon (27 legislative enactments) and in one of them alone 29 separate Wages Boards' decisions depends solely and squarely on the 170 Labour Officers who are all members of our Association. Over the years we have been a neglected lot and our cries for redress have fallen on deaf years. What we enforce on others, the very same is denied to us. In 1926 a Travelling Inspector (counter-part of Labour Officer) with Matriculation Qualification drew a basic of Rs. 250/- having to enforce only 3 ordinances. In 1968 a Labour Officer with higher qualifications (Graduates or professionally qualified) having to enforce ordinances draws a basic of Rs. 245/-. What greater anomaly than this in the entire Public Service. The origin of our service dates back to the year 1926 when Three Travelling Inspectors were appointed on a salary of 3,000/- Rs. 150/- Rs. 4,500/- per annum, to enforce only three ordinances pertaining to Indian Immigrant labour. The minimum qualifications stipulated were the Senior Cambridge or London Matriculation. In 1941 to enforce only the shops ordinance, officers designated Shop Inspectors were recruited on the scale Rs. 1,800/- Rs. 240/- Rs. 3,600/- per annum. The qualification

stipulated was the London Intermediate. In January 1944 the designation Labour Inspector was introduced in place of Travelling Inspector and Shop Inspector on the salary scale Rs. 2,100/- to Rs. 6,000/- per annum, to enforce the Three Ordinances relating to Indian Labour, the Shops Ordinance and added Legislation which included the Wages Boards Ordinance and Maternity Benefits Ordinance. The minimum qualifications stipulated were the Intermediate or professional qualifications. In November, 1944, the minimum qualifications were raised to a degree or equivalent professional qualifications.

Thus in 1944 what may be called a United Service was established when the Labour Inspector combined the duties of Shop Inspectors and Travelling Inspectors in addition to the enforcement of the new ordinances. Ironically enough, it is at this same point of time that the salary anomaly of the Labour Officers also commenced, when, with an increase of the duties, functions and educational qualifications there was a decrease in the salary scale — complete negation of Government's accepted principle that the salary shall be commensurate with qualifications and responsibilities. We are at a complete loss to understand why the Labour Inspectors who had not only to attend to the combined functions of the Shop Inspectors and Travelling Inspectors, but also to enforce the new Ordinances as well as all future Labour legislation, were placed on a salary scale lower than that paid to Travelling Inspectors who had enforced only three ordinances.

IN 1946 the Oliver Goonetilleke Commission which was appointed to consider the increase in salaries of

Public Servants due to the increase in the cost of living, gave an all round increase of about 33 1/3 per cent, to all Public Servants on their new entrant scale (vide page 4 paragraph 6 of the Oliver Goonetilleke Commission Report. The scale that was fixed by the Oliver Goonetilleke Commission was:— Rs. 2,400/- to Rs. 6,480/- per annum. As the initial salary of the new entrant scale of an Inspector of the Department of Labour had been fixed at Rs. 3,000/- per annum in 1934, with 33 1/3 per cent increase, the initial salary should have been raised to Rs. 4,000/- per annum. Instead, the initial salary was fixed at Rs. 2,400/- which, in fact, meant a reduction of 20 per cent on the initial new entrant scale of Rs. 3,000/- per annum in 1934. The Commissioner had presumably based the increase on the basic salary of Rs. 1,800/- paid to Shop Inspectors, first appointed in 1941.

It would appear that the Oliver Goonetilleke Commission did not grant the 33 1/3 per cent on the salary existing in 1934, on the footing that the Inspectorate did not exist in 1934 but came into existence only in 1944 on the amalgamation of the Travelling Inspectors and Shop Inspectors. But, even this increase was based not on the initial of 1944 when the unified inspectorate was created, but on the salary scale of 1941. Conceding the argument that the inspectorate was created in 1944, the initial of the salary scale should have been fixed at least at Rs. 2,800/- because the initial in 1944 was Rs. 2,100/-.

In 1953 the Poulter Commission sat and gave a general increase to all Public Servants. With regard to the Inspectors of Labour the scale fixed by this Commission was:— Rs. 2,580/- per annum. It will thus be seen that even here the initial salary of Rs. 3,000/- per annum, fixed in 1934 by Rs. 4200/- per annum, where as if the new entrant initial salary in 1934 was considered, the Poulter Commission should have fixed the initial salary at Rs. 4,180/- per annum.

The Anomalies Commission of 1957 besides giving an increase of Rs. 30/- on the commencing basic salary did not remove the existing anomaly. The argument of the Anomalies Commission that the Inspectorate was created in 1944 is incorrect in that though the posts of Travelling Inspector and Shop Inspector ceased to exist, their duties were amalgamated in the post of Labour Inspector, and the Travelling Inspector and Shop Inspector were absorbed into the Labour Inspectorate. Thus what happened in 1944, was not the creation of a new service but the continuation of the same service under a new name in as much as Labour Inspectors continue in the same service under their present designation, Labour Officers. It would thus be seen from the above facts that ours is an anomaly without parallel in the Public Service in that the salary scale was reduced with corresponding increase in the duties, functions and educational qualifications.

IT IS the considered view of our Association that the salary scale is commensurate with the educational qualifications, experience and responsible nature of duties we are called upon to perform is Rs. 4,080/- -12 of Rs. 360/- and 1 of Rs. 480/- to Rs. 8,880/- per annum. In this connection we must point out that as far back as 1955 the Honourable Minister of Labour recommended to the Treasury a revision of the salary scale, suggesting the scale at Rs. 3,900/- to Rs. 8,880/- per annum. In 1956 before the Anomalies Commission, the Commissioner of Labour supported our case and recommended a salary scale of Rs. 4,080/- to Rs. 8,880/- per annum. He was supported by the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and by the Honourable Minister of Labour. In 1961 before the Wilmot Perera Commission the same salary scale was similarly supported. Since then and as recently as December, 1967, when the views of the Labour Ministry were sought on a Memorandum our Association had submitted to the Honourable The Prime Minister we are aware that the sala-

ry scale of Rs. 4,080/- to Rs. 8,880/- had been recommended.

Therefore for the last 12 years the salary scale of Rs. 4,080/- to Rs. 8,880/- per annum had been consistently recommended by our Head of the Department, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry and by the Honourable Minister of Labour. But unfortunately and quite strangely a revision of the salary scale has not been made. Our members are disillusioned and dissatisfied.

To add insult to injury, the Ceylon Administrative Service Minute of 1963 robbed us of our promotional prospects. Prior to 1963 we were eligible for promotion after five years — in fact 95% of posts in the Assistant Commissioners grade were filled from the rank of Labour Officers — now to be eligible for a merit promotion we have to stagnate for 17 years, and for officers who joined from other government departments the period is 27 years. This is cruel manner in which the C.A.S. minute operates. Our members are frustrated by these prospects of promotion.

It would not be out of place in this context to quote from the I.L.O. of which Ceylon is a member regarding the role of Labour Officers. "The Labour Inspector in the aspect of his work is a law enforcement officer, in another he should be the impartial adviser of both employers and workers. In both, in order to work effectively he needs — apart from personal qualities — a sufficient moral authority conferred by his office to ensure that his advice will be respected, and to be able, unhampered by any personal considerations or anxieties to impose the requirements of the law on employers who may well be reluctant to comply with them."

"What are the conditions of this moral authority? In the last resort, the Inspector's prestige will reflect the esteem in which his office and service are held by his Government.

Generally speaking, it will be insufficient unless: The Inspector's rank in the hierarchy of Public Service corresponds with the very real authority he is expected to exercise, in many countries this has been recognised by assimilating the basic grade of a Labour Inspector with full powers and responsibilities to that of the general administrative officers.

"His salary and any other emoluments correspond to those accorded to other officials of this rank in equivalent cadre or in the general administration and does not poorly compare with emoluments in the private sector at similar responsibility level; His security of employment is protected by a general or special stature of the civil service ensuring that he cannot be dismissed, reprimanded or otherwise punished except in accordance with legally prescribed procedures, and that he is independent of changes of government and of improper external influences. He has prospects of advancement on merit to higher posts in the Labour Inspectorate or the general administration. Extract from I.L.O. Publication of Labour Inspection on Plantations — published in 1966."

The extent of the salary anomaly of Labour Officers could be envisaged from the fact that Inland Revenue Inspectors (for which post SSC qualified persons could apply) who perform routine investigations into complaints regarding non-payment of Income Tax, evasion etc. under the Inland Revenue Act only are paid a salary of Rs. 3,900/- to Rs. 8,400/- per annum whereas Labour Officers (applicants for which should possess a degree of professional qualifications) who enforce 27 Legislative Enactments under one of which alone there are around 28 decisions, (Wages Boards Ordinance) are paid Rs. 2,940/- to Rs. 6,780/-. In conclusion, the Labour Officers' Association earnestly and fervently urges you to do what you could to rectify their age old salary anomaly even at this belated stage, and to assign to its members their legitimate and rightful place in the Public Service.

