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Justus in the Minneapolis Star

Winning the Hearts and
Minds of the Orientals

THE WORLD TODAY— A SERMON ON MEN AND MATTERS

While everybody seems content to describe the world today as a mass of paradoxes, nobody, not even the most highly-rated philosopher, is able to offer an explanation why nature on the one hand and, human conduct on the other, manifest themselves in the most puzzling, intriguing and confusing manner. In the last fortnight accidents of all kinds causing loss to human life have occurred all over the world. Atomic submarines have disappeared, planes have crashed, trains have collided and the number killed on the road has been incredible. The murder rate has touched unprecedented heights in Ceylon and everywhere else. In this country, the murder is of one kind, in Vietnam it is of another kind, in the United States it is of yet another kind — but all this killing is meaningless and purposeless. Apart from this, the political pattern in every country is undergoing vast changes. The latest to be thrown into the

cauldron of boiling ferment is France.

Whilst science and technology have brought the whole world closer and closer together, human passions are not only dividing one country from another but also dividing one community from another within each country. Countries with many nationalities are breaking up into constituent units. The cry for a *white Britain* has become so great and so ominous that those who had insisted that racialism could not rear its head in Britain have begun to have second thoughts on the subject. All preconceived notions about the world and human kind have been knocked into a cocked hat by what is happening today. It has become totally impossible to anticipate events on the basis of what we think is reasonable or possible because the ever-present paradoxes produce totally unexpected occurrences. Those

who preach sermons from what-
ever platform find that they have to swallow the words they uttered within a very short time. In this situation one would expect people to resign themselves to the inevitable and wait for the event with passive submissiveness. But, in fact, people today are in an aggressive mood and want to play an important part in refashioning the world to their heart's desire. That is the biggest paradox of all—the person who knows least about economy, government and law wants to have the biggest say in matters.

Many tend to despair but it is well to remember that in the course of human history throughout the countries the darkness is greatest just before the dawn, and it is just now very clear that the forces of peace, of tolerance, of love for fellow beings, and belief in justice, equality and freedom for the individual are beginning to assert themselves in every country in a manner never before known.

Science

Computer Terror

"Computers may one day exercise complete control over our lives, and threaten human individuality and dignity — they may choose marriage partners for us and even grant or withhold the right to have children". This was one of the grave warnings contained in a report presented to the United Nations on September 5, 1967; by a US research agency headed by a Harvard law professor, Louis Sohn.

In a 46-page report on "The United Nations and Human Rights" urging the world body to investigate the threat posed by computers to people's private lives, the agency said that a combination of computers technicians and officials might seriously threaten the individual's control over his own destiny.

There is a grave danger that actual decisions will no longer be in the hands of duly elected representatives of the people, but instead, in the hands of those who feed data into the computers on which decisions are based and who are the interpreters and implementers of the answers given by the computers". it said.

THE EXTENT of this fear that man may ultimately become a slave of his own creation — the computer — is as real and widespread as the suspicion about the potential of the atom. The astounding diversification as well as sophistication being brought about in the computer which has in some ways come to rival the human brain itself in recent years have not helped to reduce the apprehension.

These modern machines are being employed, sometimes substituted for a whole lot of workers and specialists in almost all fields of human activity

with extremely satisfactorily results. It is clear now that some of these "intelligent" machines would operate more efficiently if there were better communication between them and man. There are also indications that such more intimate form of communication between machine and man is practicable.

Reports say that already computer scientists are working in machines that cannot only "hear" the spoken word, but also ones which can "talk" intelligently or "read" aloud from a printed text. The immediate prospects are really thrilling. According to Dr. Frank H. George, a lecturer at Bristol University, most of the abilities associated with intelligent human behaviour (such as solving problems, making plans, taking decisions, adapting to changing circumstances, and even more important, pictorializing, symbolising and conceptualizing situations in such a way that it can describe them in a human-like language) have been modelled separately, what remains is to bring them together into a single coherent programme.