Madras Letter

TAMIL SENA— DMK's STRONG ARM

Madras

"It is a goonda army with its none-too-hidden objective of suppressing the Congress which is the only real Opposition party in the State" angrily commented former Chief Minister M. Bagthavatsalam.

"It is a private army designed to do the dirty jobs for the DMK Government. This is exactly a case of the Government surrendering its authority to petty chieftains in the party", exploded former Congress President K. Kamaraj.

"It constitutes a challenge to the very concept of Government established by law. If a private army is to be depended upon for the protection of Tamils, for what do we need the Government at all?" This was Pradesh Congress chief C. Subramaniam's poser to Chief Minister Annadurai.

"There is no need to be upset over the 'Sena' appellation. It is just a cadre force of unarmed volunteers and purely a local affair at that. In any case the DMK's political power has no need to depend upon the strength of the Tamil Sena whose leaders are of course loyal DMK men", explained Mr. Annadurai before he left on an invitation trip to the USA.

A CPI leader of Madurai district described the Tamil Sena as a "long overdue" set-up to keep in check the "malicious and deliberate attempts of Congressmen to bring into public ridicule the popular DMK Ministers."

THE Swatantra Party's founding-father Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who is usually prompt with his "reaction" has chosen to remain silent. Rajaji is silent when he is too hurt to say anything.

The Marxist CP is in no position to comment adversely on the Tamil Sena. In Tanjore and Tiruchy districts it is busy organising the "Gopala Sena" of landless kisans to defend their rights.

The SSP condemned the Tamil Sena as a "fascist force" capable of suppressing freedom of expression. The Tamils will suffer more and not less, thanks to this "stupid adventure", its Executive Committee said.

The Tamil Sena was thus born in controversy. It seemed to be many things to many people and a "non-thing" to the DMK. What it really is or is going to be, the sponsors themselves do not seem to know.

The man behind the Sena is Mr. S. Muthu, Secretary of the DMK in Madurai district. He is no ordinary person. The DMK's debut in the traditionally Congress pockets in the southern districts of the State was largely due to him. Outspoken and formidable looking he is one person who knows no fear but feared by every top leader in the DMK. If he wants that Mr. Annadurai should give up the idea of including any particular individual in his cabinet, his word prevails. Such is deemed to be his influence within the DMK.

MR. ANNADURAI who still continues to be the General Secretary of the DMK may not be aware of it, but Mr. Muthu knows that the Tamil Sena is essentially an "adjunct" to the DMK, and very much a "party outfit" to carry out "specific jobs."

What are these specific jobs? Foremost among them is, of course, to "protect" the Tamils from their "oppressors" wherever they are. In Bombay the Tamils live in "utter insecurity for their lives and property" because of the Shiv Sena menace under the patronage of the Congress Party. The Tamil Sena would be just the correct force to counter the Shiv Sena's activities. It would "intervene" directly and "settle scores with the Shiv Sena on each and every count." If there is trouble in Bombay the Tamil Sena will initi-

ate direct action in this State as counter-pressure.

There are other jobs being attended to by the Tamil Sena, with its proposed strength of one lakh "trained" volunteers. For instance, the Tamil Sena has taken it upon itself the "noble task" of preventing Congressmen from toppling the DMK order, of saving its "popular Ministers" from Congress-instigated mischief, and so on. The DMK officially is too committed to the notions of democracy to use the police to stop Congressmen from organising "ill-conceived and violent demonstrations" against DMK, as a Government, has reservations about the use of non-use of the police force, the Tamil Sena has no inhibitions. It will "intervene" effectively and mobilise the people to beat the Congress at its own game by its own methods!

The Tamil Sena, it seems, is more obsessed with the "primary" job of "protecting popular ministers" (in spite of being popular they seem to need of such protection) than with its long-range objective of being the answer to the Shiv Sena. Mr. Annadurai is not therefore incorrect when he described the Tamil Sena as a "local affair."

THIS LOCAL affair is what has caused genuine apprehension for the Congress. The DMK's allies do not want to accept their role as "honest" opposition to the Government, though they sit in opposition in the Legislature. In this peculiar situation, it is given only to the Congress to be the serious and democratic opposition to the ruling party. The Congress Party fears that the Tamil Sena is essentially the DMK's creation to muffle its voice of criticism. The Congress would not mind if the DMK were to use the police to put down any illegal or violent activity. But in this case the Government is "actively encouraging" a private army. Therefore, the Congress views the Tamil Sena as the clearest portent of a fascist order in the making.

The manner in which the Tamil Sena launched its "campaign" goes

to confirm the worst fears of Congressmen. Law Minister Madhavan was on a tour of Madurai and Ramnad districts. Congressmen organized black flag demonstrations against him. The Tamil Sena took upon itself the task of disciplining the Congress demonstrators. They came armed with sticks and lathis in trucks, clashed with the demonstrators and claimed jubilantly that they had "beaten" the Congressmen into "cowardly retreat". The police did not intervene.

Why of all places did the Tamil Sena chose to erupt in Madurai? Congressmen in this district are not exactly a peaceful lot. Their outbursts are sometimes far from peaceful. They have utter contempt for the DMK and refuse even the normal courtesies to Ministers.

Naturally, there is resentment at this attitude among wide sections of the population which had decisively voted against the Congress. The communal angle is seen when the Congress "Nadars" take to sectarian demonstrations, unmindful of the feelings and sentiments of the anti-Congress Thevar and Naidu communities.

The Tamil Sena has made Mr. Kamaraj a "principal" target. Its rallies begin with the ritual of burning Mr. Kamaraj's effigy as in its opinion it is he who is constantly "plotting" to overthrow the DMK regime. The Congress has no doubt reacted sharply to the Sena's birth and activities, but the "Sena spirit" of any Kamarajism seems to be catching up even with some sections of Congressmen.

Mr. Subramaniam, of course, maintains the most "correct" relationship at a personal level with Mr. Kamaraj but as PCC Chief he has not said enough to discourage the anti-Kamaraj sections. In fact, his admonition the other day to "some" Congressmen who constantly "harp on the hackneyed theme of strengthening the Congress" is interpreted in Congress circles as tacit encouragement of "free criticism" within the party, something

which is not supposed to have existed before he became president of the Pradesh Congress. Mr. Subramaniam's plea to his partymen to strengthen the organisation without being bothered about individuals. "however great and eminent they may be", is unexceptionable on the face of it. But to those who profess to be Congressmen only because Mr. Kamaraj is its leader, Mr. Subramaniam's enunciation of his principle against the "cult of personality" has come as a shocker, more damaging than all the Senas put together.

PATRIOT

New Delhi Uproar

HOW CIA FUNDS ARE CHANNELED...

New Delhi

An insight into the all-pervading ramifications of the ASIA FOUNDATION — one of the principal channels of the notorious American spy agency, the CIA — in various fields of activity in the country, may be had from the statement of disbursement of grants to Indian institutions and individuals, amounting to Rs. 24,42,393 and Rs. 78,977 in dollars. The statement was placed before Parliament a few weeks ago.

In view of the exposure of the CIA props and the consequent protest against its continuance in the country, the Foundation has been asked to pack off, but during the course of its stay here it did its damndest to corrupt and brainwash Indian public life through an unceasing flow of money.

From Universities to study organisations, labour and volunteer bodies and even a public school for children, all came within its purview, including some 17 journalists. The list shows that the pattern of distribution of grants in some cases was such that it helped to sustain several other cover organisations functioning in the country under various names.

TAKE the grant of Rs. 1,64,818 in 1966, augmented by a further instalment of Rs. 56,758 to the *Pepole's College of Haldwani*. Its founder-President is a top official of the Indian Youth Congress, the youth wing of the Indian National Congress. It is now the main prop of the *Indian Assembly of Youth (IAY)* an affiliate of the *World Assembly of Youth (WAY)*.

Following the exposure of WAY as another front organisation of CIA, the IAY became suspect in the eyes of many youth organisations in India, which withdrew from its membership. Thus, the Indian Youth Congress was left as its main supporter.

Of the 34 institutions which received grants from the Asia Foundation during the period mentioned above, substantial amounts were given to three New Delhi-based organisations: *Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*. Rs. 1,33,215 & 655 dollars, *New India Mass Communications Institute*. Rs. 1,45,221 & 1,415 dollars, and *Indian Society of International Law* Rs. 1,08,200.

The foundation purse was extended to even an *Institute of Gandhian Studies* at Varanasi, which received Rs. 1,18,327 in 1965. The *India International Centre* in New Delhi was given two grants, Rs. 10,000 in 1965 in support of a Seminar on Social Responsibility of Business and Rs. 45,250 in 1966.

A massive grant of Rs. 2,77,000 was given, in 1966, to the *University of Calcutta* to "support three research projects in History." The little known Centre of Developing Societies of New Delhi, also received a sizable chunk of money in 1966, Rs. 1,79,000 to be exact, "in support of staff salaries."

FOR "introducing new techniques and methods in teaching of science", the Springdales School — a public school of New Delhi — was given Rs. 2,69,320 and 42,501 dollars in 1966. In the same year, the Indian Institute of Public Administration

was given 20,400 dollars for research and training in Municipal Administration over a period of three years.

The Press Institute of India was given two grants of Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 40,000, in 1966, out of which the Institute refunded Rs. 75,000 after disclosures that the Foundation had received CIA funds.

Figuring in the list, also, of recipient institutions of Asia Foundation Grants are: *Hindu Mazdoor Sabha*, Bombay (Rs. 6,930), *Xavier Labour Relations Institute*, Jamshedpur (Rs. 32,500), *Dr. Bhababpur* (Rs. 32,500), *Dr. Bhabani Battacharya*, in support of a study entitled "*Chinese Expansionism in Asia*" (Rs. 15,000), and National Co-operative Union of India (Rs. 15,000).

The Asia Foundation, with such enormous subversive grants at its command, is only ONE arm of the CIA-octopus functioning in India. The funds spent by it — a mere fraction of the whole — will, therefore, give readers some idea of the American subversive machine functioning in this land.

BLITZ

To Ensure

Your Copy
of

TRIBUNE

EVERY WEEK

become a subscriber

Rs. 15 Annually and
Rs. 8 Half Yearly

Write To: Manager,
Tribune,
72, Kew Road,
Colombo 2.

Phone 5172

Israeli Press Release

JERUSALEM

Bliss, Beauty and Suffering

Below we publish extracts from a Statement by Ambassador Yosef Tekoah, Permanent Israel Delegate to the UN, in the Security Council.

THERE is an old Hebrew saying: "Ten measures of beauty came into the world; Jerusalem received nine measures, and the rest of the world one. Ten measures of suffering came into the world, Jerusalem received nine, and the rest of the world one."

However, whether in bliss and beauty or in suffering, Jerusalem has always remained Israel's eternal capital.

By the time it was conquered in the year 70 of the present era by the legions of Rome, Jerusalem had served as Israel's capital for more than a thousand years. Though defeated, the people of Israel refused to be subdued, and in the year 132 rose in revolt against the Roman invader. Jerusalem was freed and the nation's leader, Bar-Kochba, set his government up in the capitol. He struck coins inscribed "Jerusalem" and "Year 1 of the liberty of Israel." He succeeded in holding out for three years until the weight of the Roman cohorts overcame the Jewish people again.

Then followed a long period of Roman and Byzantine rule. In 614 the Jewish population helped Persia to dislodge Byzantium, and for a while Jews governed Jerusalem again. Then, in the year 638, Jerusalem was captured by the Arabs who had come from Arabia. Jerusalem was under Arab domination till the year 1077, but the Arab conquerors never made it a seat of government, not even of provincial administration. They ruled the area from Damascus, from Bagdad, from Ramale. In 1077 the Seljuk Turks conquered the land and the city of Jerusalem. It never returned to Arab rule again except for the nineteen years of grim Jordanian reign in part of the city.

In 1099 the Crusaders succeeded in wresting Jerusalem from the Turks. They put the entire Jewish and Moslem population to the sword. They maintained their power, except for a brief interval during the time of Salah ed-Din, until 1244, when they lost to the Tartars. These were followed by the Mamelukes, who, in turn, were conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1516.

LIKE the Arabs, neither the Mamelukes nor the Turks ruled from Jerusalem. Under the Mamelukes the seat of provincial government was Gaza; under the Turks — Acre. In 1917 the Turks were ousted from the land of Israel and from Jerusalem by the allied forces which included a Jewish legion fighting under Israel's colours.

Jerusalem has never ceased to be part of the Jewish saga. It was no more Arab by virtue of the Arab conquest than Turkish when the Turks occupied it or British when the British ruled in it. Arab annals record the Arab conquest of Jerusalem. Jewish history is permeated with the memories of Jerusalem's defence, the desperate attempts to preserve its Jewishness, the destruction of the Temple, the fast and mourning that the Jewish people have observed ever since on the ninth day of the month of Ab.

Jerusalem's name is Hebrew. "Yerushalem", the City of Peace. One cannot separate Jerusalem from Hebrew history, martyrdom and redemption. However, it is with profound respect that we recognise the universal interests in Jerusalem. Jerusalem is venerated by three great religions and all three share in the City's glory. The people are the city, and the Jews have never left Jerusalem. Even after the most sanguinary of massacres they came back to it — the heart of Judaism — again and again, to heal the City's wounds and rebuild its ruins.

Jerusalem repaid the love and loyalty of its people. It remained for ever faithful to it. It served as the capital of one nation, and one nation alone — the capital of the Jewish people.

Since statistics of Jerusalem's population have become available, it has been evident that Jews have for generations constituted a majority in the city. In 1844, of a total population of 15,510, there were in Jerusalem 7,120 Jews, 5,000 Moslems and 3,390 Christians. In 1876 there were 12,000 Jews, 7,560 Moslems, and 5,470 Christians. In 1896 the Jewish population rose to 28,112, the Moslems numbered 8,560, the Christians 8,748. The number of Jews in Jerusalem reached 40,000 by 1905, in a total population of 60,000; the number of Moslems declined to 7,000. In 1910 there were 47,400 Jews, 9,800 Moslems, 16,400 Christians. By 1931 the Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem numbered 51,222; there were 19,894 Moslems, and 19,335 Christians. In 1948 Jerusalem was a city of 100,000 Jews, 40,000 Moslems and 25,000 Christians. On the eve of last June's hostilities, 200,000 Jews, 54,903 Moslems, 12,646 Christians resided in Jerusalem. Today, Jerusalem, a living city again in its freedom and unity, is the hearth of more than 200,000 Jews, about 60,000 Arabs, and 6,000 of other nationalities.

WHAT percept of law, what tenet of justice, what principle of morality would deprive Jerusalem's citizens—Jews and Arabs alike — of their rights to the happiness and beauty and inspiration of their city as a whole? Why should those who have treasured Jerusalem for 3,000 years as their chief joy be shorn of the fullness of it? Why should Jerusalem's Jewish and Arab inhabitants be despoiled of their heritage in the City's unity? Does a conquest in defiance of the United Nations, a nineteen year occupation unrecognized by the nations of the world, including the Arab States themselves, give Jordan the right to oppose Jerusalem's revival in the integrity and radiance? Does the presence of 54,000 Moslems and 12,000 Christians, in addition to the more than 200,000 Jews, necessitate a bisection of the City's body?

Jerusalem has existed for thousands of years, and it was only during the brief nightmare of Jordanian

occupation that part of it was carved out and wrested away from the city and its people. A crime that the world witnessed in silence, a transgression that brought death and destruction, terror and desecration to Jerusalem — how can Jordan now come and demand approval of it? History, justice and faith will never pardon the nineteen years of darkness, profanation and ruin in eastern Jerusalem.

In preceding meetings of the Security Council I have described fully the Jordanian reign of vandalism. The ruins of the Jewish quarter, the tombstones torn up on the Mount of Olives, the grim tragedy of the humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus, the hundreds of dead and wounded in 1948, in 1967 and in the intervening years — all these will not allow us to forget. Nor can Jordanian distortions, born in hate and blood-thirst, distort the reality of today. The entire world knows what the Jordanians were preparing to bring down upon the Jews of Jerusalem, had the fortunes of war gone differently. The orders to the Jordanian army, such as those to the Reserve Battalion of the 27th Brigade to kill, to kill all Jews in captured areas, are a matter of public record.

THE textbooks teaching Arab children that it is a virtue to hate and kill Jews; the school posters, the newspaper cartoons showing how to do it; the blood-chilling cries broadcast over the radio, "Kill! Kill! Kill! Butcher, Butcher the Jews!" — all this will forever be remembered, not only by my people but by humanity as a whole.

The Jordanian Government is apparently not satisfied with the destruction it has brought upon the City. According to Jordan the destruction, the desecration, the humiliation must not be touched by anyone, it must remain Amman's forever. The Book of Kings in the Bible states:

"Thus saith the Lord: Hast Thou Killed, and also taken possession?"

This is what we ask of Jordan today. Is it not enough that you have

shattered, killed and destroyed? Do you also want to take possession? Should our synagogues remain ruined and defiled? Should the tombstones of our forefathers continue to serve as stepping stones and pavements? Must the Hebrew University and Hadassah hospital on Mount Scopus remain paralysed in squalor? Should construction stop in the City? Should slums remain uncleared and gardens not planted? All this only because the lust of war and bloodshed and annihilation still hovers over the region?

Is there any juridical technicality, any private claims that would be allowed anywhere in the world to stand in the way of urban reconstruction and improvement? Why should we allow this to be the case in efforts to heal the wounds inflicted on Jerusalem?

Israel's aim remains peace with neighbours. Israel shall continue to pursue it steadfastly. It is convinced that this aim can be attained. It is certain that it will bring vital benefits to all nations of the Middle East.