ON SUCH machine being developed by the Nippon Electric Company in Tokyo to "hear" the spoken word (the work has started in 1959 with the construction of a phonetic typewriter) in Japanese language is versatile enough to be adapted to any other language. The results show that such machines capable of recognising the spoken word can be introduced as an input device in all data-processing machine. A similar system being developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories will enable one to have the telephone number one is calling dialled automatically by naming it.

A more complex machine, which will read aloud from a printed text, is being constructed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It should be ready with in a year. The project which began less than two years ago aims to produce units which will scan texts and read them aloud to the blind. When completed, these units could be switched into time-

shared computers through telephone line links.

The MMT system, which is a marvel of engineering ingenuity, consists of three basic units: a character recognizer, a translator and a speech synthesizer. The character recognizer, completed last year, scans printed text and produces individual letters and punctuation marks as its output. The translator converts this output into phonemes (the smallest units of speech at the levels of production and preception). This operation is carried out entirely by computer. The phoneme symbols are then converted into control signals, to operate a terminal analogue speech synthesizer based on a scheme developed by a group of British scientists. The speech synthesizer delivers the speech through a loudspeaker.



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Headlines of the Week

FRIDAY, May 24 — The Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake told a deputation from the Federal Party that the Government could not table the District Councils Bill before Parliament was prorogued and that a White Paper on the Bill would be presented to Parliament for debate. The Ministry of Education has decided to implement a six-day week for schools from the beginning of the first term next year. The Pope has appointed two Catholic priests as Auxiliary Bishops to the Archbishop of Colombo, Cardinal Thomas Cooray. Three passengers were killed on the spot when a Trincomalee bound train crashed into a CTB bus at an unguarded level crossing near the 183rd mile post on the Trincomalee — Maho road. Several leading Gaullists openly condemned the main shortcomings of the Fifth Republic—the aloofness, high-handed manner in which it took policy decision without consultations with Parliament, unions or political parties. Student unrest hit a number of campuses spread across the United States.

SATURDAY, May 25 — One hundred and sixty two labour officers struck work today. The Oils and Fats Corporation has decided to pay higher prices than what the GPS now pays for maize, sorghum and soya beans. Mr. K. B. Alwis, proprietor of Galle Face Jewellers, was found dead in his shop yesterday afternoon. The *Sun* reported that the joint Opposition conveyed to the government that the White Paper on District Councils should be discussed only after a week or more after presentation in Parliament and that it should not be accompanied by a Bill. Observers in Paris speculated that President De Gaulle may be prompted to resign if he is defeated in the referendum to be held shortly. President Johnson said that America was not going to lose the Vietnam war on the battlefield. The Indian Prime Minister said in Melbourne that she would like an international guarantee of a wider basis provided to the countries in Southeast Asia, which needed such an assurance.

SUNDAY, May 26 — The *Observer* reported that the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake and the Minister of State, Mr. J. R. Jayawardena, explained the District Councils Bill to the UNP Executive and invited the members to ask questions and that no questions were asked. The same paper reported that FEECs were being blackmarketed at premium prices by some big businessmen in the Pettah. The French Prime Minister announced that there were evident attempts to start a civil war in France. The Soviet Prime Minister ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Moscow after receiving some concessions from the leaders of the Prague Government.

MONDAY, May 27 — The Prime Minister Mr. Senanayake said in connection with the day of meditation and prayer for peace in Vietnam that peace in Vietnam was imperative if they were to end the senseless

suffering of a whole people. The Minister of Labour, Mr. M.H. Mohamed, left Ceylon for Geneva, the United Arab Republic and Iraq. Peace returned to the Latin Quarter of Paris, the main students district, and the students declared themselves on the side of public order. A Russian bomber crashed into the Norwegian sea with a loss of three lives after making a low pass over the US aircraft carrier, Essex.