If there is to be progress toward understanding and agreement, active warfare must cease. If the nations of the Middle East are to move towards a peaceful settlement, warfare by terror, warfare by the threat and warfare in the international organs must stop. We have faced acrimony in the Security Council, in the General Assembly and in other organs of the United Nations for twenty years. For the good of our peoples we must not continue on this course. Their interest lies on the road to peaceful agreement.

PRINTING

**AT
ITS
BEST**

Please Contact:

C. C. P. S. Ltd.,
72, Kew Road,
COLOMBO 2

*The Arab View***AFTER THIS DEFIANCE, WHAT ?**by *Mohammed Wahby*Editor, *Al Arab*, published by the
League of Arab States Mission, New Delhi

Rarely was an action by a country however miscalculated and ill-intentioned it might have been, subjected to such crushingly unanimous condemnation as Israel's aggression against Jordan last month. The unanimity is all the more remarkable in a world as divided as ours not only on political and economic lines, but also on the basis of racial and even colour distinctions. For Israel, however, there is nothing new in this shattering condemnation. Rebukes, censures, condemnations have been showered on it by all the principal organs of the United Nations with a regularity unknown in the annals of the world organisation. But Israel has grown so callous to world opinion, and it has been trampling on the UN appeals and directives with such impunity, that it not only rejected the Security Council resolution of March 24, but also proclaimed its determination to uphold the law of the jungle!

But how did Israel manage to get away with it so often in the past despite the fact that it has been condemned by the principal organs of the United Nations at least 30 times for its pre-planned armed attacks on Arab countries? *First* there is the fact that Israel has and could almost guarantee in advance the support of a super-power which, though willing to condemn and censure its protegee under the weight of massive evidence, is not prepared to go beyond that. *Secondly* Israel as a Western outpost transplanted in Asia has at its disposal an efficient propaganda machinery closely linked up with that of the same super-power which manages to present Israel with a multiplicity of faces to suit different peoples. Thus Israel is sought to be presented as being at once socialist, yet capitalist, progressive but conservative, as an extension of the developed West and a protector of

its interests but also an integral part of the developing world and, finally, as a besieged nation and yet an invincible conquerer.

Naturally, Israel's attempt to be all things to all men does not always succeed; its real face gets exposed from time to time due to its inherently aggressive nature and basically racial character. This is what happened when Israel invaded Jordan or when it cast its vote in favour of South Africa in UNCTAD-II. But each time the powerful propaganda machinery is promptly geared up to divert the world's attention from Israel's dangerous contradictions. Israel has capitalised politically and fattened itself on the sufferings of the Jews at the hands of the anti-Semitic forces of Europe. For instance, in their attempt to atone for the heinous crimes committed against the Jews in the past, some European writers have gone so far in their just attacks on anti-Semitism that they have fallen into the trap laid by Zionists. They tend to confuse between the rights of the Jews to live on a footing of full equality and justice with the followers of other religions wherever they happen to be, and the right of Israel to claim that it is the sole representative as well as the final and inevitable refuge of all the Jews in the world.

Israel has, moreover, utilised the past sufferings of Jews as a bogey which it raises against anyone who dares to differ with it. The charge of anti-Semitism is readily hurled to silence any impending opposition in the West. It required the courage of a Charles de Gaulle to call Israel aggressor and an expansionist State. Meanwhile, Israel continues to move along its chosen course of aggression and expansion and has defiantly refused to heed the

Security Council's warning that "effective steps (will be taken) to ensure against repetition of such acts." Still worse, it translated its defiance into concrete action when it launched, only four days after the Security Council warning another massive aggression on Jordan. One may only ask, after this defiance, what?

U.S.A.

A SOLDIER'S DIARY

During a lull in the fighting in South Vietnam, U.S. Negro serviceman David Parks wrote in his diary: "Paulson is a real ass. He's always telling me that Negroes are lazy and won't help themselves, etc. . . . Lt. Alden, the platoon leader, usually calls us Negroes 'You people'. The white guy who sold me my ticket at the airport gave me some real dirty looks. He pitched my ticket at me like I was dirt". Last September Parks was wounded and returned to the United States. *Look* magazine found his diary interesting and published some excerpts in March. What does the diary reveal? First, that racism is rampant in the U. S. Army and that in combat conditions it can be fraught with mortal danger for coloured servicemen. Citing instances of discrimination and humiliation, Parks exclaims: "If only the souls (Negroes) and Puerto Ricans could tell the world what really happens to them in this man's army". What Park's feelings were on his return home may be judged from the following entry in his diary: "These guys bug me more than Charlie (the Vietcong). I'm learning one hell of a lesson in here. Whitey's good teacher."

Current Problems Of Soviet-Economy

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE

— on planning, management, & incentives —

by Mark Maksimov

Moscow

WESTERN observers in Moscow consider the calling of an All-Union Economic conference to be evidence that the Kremlin is confident of the effectiveness of its economic policy. Devoted to the current problems of planning and economic work in the new conditions, the conference opened at a moment when the USSR's national economy is accelerating its tempo.

THE new conditions mean the economic reorganisation (in the field of planning, economic management and incentives) which has been carried out in recent years. The speaker Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolai Baibakov, pointed out that the new system of planning and economic incentives is exerting an increasingly favourable influence on the development of the Soviet economy. The economic reform has already covered approximately 20,000 enterprises in industry, transport, agriculture and public services. The reform has created a new chapter in economic life, is ensuring more effective utilisation of the material, technical and manpower resources, is increasing the rates of production and is promoting an appreciable rise in the living standards. The reform, however, has not led, as predicted by Western critics, nor will it ever lead, to the restoration of capitalism in the USSR.

National income is a general indicator of economic progress: the rates of its growth during the first two years of the new, eighth, Five-Year Plan period (1966-1967) were almost a quarter higher than in the previous five-year period (1961-1965). The Soviet national income now rises by an average of 7 per cent annually, as against 5.7 per cent in

the previous five-year period. Over the two years of the new Five-Year period industrial output has gone up by 20 per cent, and labour productivity by 13 per cent.

The Soviet economy is developing at a high rate in the third (1968) year of the five-year period. too, During the four months (January to April) industrial output was up by 9.6 per cent and the population cash incomes by 10.7 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

Western journalists when meeting Soviet economists and managers ask: hasn't Soviet planning become narrower following the economic reform? Apparently under the influence of Western propaganda some people came to believe that the USSR was curtailing, if not giving up altogether, centralised planning for the sake of market fluctuations. This view of the reform and its results is not in line with the gist of the matter. The USSR has never intended, nor is going to forego one of its most important advantages, such as economic planning on a country-wide scale. On the contrary, by granting greater rights to enterprises and by freeing the state planning committee from having to exercise petty tutelage over enterprises, the Soviet Government has not curtailed planning activities. The state planning committee did not start doing less, it would be more correct to say, it began to work in a more profound way. At the present stage the role of the state planning committee has markedly increased, it is now exercising a greater influence on defining principal lines of economic development and on establishing better proportions in the national economy, and is more actively working out economic problems of Communist

construction in the USSR. A system of branch ministries has been created which are becoming organisers of economic work within the branch centres for conducting a technical policy and defining proportions inside branches. Planning is being improved at enterprises and associations which have switched over to the new system. N. Baibakov, however, thinks that it is necessary to remove serious shortcomings in the practice of economic planning and to raise its level. This is particularly important in connection with the preparations for drawing up a new, ninth, Five-Year Plan of the USSR for 1971-1975. Now the country has all the necessary conditions for the development of industry, agriculture, transport and construction in the ninth Five-Year period to be subordinated to the tasks of achieving a further substantial rise in the living standards. The Communist Party and the government of the USSR consider that herein must lie the principal objective of the future Five-Year Plan.

IN the focus of attention of the conference is a number of other current problems of Soviet economy, which have of late been widely discussed at republican economic conferences, in scientific and economic bodies and in the press. Among such problems is the task of accelerating technical progress, and achieving a more rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production. As the Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee said, the coming Five-Year Plan is to become a period of more swift technical renewal and modernisation of all the production facilities. The extensive use of foreign experience is being envisaged. The vast possibilities of the scientific organisation of labour and management at enterprises and throughout the system of branch management are mentioned. For instance, checks have shown that properly organised, the lorry transport system of Moscow alone can carry an additional 10 million tons a year.

With the present scale of Soviet production, one per cent of raw

materials, fuel and electricity saved in industry increases profits by more than 1,800 million roubles a year. A great role is being assigned to the application of computer techniques in production management. Many calculations at the State Planning Committee, in ministries and at enterprises have already been done with electronic computers. They were used for drawing up plans for 1968 and for 1966-1970. It will not be long before plans in branches will be compiled only with the use of electronic techniques and economic mathematical methods. Now such plans are being drawn up for 70 branches and manufactures. The establishment of economic incentive funds at enterprises out of profits has justified itself. It is believed, however, that it is necessary to simplify the present too unwieldy procedure of forming incentive funds, as well as to improve the system of material incentives, further ensuring encouragement of working people by special payments out of incentive funds and above their wages. For instance, yearly payments, apart from basic wages and regular bonuses, amounted to sums ranging from two weeks to 20-day and monthly wages last year at enterprises that went over to the new system.

The question is being raised of improving the system of crediting enterprises, transforming the system of material and technical supplies, and improving the practice of planned distribution of means of production through wholesale trade.

LOVE !

"Love in Belgium cost the American taxpayer a quarter of a million dollars", according to Republican Senator Hugh Scott. He was referring to "an apparent love affair between a secretary in a Belgian firm and a US foreign aid official who was instrumental in making an overpayment of 250,000 dollars to the firm for repairs to surplus equipment.

THE NEMESIS

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

I

*Your brethren you have treated with disrespect,
You have denied them their simple human rights.
You have made them stand and wait before you,
and not given them a place in your affection.
You must share with them all, their ignominy.*

II

*You have made for your neighbour an untouchable.
You have offended that of God to every man.
If famine visits your land — like the wrath of God,
You shall have to break your crumbs with the poorest.
You must share with them all, their ignominy.*

III

*From your high seat you have cast them down.
With them was overthrown all your power.
There it grovels in the dust of the depressed
If you must save yourself, descend to their depth.
You must share with them all, their ignominy.*

IV

*Those you trample underfoot, drag you down,
Further backward they recede, the less you advance.
Shut off the light of knowledge from them
and a blind wall separates you from their well-being.
You must share with them all, their ignominy.*

V

*Long has your nation's shame weighed you down,
But you refuse till to worship the God in man
Bend your head of pride for a while
and behold Him in the dust where the lowliest lie.
You must share with them all, their ignominy.*

VI

*Do you not see the courier of death at your door,
ready to brand his stigma on the highest brow?
If in arrogance you shun your fellow-men
and remain withdrawn in your selfish vaunt,
then, in the ashes of a vast cremation pyre,
You shall share with them all, their ignominy.*

Translated by Kshitish Roy from the original Bengali poem,
Hey Mor Durbhaga Desh

Point Of View

Buddha — The Greatest Son Of India

by **Asoka Buddhadeva**

GAUTAMA BUDDHA is the greatest historical figure in human history, and undoubtedly the greatest and the noblest son of India. But to the present day Hindu India, whether to the orthodox or the common people, the name of the Buddha is little known and less does he inspire any of them to nobler thoughts or actions. Even in Buddha Gaya, where millions of Hindu pilgrims go to perform in memory of their ancestors under the Akshaya Vat, and incidentally with their characteristic devotion offer a few flowers and a prayer at the face of the Blessed One, never do they realise the greatness of the occasion or ever suspect that the Buddha is the real object of the pilgrimage continued from the old, old days, but now diverted ! Yet what greater and nobler personality arose either in India or outside, and to whom more than anyone else, is the eternal homage of the Hindus due than to the Buddha ?

Apart from the spiritual gifts of India, of which the Buddha himself was a production, it was the impulse of his great personality that made the history of India glorified for more than a thousand years. On the wake of this impulse an empire was established by the immortal Asoka, on the foundation of piety and love - something that is unique in the whole range of human history-enlightened kingdoms vied with each other in learning, commerce flourished and extended to remote regions by sea and land so that Nineveh, Taxila, Benares, Loyang, Nara on the one hand and Alexandria, Broach, Ceylon, Tumlook the Chinese seaport, as well as those of the intervening countries became single points in the avenue through which flowed

to and fro the commerce of the world and the culture of India.

The mighty activity of the merchants with their heavy laden ships and caravans, and of the gentle Buddhist monks of those days, filled with a zeal of world conquest by the Message of Freedom of the Buddha, and crossing oceans, mountains and continents, can only be compared with that of the modern age. During the period arts and industries attained a high perfection, the intrepid forefathers of the present day Indians founded kingdoms across the seas in Java and Cambodia and built the unrivalled temples of Borobudur, Ayuthia and Cambodia, still unsurpassed in grandeur and vastness. The same impulse brought about the exquisite art of the Sanchi, Ajanta, Magadha, Anuradhapura and Sigiriya and gave to Asia her religion and art ideals. It was during this period that the Hindu Medical Science developed in the Universities of Taxila, already famous in the lifetime of the Buddha, and in Nalanda, and the illustrious Buddhist scholar Nagarjuna strengthened Hindu-Medico-Chemistry by his discovery of the process of distillation and sublimation which he used for practical purposes for the first time. In the same period Hindu logic, astronomy, algebra and other sciences were developed, most of the philosophical thoughts of India were systematised and the Sanskrit language found some of its noblest and highest expression. It is not possible to enumerate the achievements of India during this period in a short compass, as it is the history of a civilisation at once varied in its nature, deep in culture and noble in its ideal. In short, the history of India during this

period is the history of her greatest achievements.

IT SEEMS inexplicable as to why India with her genius for hero-worship allowed the greatest and noblest of her ideal heroes to drop altogether from national recognition. To say that the Buddha is regarded by Hindu India as one of the ten Avatars of Vishnu is to utter only a half-truth. Among all the literary references of the Buddha's Avatarhood in Sanskrit literature, that of Jayadeva in his immortal lyrics only seems to show a national as well as a historical sense. It is paradoxical that the greatest beloved Teacher, who would not attain to the final Beatitude until he had seen the whole universe with its last atoms obtain the path to salvation, is today forgotten in his own country and neglected by his own people. India must expiate this grievous wrong and sin by taking back its own Teacher. It is the Buddha's mighty heart with its melting kindness that can soothe and cure all the ills of suffering humanity.

Renunciation and Karma Yega are two of the greatest ideals of the Hindu civilisation and in the Buddha we find ideal renunciation and the ideal Karma-Yogin. Among all the modern Indians it was Swami Vivekananda, who by his almost personal adoration of the Buddha, seems to have tried to expiate the sins of his countrymen, that had the glorious vision of his Motherland with the continuity of her history, as well as the truest realisation of the greatness of the Buddha when he says: "He is the one man who ever carried Karma Yoga into perfect practice. Show me in history one character who has soared so high above all. The whole human race has produced but one such character; such high philosophy; such wide sympathy; this great philosopher, preaching the highest philosophy, yet had the deepest sympathy for the lowest of animals, and never put forth any claims for himself. He is the ideal Karma-Yogin, acting entirely without

motive, and the history of humanity shows him to have been the greatest man ever born, beyond compare the greatest combination of heart and brain that ever existed, the greatest soul-power that has ever been manifested. He was the first who cared to say: 'Believe not because some old manuscripts are produced, or because it is your national belief, or your father's belief; but reason it all out and after you have analysed it, then, if you find that it will do good to one and all, believe it, live up to it and help others to live up to it.'

EVER SINCE Buddhism disappeared from India the land of its birth, and the Buddha was forgotten by his own people the Hindus, the small Sinhala nation in Ceylon has been jealously preserving and safeguarding the sublime Buddha Dhamma. Ceylon, the fairest pearl of India's brow, has been cherishing the great gift of India with loving adoration for ages and now she offers the same gift to sooth and cure the many ills India is suffering today in this heartless and beguiled age. What can be more natural than this affection of the Sinhala Buddhist nation for troubled Hindu India? Let India accept it with love and gratitude. Let the government and the Hindus of India not forget their accustomed benevolence, gratitude and toleration on this worthy matter. Let them show that they are worthy of their steel and that their devotion to the Buddha is not a mere idea but a dynamic and constructive force. Let the Hindus, men and women, from all parts of India go out into the villages even as the Bhikkus went over 2,500 years ago, and speak of the great Renunciation, the Life and the Message of the Master to the people. Let them make it a period of renunciation and of service for the sake of the Blessed One. On the Full Moon Day of Asela (July) the Gentle Master preached his first sermon in the Deer Park near Benares, and in October, he set his first disciples to preach the Law of the Dharma. There can be no greater occasion for India to begin to pay her long

neglected homage to the memory of her most adorable Teacher, by a great national festival and pilgrimage to Buddha Gaya and Saranath, for what greater day can there be than this anniversary when the Teacher proclaimed the Blessed Tidings of Freedom for the whole of mankind!

Escapist Road ?

BEATLES AND THE SITAR

"The Beatles are coming" — the younger set squeals with delight and the older ones turn away with disgusted "pests!" Pests or idols, they are flesh and blood, due here on 24th October. Destination: Rishikesh, Mission: Meditation.

John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Richard Starkey (popularly called Ringo Starr) — the four Beatles are the product of the British '60s — when the Conservatives were there with the slogan "We've never had it so good", and the electorate voted Labour to power.

Even in their wildest dreams the members of a small band playing in Liverpool could not have, imagined themselves as the idols of affluent youth. Psychologists earlier attributed their success to their clean-shaven faces and longish hair. Now that the Beatles wore fungus on the upper lip and have changed from leather jackets into lounge suits, without any depression in their popularity chart, psychologists are puzzled.