TUESDAY, May 28 — The Minister of Housing, Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena, is seeking an additional sum of Rs. 30 million in foreign aid for loans to prospective housebuilders. The Commissioner of Labour has appealed to the Labour Officers' Association to call off its strike and return to work immediately. The Prime Minister said at a conference held with a delegation of the All Ceylon Buddhist Congress that private schools had a right to exist, and as long as they conformed to the educational policy of the country, the Government would not contribute to their closing. The French Government, trade unions and employees reached a settlement in the eight-day old strike.

WEDNESDAY, May 29 — All payments abroad on account of pension and maintenance will be exempt from the surrender of FEECs. The Minister of Education, Dr. W. Dahanayake, has appointed a ten-member Advising Board to devise a method of attaining total prohibition. The Prime Minister, who inaugurated the sessions of the National Science Council of Ceylon, said that this was a very important and historic event of the country's development. The French Government has accepted the resignation of the Minister of Education. An Indonesian jet airliner crashed in flames after take-off from Bombay airport killing all twenty-nine aboard.

THURSDAY, May 30 — The Prime Minister in an exclusive interview with the *Daily News* yesterday expressed his confidence in the nation's ability to move towards the goals of development it had set itself, despite drawbacks and problems that face the people from time to time. The Security Council of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs has drawn up a multi-million rupee plan to combat illicit immigration and the smuggling between India and Ceylon. The International Petroleum Corporation of New York has agreed to set up a Blending Plant at the Kolonnawa Oil Installation of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. Senator Eugene McCarthy won the Democratic Presidential Primary at Oregon beating Senator Robert Kennedy. A Council meeting of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party's Central Committee was scheduled to begin yesterday. Europe first lung transplant patient died in Edinburg Royal Infirmary. General de Gaulle left Paris unexpectedly for his country home amid mounting speculation over his future. France's Communist-controlled C. G. T. Trade Union Federation has called for nationwide demonstrations despite Governments' warnings that Police will act relentlessly against illegal

Comment On Current Affairs

LABOUR OFFICERS' STRIKE : why must it happen?

For the last one week the Labour Officers entrusted with administering the social welfare legislation affecting all working people in this country have been on strike. At the time of writing there seems to be little or no prospect of an immediate settlement. Ultimately such strikes are settled after one side or the other, or both, decide that a compromise (to postpone the issue for a few months or even for ever) was better than a strike. We had published the memorandum on which the Labour Officers had based their claims for a salaries' revision in this paper last week and there is not the slightest doubt the Labour Officers have a great deal of justification for the action they have taken. The Commissioner of Labour has now issued a statement pointing out that the Labour Officers had no business to go on strike in view of the promise to refer the matter to the Anomalies Committee. The counter-statement by the Labour Officers shows that the Commissioner is in no position to self-righteous view in this matter. Moreover, the transfer of over a dozen Labour Officers especially the office-bearers of their Association, on the eve of the strike brought a great deal of sympathy for the striking officers. Their further complaint about the use of blacklegs to do their work has brought them additional sympathy. But such sympathy cannot resolve a strike. The Government will do well to settle this strike without delay because it would otherwise bring the whole machinery of labour relations, industrial conciliation and enforcement of welfare legislation into ridicule. How can the Department of Labour justifiably ask anyone to keep industrial peace when it was unable to settle internal differences within the department itself without strike action. The question that is being asked is why this strike should have occurred at all. It is easy enough to blame the strikers and preach sermons to them, but when the strikers are special officers of the government vested with powers to prevent strikes in the industrial sector, the question that will present itself to the thinking public is why the Government should have let this strike occur at all?

FEDERAL PARTY : why not forget the D. C. Bill?