The revolt against the Western social order began long before the Beatles were born — T.S. Eliot portrayed the frustration of the 20s, and D. H. Lawrence protested against the superficial morality of a decadent society. The technological revolution of the '50s heralded a new factor in Western society — affluent youth

full of excess energy and no healthy outlets within the structure.

The *Twist*, *Rock'n Roll*, *Watusi*, *Jerk*, *Frug* and other energy consuming distortions were the manifestation of vibrant youth's efforts to get out of the confines of a stagnant society.

The Beatles started as a continuation of this trend of pop singers — idolized as the epitome of energy consumption. Their continued popularity lies in their enveloping a new dimension. The impulses of their own society led them to a world of experimentation — and escapism.

The adoption of the sitar, learnt at the feet of Ravi Shankar, and their recent 'psychedelic' music which is essentially a superimposition of various instruments and forms in one note, are just attempts at creating that crowded loneliness. It is said that this music can be best understood after a puff of marijuana — the music of a world of weirdness.

All these attempts are just the reflection of their own society, running away from the "awareness of loneliness, individuality and inability to communicate in fullness."

They have led the escape into the 'other' world — their attempts to reach the "world beyond through sheer meditation" reflect the insufficiency of Western society.

The Beatles are representatives of a class, (which includes their followers in India) dominated by frustration. Their revolution leads to the world of merry marijuana. It is a revolt of "confirming nonconformity."

There are two sides to the world in which they live. During their last tour of the USA they found a mass of affluent youngsters demanding "Ringo Starr for President." On the other hand, Negroes of the ghettos are coming up with the magic of Black Power — demanding their rights as human beings in the world of reality away from the make-believe world of psychedelic pop.

Latin America

VENEZUELA :

Profitable
Business

by Jose A Benitez

A US newspaper recently "discovered" that Venezuela is a "prosperous nation". This prosperity does not mean that things are looking up for Venezuelans, but rather rests on investments that are paying off. And not investments of capital in general, but investments of US capital. A March 1 *Washington Post* article written by Milt Freudenheim of the *Chicago Daily News*, dealing with the fat returns US capital gets in Venezuela, states that US businessmen predict that within five years they can earn enough profits from the present prosperity of that nation to recover all their invested capital. This bonanza has nothing to do with "prosperity" for Venezuela's 800,000 unemployed, for its 2,500 illiterates, for its landless peasants or for the poverty-stricken inhabitants of the ghettos which surrounded the city of Caracas. The prosperity referred to is that being enjoyed by US enterprises, which, according to this article, will extract more than 3000 million dollars from Venezuela during the next five years. That is an amount almost equal to US expenditures in dollars on the war in Vietnam for two months, or a thousand million dollars more than the amount programmed by Washington to "combat" poverty in the US during 1969, and six times as much as the US has earmarked for the Alliance for Progress. What is most distressing for Venezuela is that this will not be the first recovery of this invested capital. The *Washington Post* article states, rather ingenuously, that a young politician from Maracaibo — the the city beside the enormous lake of 14,000 oil wells, whose towers cover the horizon — stated that foreign companies had, in 1957, already got back the amount of all their invested capital.

BUT this is not the whole story. Between 1957 and 1967 Yankee

capital invested in Venezuela was twice recovered in that ten-year period, US companies extracted some

5,000 million dollars. From 1959 to 1964, for example, total profits amounted to 2,887 million dollars, of which 2,619 million were remitted to the United States. Meanwhile, 415 million went for "repartriated capital". In all, Venezuela was drained of 3,070 million dollars, 183 million more than the profits made !



Leo Tolstoy's novel "Anna Karenina" was screened by 15 countries of the world. Now Alexander Zakhri is working on its new screen version at the Mosfilm Studios. The star-studded cast includes Tatyana Samoylova (Anna Karenina), Innokenty Smoktunovsky (Karenin), Anastasia Vertinskaya (Kitti), Iya Savvina (Dolli) and Vasili Lanovoi (Count Vronsky). The film will be released late in 1967. Photo shows A. Vertinskaya as Kitti.

THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER FIVE

ANIMAL FARM

THE STORY SO FAR.....

The beautiful Sundari who lived all alone in her bungalow had a host of admirers. Amaradasa, the artist-doctor was close to her. During April holidays Dr. Nayagam's nephew, Ravi, came to spend a few days with Sundari. Her behaviour towards him puzzled Amaradasa.

Amaradasa's medical practice was a labour of love and he was the friend of the poor and the needy. Mrs. Tillkeratne who came to him for treatment, later turned out to be his cousin. He promised to meet her in the village. But Sundari wanted him to take her and Ravi to a cattle farm.

Amaradasa for the first time noticed a queer streak in Sundari's nature. Her conduct towards Ravi was repugnant to him. He fought against the passion for her and decided to go away to the village. He thought of his past and recalled every detail of life in the sweet atmosphere of his home. He remembered that Mrs. Tillikeratne was the little girl who cried with him at his father's death bed. He wondered why she came to him after all these years.

It was early evening when Sundari and her party started for the cattle farm.

She was in her best elements. She wore an Indian hand-made silk of green and yellow interlaced with designs of peacock feathers; and her blouse clung skin close to her bust. She wore a type of "attyal" cum short necklace strung with beaten copper beads. It gave a magic quality to the soft yellow of her neck and cheeks.

"I suppose you are ready Mr. Amaradasa?"

This question seemed to suggest: "How could you work when you have a woman like me on your hands?"

Amaradasa rose to the occasion.

"To be at your service any man will go through fire and flood".

He did not want to make such a remark but he wanted Ravi to hear it. He did not know why.

"Is that so, you Sinhalese man?"

"Yes. You Tamil woman. Whether Sinhalese or Tamil the man and the woman will be there always".

"Do you like well dressed woman?"

ELECTRIC ANGLER

"Pelican" is the name of a new instrument designed by the Soviet Lake and River Fisheries Research Institute. It is a small knap-sack with a landing-net. Inside the knap-sack is a battery-fed pulse electric apparatus, while the landing-net, when lowered into the water, serves as the electrode. The electric field attracts large quantities of fish. From 100 to 150 kilograms of fish were landed within an hour during trials. Much bigger instruments based on the same principle will ensure large catches of lake and river fish. The institute has also designed electric instruments that repel fish from danger zones near hydropower stations. Fishermen on the Pechora river in Northern Russia have already been supplied this electric fishing gear and are using it with success.

A ROBOT PLAYS
THE HARP

It takes nearly 18 months to make a single harp. The final voicing alone takes a hundred hours. A technical innovation, a musical robot, appeared recently at the Lunacharsky musical instruments factory in Leningrad. This is a small iron box whose mechanical "hands" replace musicians employed at voicing the harps. Chords now sound day and night from the testing room: The magic self-playing harp is at work.

"You mean...."

"Like the one who came yesterday."

"No."

"What do you mean?"

"A woman must have just enough to cover her nakedness".

"You vile man ! I never thought you could say such a thing."

"They are not my words".

"You said it all the same. Now come. Let's go.

By now the Ford was drawn up at the porch.

"Sit in the front Mr. Amaradasa."

She got in behind with Ravi. Ravi was silent and sullen; pouting his thick lips he looked far away. He did not seem to like the journey or Amaradasa. He said something in Tamil.

"Ravi, talk in English. Mr. Amaradasa can't follow you." The Boy remained silent.

The car started off to the farm some ten miles away through the tea country. To them it was a familiar scene. Its swelling contours and sharp inclines were glazed with green. The road crawled along the drooping arm of the mountain to Bopatalawa where the ancient Sinhalese kings held sport and spent the nights with dark-eyed damsels.

As the car sped along Amaradasa saw at the far end of the sloping landscape, the meandering river like a silver ribbon pass through the paddy fields of Kotmale. On this side of the river below the rugged incline nestled his home. It's tile roof could be seen through the trees. And the valley lay beautiful, shimmering in the evening haze like the enlarged efforts of a landscape painter. The paddy was ripe for reaping. It presented such a glowing sight to him. Such rich yellow, sprinkled with ruddy gold, faun gold, smouldering into yellow smoke in the mud-brown fields. The clumps of mango, jak and palms round the straw roofed homesteads seemed to disturb the smooth stretches of the paddy land. As Amaradasa looked at this scene something gripped his inside. It was not pain nor joy or grief. It was a kind of longing for the soil, the call of the little sod where one was born and torn away. He longed to live in this valley that was once rich in men and metal. He was proud that he was born in a place symbolic of valour. Now Kotmale had sad memories for him. Father, mother, relations and his people and the recent floods.

The car sped on.

"You are very silent Mr. Amaradasa."

"I was thinking of my village, Mrs. Navagam."

U.S.A.

HUNGRY AMERICANS

More than 10 million Americans are undernourished, according to a report released at the end of April by the Citizen's Board of inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States. The Board, which investigated the situation in twenty states and the Federal District of Columbia, was set up last July by the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty after several doctors had testified before a Senate sub-committee that cases of death from hunger had been registered in the State of Mississippi.