The FP had agreed to the PM's compromise that a White Paper should be tabled and discussed in Parliament this month instead of attempting to rush through the controversial DC Bill. The PM had to resort to this compromise because of the

within the UNP that the Bill should not be immediately presented in Parliament. The opposition to the DC Bill from the opposition parties as well as pro-government circles has created a situation in which any attempt to place the DC Bill on the Statute Book immediately would have created strains and stresses in the body politic sufficient to trigger a major communal upheaval. The PM did well to side-track the issue through the compromise of the White Paper, but the debate on the White Paper itself will undoubtedly generate a great deal of unnecessary heat. From all available reports it would appear that the DC Bill is only a shadow of what the FP had wanted. At present, the FP can derive little or no comfort from its provisions — because they do not in any way further the objectives of the Party. If the FP had wanted to secure through the DCs some measure of local government autonomy, the present DC Bill does not ensure it. Decisions of DCs could be outvoted by the appropriate Ministers without even tendering reasons for such ministerial action. If the present DC Bill does not even grant the barest minima of FP objectives, it would be far better to drop the whole matter rather than risk a showdown by seeking to push through a uselessly anaemic DC Bill through Parliament during the next session. The FP is now more than doubly anxious that its actions should not be interpreted as "ultimatum" and the leader S.J.V. Chelvanayakam has gone on record to deny that at the last Working Meeting a tough resolution had been passed in the nature of a final ultimatum. What transpired at this meeting is not important. But the fact that the FP has decided to go along with the Government whatever the immediate fate of the DC Bill is a matter of great significance. In these circumstances, should not the FP forget the DC Bill altogether and devote its attention to the many pressing problems before the country and the Tamil people.

MINISTER MOHAMED : insists on his travel rights.

In spite of pontifical editorials in practically all daily newspapers which support and sustain the Government that holiday jaunts by Ministers should stop, Minister Mohamed has set off to Iraq, UAR and the ILO. There appears to be some mystery about a meeting of the very doubtful Muslim Brotherhood in Karachi, but Minister Mohamed must have realised that it would be foolish to meet Nasser after attending a meeting of a Muslim organisation whose members are suspected of plotting against the UAR leader's life. It can be said that Minister Mohamed was anxious to ensure the tea markets in Iraq and the UAR, but no government apologist has come forward with this plea to justify the trip. There is little doubt that the Minister's visit to Iraq and the UAR had little to do with the country's tea exports — and that it was purely a desire to establish Muslim solidarity on a personal level. Finally, there is not the slightest justification for the Minister's presence at the ILO. If the country was blessed with a

plentitude of foreign exchange, such Ministerial jaunts could easily be overlooked, but at this time when the country is undergoing serious difficulties as a result of the shortage of foreign exchange such Ministerial jaunts bring no credit to the Government.

FEEC PREMIUMS : tourists make easy money without bringing in foreign exchange

The *Daily Mirror* a few days ago had pointed out that there was a glaring loophole in the FEEC scheme so far as foreign tourists were concerned. Tourists, it would appear, cash their pounds and dollars at their par value plus the prevailing tourist exchange bonus rate of Rs. 45 on every Rs. 100 and then re-cash their foreign currency after having spent only the local 45 percent bonus. The Customs Officers who had spotlighted this aspect of the scheme to the *Daily Mirror* had cited one instance where a tourist with a Singapore passport who had stopped over in Colombo on an international flight. He had cashed 10 dollars and received the official rate of Rs. 2.43 per Singapore dollar which amounted to Rs. 24.30. In addition he got the current FEEC tourist exchange premium of Rs. 45 for every Rs. 100 and this amounted to Rs. 11 making a total of Rs. 35.30 for the 10 dollars. The tourist left later on the same day and handed over Rs. 28.80 at the airport bank counter. He was given back the 10 dollars he had earlier changed. This tourist had left after spending only Rs. 6.50 from the tourist exchange bonus of 45 per cent without touching even "a dime of the money he had brought into the island." The *Daily Mirror* was horrified that such ingratitude should emanate from tourists for whose sake Ceylon was bending itself into two and asked the question: "what price Ceylonese hospitality..." The amount involved in this case was small but it is a sharp pointer to what can actually happen on a big scale. Tourists who have large amount of foreign exchange can easily enjoy a full tour of the island only on the FEEC tourist bonus and they can even buy and take away gems and other valuable export produce of the island without touching one cent or penny of the foreign exchange they utilise to obtain the FEEC bonus. With the bonus rate at a this high level, this kind of trafficking becomes inevitable and it would be interesting to see how the Central Bank and the Government hope to meet this problem. Will the Government push down the FEEC rate after a time? Is the FEEC rate being maintained at this high level in order to smash the blackmarket? As the FEEC scheme gets under way more and more tricky problems emerge to the surface and it is to be hoped that effective measures are taken in order to prevent the FEEC remedy turning out to be worse than the original blackmarket malady.