The situation is particularly bad in Georgia, in 47 counties of this southern state the poorest sections of the population suffer from chronic undernourishment and its consequences. The Board also investigated hunger and poverty in 36 counties of Mississippi. All in all, the report speaks of 256 "hunger counties". Hunger and malnutrition in these counties take their toll in the form of acute anemia, greater susceptibility to disease due to lack of proteins, and retarded growth. Severely criticizing the government aid programmes, the Board said the responsibility for the compilation, implementation and supervision of food aid programmes, both at home and abroad, still rested with groups and individuals protecting the big food producers. It also levelled a serious charge at the Department of Agriculture which controlled the distribution of surplus food and stamps entitling the poor to free food. Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman declared last July that there was nothing he could do. Yet twelve days earlier he had returned to the Treasury Department 200 million unexpected dollars which would have been spent to buy food for the hungry.

"When did you last go there?"

"Eight months ago".

"That's a long time because it's only a few miles from here." She lapsed into silence. She had her fine points too. She never indulged in futile gossip nor was she inquisitive. She always took a man for his real worth and never bothered to pry into anything personal.

The car reached the farm. An Indian Vet met them and led them round, telling them all about the animals and how they were looked after. Sundari and Ravi were not very interested in the animals. The Vet forgot them and went on talking to Amaradasa.

"This farm can supply a large quantity of the milk the country needs in the next ten years".

"Yes. But would it happen?"

"That is politics".

"From what part of India are you Doctor."

"Bengal. Have you been to India?"

"I did my medicine there and stayed a couple of years at Santiniketan."

"Really. How happy I am to meet you. Have you been here before?"

"Long time ago. Please come and meet the lady. she's Mrs. Nayagam. You must have heard of Dr. Nayagam?"

"Oh yes. And that's Mrs. Nayagam!"

The two men went up to Sundari and Ravi.

"Mrs. Nayagam, this is the Vet in charge here. This is her nephew."

"I am Ganguly", he bowed, "I have heard of Dr. Nayagam. I am very happy to meet you."

"Glad to meet you Doctor."

"There is nothing very much to show you here. Please come home and have a little tea before you leave, Mrs. Nayagam."

"Very nice of you."

In the next half an hour they were seated in the garden, sipping tea. On either side of the bungalow rolled grass covered land and the patna merged with the jungle. The sun was going down. The animals were returning to the sheds. There was such quiet in the place.

They talked of all sorts of subjects. India. Ceylon. Politics. Aryans. Dravidians and all that.

JEW AGAINST ISRAEL

The cover of the first issue of *Israel Imperial News* shows Michelangelo's Moses with hands stretched towards the sky and asking: "Has the Mirage V got verticle take-off"? The editor, printer and publisher of this unusual magazine from London is an ex-Zionist, *Shimon Tzabar*, and a wellknown journalist and cartoonist. He has fought in all the three Arab-Israel wars but the last war disillusioned him. The Israelis, he thinks, have now begun to behave like conquerors. This will inevitably lead to "spiritual degeneration" in the Zionist movement. The land which the Israeli army has captured and refuses to give to its rightful owners does not legally belong to Israel. After the June victory, *Tzabar* wrote, the Israelis became completely crazy. "I believe our problem is not an Arab problem, but an Israeli problem."

Tzabar left Tel Aviv a few months after Israel's victory and its leader's refusal to comply with UN resolutions. He is too well-known in his country to be ignored and 5,000 copies of his magazine have already been smuggled into the country. He is now busy writing a book called "The Theory of Debaeles" in which he concludes that the victory will ultimately prove disastrous to Israel. Defeat is bound to bring the Arabs forward. The *Israel Imperial News* aims at shock treatment: "to hit the Israeli leaders where it hurts them most: international public opinion".

"I never worried about my blood until it was given to the blood bank!" said Amaradasa, "Aryans, Dravidians, Yakkas, Nagas and Veddhas; they all have lived here. Our ancient kings have had their fun in this very spot."

"I didn't know that."

"Our kings were carried here by specially fed men. Now our village folk send their buffalos here."

"Oh, you are very, what shall I say?"

"Our kings have gone. It is better to feed the animals where idle sport was held while the village languished in poverty."

"You speak like a communist."

"I am not, Doctor. I come from the village that sends out buffalos."

"Oh, no Sir", said the Vet.

They all laughed good humouredly.

"It's getting dark, Doctor. We must be going. Thank you very much."

Sundari rose and the men led her to the car. The car moved out slowly, balanced like a barge. It was dark and they were silent. It must have been well passed 8 p.m. when they neared their little town. Amaradasa looked behind. Sundari had moved to the middle of the seat and Ravi was leaning on her shoulder and her left arm was round him.

"Poor boy ! He must be tired and sleeping", he thought.

The front wheel of the car struck a stone and wobbled.

"Mr. Amaradasa, what's it?"

"A small stone, madam", said the driver.

Ravi said something in Tamil.

They reached home. Sundari invited Amaradasa for dinner. He declined and went direct to his room.

To be continued.

U.S. DESERTERS

Sweden is the safest country for deserters from the American armed forces in Europe, according to 'Acr', a clandestine bulletin distributed among the troops by "Ritas"-resisters inside the army. France is considered "almost equally safe", and Switzerland "OK once you are inside, but sometimes they give you trouble at the border." England is described as "still a risky place". Italy is "bad" and "West Germany arrests and returns".

PENTAGON UPSET

The Senate-House Economic Sub-Committee on Economy in Government has come to the conclusion that no thrift whatever is practised in the purchase of military material. Though expressing themselves in polite terms as befits gentlemen, the members of this sub-committee made so bold as to accuse the Defence Department on April 28 of "flagrantly negligent management practices" in its buying programmes. A spot check on a "single aspect of defence procurement practices" revealed over charges of \$140 million. "This figure," its report says, "represent only a fraction of the total overcharge." *In plain language* this means that the Pentagon is overpaying huge sums to the munition concerns and thus helping them make fabulous profits. Although strict instructions were issued some time ago that orders should be placed only on the basis of competitive tenders, the Pentagon prefers to conclude contracts with concern enjoying patronage in high government quarters. The sub-committee's report reveals that between 1951 and 1967 no less than 86.1 per cent of all contracts were signed after bilateral negotiations. *The Defence Department* was incensed by the report. Assistant Secretary of Defence Thomas D. Morris claims that the military department and defence agencies "have made dramatic progress" in achieving economy. That is probably why the net profit of the United Aircraft Corporation rose from \$18 million in 1962 to \$46.5 million in 1966 and why in that same year Boeing made \$76 million in profit, Lockheed—\$58.9 million and General Dynamics—\$58.4 million.

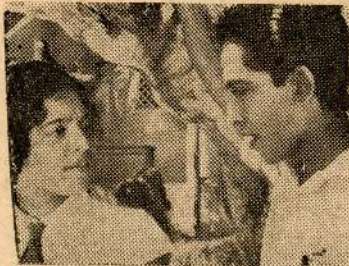
FILM PAGE

● **NAAN YAR THERIYUMA**, an espionage adventure film of undeniable dramatic power, full of action and wit on a par with each other, well-paced, holds audience interest as it unfolds with suspense, pleasant music and captivating dances. This Tamil movie produced by Nava-sakthi Films, released through Ceylon Entertainments Ltd. now showing at the *LIBERTY* daily morning shows on week days only, *CENTRAL* and other centres, involves only a few people and grows more and more concentrated as the ravages of the struggle become increasingly more violent. The interest of this movie does not lie only in the developments of its plot. Feelings and passions are to make themselves felt between the couples brought together by this plot and the spirit of confidence which is created between those who had thought themselves to be enemies. The suspense of the picture is maintained throughout the movie keeping everyone guessing, till the climax, and it is only then revealed. Nevertheless, a good plot and this film would prove entertaining to those whose taste lie in action, movement and adventure. The story is by Chinna Annamali, and the movie is directed by V. V. Raman. In the cast are Jaishanker, G. A. K. Thevar, Sow, M. Subburaman, Sedu Madavan, Bharathi, Rathika, Vijayasiri, Kumari Radha and Ramesh.

Story: A young man from Madras arrives in Bombay on an important mission in connection with the family inheritance involving a very large sum. During the course of time it is discovered that a notorious criminal schemes to obtain the entire wealth. The case is placed in the hands of two officers of repute to bring the criminals to book. One officer, who is assigned to work in the case is unaware that he is engaged in the operations in close collaboration with the other. Thus adventure begins for the special officer. (Jaishanker). In his liking for pretty women to make him forget that he is on a dangerous mission, and to obtain the necessary help from them, he

comes in close contact with sexy associates of the criminals, who appear and disappear, causing one disaster after another. Then follows perilous investigations involving quick-fire action, fights, explosions, chases and kidnappings that of being a real spectacle, during the course of the proceedings. At last the master criminal and his associates are arrested, the identities revealed, and the mother and son united once again.

● **CIRCUS WORLD** now showing at the *REGAL THEATRE*, presents a new concept in entertainment and excitement. A dazzling panorama of spectacle, drama, suspense, danger and thrills. Big stars, decorated Ponies, Clowns, Elephants, Tigers, Aerialists and other great circus acts in the world, and a Wild West Show, all combine to give a world of excitement and melodrama with pathos of life and action. Destined to be one of the great thrill scenes of all time is the capsizing of a 4,000 ton ship during the height of performance in the movie. The initial scenes for the film, Hamburg's famous Hamsa Circus Theatre, as it existed in 1910 the period of the Golden Age of the Circus, was filmed in the interior of Barcelona's Gran Teatro del Liceo in Spain. A second historical theatrical structure that was used for other scenes is Madrid's famous Circo Price. The Winter Quarters of the circus in the film were set up on the banks of the Tagus River, Spain's foremost waterway, near the historic city of Toledo. Principal scenes of the Wild West Show



A scene from Ceylon Studios Production **GOLU HADAWATHA**, directed by Lester James Peiris. Ceylon Theatres Ltd. release.

were filmed in the colourful Castilian town in Chinchou. For the finale of the movie, a performance is given in Madrid's famed El Ritiro Park, one of the great tourist attractions in the Iberian capital. The movie directed by Henry Hathaway and produced by Samuel Bronston, is photographed in Techniama and

3rd week

KINGSLEY PLAZA

10, 2, 6, 9.30 p.m

● Jaisanker ● L. Vijayaluxmi
in

VALLAVAN ORUVAN

CAPITOL

10, 3.30, 6.30, 9.30 p.m.

MIKE HENRY
NANCY KOVAK
in

TARZAN AND THE VALLEY OF GOLD

IN COLOR

NOW AT

GAMINI
2, 6, 9.30 p.m
Sandhya Kumari

IN

AKKA NAGO

NOW AT

LIDO (BORELLA)

10.30, a.m 2.30, 6.30
& 9.30 p.m

Dharmendra—Rajshree

in

MOHABBATZ INDAGI HAI

Technicolor. It is distributed by the Rank Organisation.

Story: After the performance at Brooklyn, Matt Masters (John Wayne) transports his circus and Wild West Show to Europe, swayed by the haunting desire to find Lili Alfredo (Rita Hayworth) mother of Toni (Claudia Cardinale) a performer he has brought up since Lili disappeared. Unknown to Toni, Lili had been enamoured of Matt and it was rumoured Alfredo committed suicide. Toni is in love with Steve McCabe (John Smith) a star of the Wild West Show. Arriving at Barcelona, the performance is on board a ship. A mishap hurls a trapeze artiste into the water. The huge crowd rushes to one side causing the ship to capsize. Much of the circus lost and Matt, broke, leaves for Paris with Cap Carson (Lloyd Nolan). Toni and Steve join another show. Later they meet and all four get jobs. Matt, again starts his own show and proceeds on the search. At Madrid, Matt meets Lili, and at

at Winter Quarters in Toledo, she joins the show. When the circus leaves Madrid for Vienna, the wire-walker's (Katharyna) guardian, Tojo the Clown (Richard Conte) reveals Lili's identity to Toni and Steve. Matt then tells the truth that Lili did not love her father and had begged for a divorce. Suddenly there's a fire. Toni and Lili climb the dangling ropes and save part of the big circus tent. The next night at the performance Matt introduces

Lili Masters and her daughter Toni McCabe. At the end of the show Matt hails Steve as a partner, and the new Masters and McCabe Combined International Circus is started.



EMPIRE

Virginia Mayo—Scott Brady

CASTLE OF EVIL

In Colour Adults Only

8th Week

Air-Conditioned

MAJESTIC

M G M's

Doctor Zhivago

in PanaVision & MetroColor

Air-Conditioned

REGAL

2.30, 6, 9.30 p.m

Circus World

in Technirama and Technicolor

Last Few Days

ELPHINSTONE-ROXY

Ceylon Studios'

Golu Hadawatha

Next:

Sandhya Kumari—Jeeva Rani

In E. A. P. Films

BICYCLE HORA

3rd Week

SELLAMAHAL

● Ravichandran ● Jayalalitha

MAHARASI

Last Few Days

GAIETY

M. G. Ramachandran

in

Madurai Veeran

3rd Week

CROWN

Vyjanthimala - Rajendra Kumar

SURAJ

in Tcolor

Air-Conditioned

SAVOY

Doris Day—Rod Taylor

DO NOT DISTURB

In Scope & Colour

Air Conditioned

LIBERTY

Await!

TONY CURTIS
JACK LEMMON
NATALIE WOOD

"The Great Race"

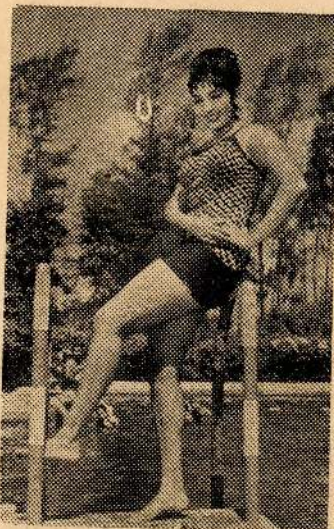
Technicolor 70 m.m.

Now Showing

**CENTRAL
NAVAH-LAVINIA**

JAISHANKER
BHARATHI
in

**Nan Yar
Theriyuma**



Jayalalitha in a scene from the Tamil movie MAHARASI, Ceylon Theatres Ltd. latest release.

Youth In Ferment

Hippies, Mods, Rockers, Provos

by Gregorio Ortega

BRITISH HISTORIAN Arnold Toynbee observed recently in an interview for *Life* that the hippies are a very hostile form of reaction to the American way of life. They don't want to work. They drop out of schools and universities. They say, "We shall take drugs. We shall live off charity. We shall beg for a living."

Several US publications have printed reports on them. There are hippie communities in nearly all major US cities, but they are concentrated primarily in California, where their Mecca is the Haight-Ashbury District in San Francisco. Photos show their erratic manner of dressing with flowers in buttonholes or over their ears, or stripped to the waist, their torsos covered with lines of coloured paint. They are presumably addicted to a number of drugs that began with LSD and by now include a long list created by modern chemical technology. The young people affirm that they take drugs to achieve a state of mystic halucination. But it must be recalled that Dr. James L. Goddard, US Food and Drug Administrator, has pointed to an alarming increase in the abuse of stimulants, tranquilizers and hallucinogenic drugs at all levels of US society. Police officials estimate that from 15 to 50 per cent of the adolescents of any suburban community in the United States have tried marihuana. And it has been stated that up to 75 percent of the Yankee soldiers in South Vietnam smoke marihuana. The use of drugs is therefore, a generalized phenomenon in US society not limited to any specific group.

The fact of groups of young people turning their backs on social convention and adopting an attitude

of defiance that is reflected in their form of dress and conduct is today typical in all the developed capitalist nations. They assume different names in different countries. In England they are called mods and rockers; in Italy, cappelloni; in the Netherlands, provos. And in each country they adopt their own customs. In Amsterdam they live on a communal boat and share everything equally. In the Western states of the US they have established agricultural communities and created a picturesque philosophy on love. But all coincide in their repudiation of the ideology and structure of what is termed "the consumer society", which in the last decade has spread beyond the United States and invaded Western Europe and Japan.

They tend to be apathetic (this aspect was well portrayed in Antonioni's film *Blow Up*), indifferent to the leitmotiv of the endlessly-ground out imperialist propaganda immune to the inciting of commercial publicity that incessantly thrusts new industrial products at the sensibilities of buying public. They both need little and ask little from society.

They constitute, without a doubt, the most elemental form of nonconformity in the younger generation of the imperialist counties with the selfish, implacable ideal-less, profit-motivated society that surrounds them. It is a nonconformity that has gone no deeper than dreams of a return to a remote Arcadia, the search for a modern Shangri La (they have even been compared to the early Christians), dreams of a vague utopia, which always flourish in times of deep crisis.

But then onconformity, which has spread to vast sections of the younger generation, is showing signs of other levels of consciousness in the vigorous student movements that are beginning to make themselves felt in the United States. West Germany and Japan, at the same moment in which the black youth of the United States has begun to assert itself. These movements do not attempt to escape from their oppressive reality, but seek to confront it and transform it.



U. S. A.

PAY OR BURN

It was a strange sight indeed; the house burning merrily and the firemen sitting in their three engines doing absolutely nothing about it. From time to time one of them would take a hose and splash... the adjoining buildings. When the house had burned down completely, the engines left. This happened at House Springs, Missouri, which has only a volunteer fire service. The firemen had rushed to the spot the moment the alarm was given, but found on their arrival that the tenants had not paid the \$7 premium to the Fire Department. After that they lost all interest in the house and remained only to douse the adjacent buildings, first having made sure that the tenants had paid the premiums. And all this turned out to be quite in order. "The Department's by-laws firmly state: No premium, no service", the volunteer service's chief Julius Petry told reporters. This was the third house his service had allowed to burn down for the same reason, he boasted.