MILK FOODS : new scheme should work if not sabotaged

The new scheme for importing and distributing milk foods has much to be commended. When this scheme was first mooted over a year ago by Mr. Felix R. de Zoysa, the President of All Ceylon Printers' Association, in a special memorandum to the Cabinet, *Tribune* had extended wholehearted support to it. The scheme is a simple one: the government to import the entire quantity of milk foods required in bulk from one source without any brand name and thereafter packet the powder in suitable sizes and sell them at a reasonable price. This would ensure a tremendous saving of foreign exchange because a good part of the money expended on branded milk foods went as premiums on brand names and the attractive tins in which the powder was packed. The cost of securing popularity for brand names through advertisements and vast sales organisations added to the foreign exchange drain on milk foods. The Government has now decided to import milk powder with a standard 26% fat content from one source and thereafter pack the powder in easy-to-sell packages. There has already been a great deal of noise, inspired by interested parties, that some children require milk powder with a higher fat content than 26%. Responsible medical opinion is of the view that 26% was adequate for all purposes. It would no doubt take a little time for people to forget such favourites as *Nespray* and the like, but the most deeply-ingrained preferences and prejudices disappear with time. This country like many other countries today cannot afford the luxury of branded milk foods and we cannot therefore do better than to support the new scheme of the government. Interested parties and vested interests will do everything in their power to sabotage this scheme — with a view to going back to the "gold old days." Government must take every precaution to see that the scheme is not ruined through sabotage at any point. The new milk powder may take a little time to move because of the psychological attachment to certain brands, but the unending queues of recent times has already knocked the bottom out of what advertising experts say is "customer preference." In Ceylon, the situation became such that a parent of an infant had to consider himself lucky if he got any brand of milk foods at all—and for this he had to wait in queues competing with professional queue-grabbers who fed the blackmarket. What people want is good milk powder at a reasonable price—and which could be bought over the counter without standing in queues. The new government scheme can easily ensure this and it is for the Administration to see that the scheme is implemented in a satisfactory manner. In the twenties, thirties, forties and even in the fifties, consumers would have been horrified about not getting their *Huntley & Palmers*, or *Carrs* biscuits, but today they are satisfied with *Malibans*. We now have a generation who know nothing about earlier brand names. Even *Nestles*, *Cadbury's* and *Fry's* chocolates have been forgotten — it is now all *Kandos*, *Franco Milkray* or *Zellers*. And, so it will be in the case of milk foods too.

Roman Catholic Church

National Synod From 2nd to 8th June

by Titus Handuna

OVER the last two years all who had a mind to do so were asked to write in to the Synod Secretariat, in duplicate, to express the views they had for the reform of the Roman Catholic Church in Ceylon. Many did so, and their views were summarized, classified and sent before nine working committees who each produced a working paper for discussion at this Synod. Nobody knows how long the Synod is going to last. It is likely to meet in more than one session. Nearly half of the two hundred delegates will be lay people, and there will be over thirty women present altogether.

The first paper on THE CHURCH AND THE NATION is a tentative "vision of the Nation and of her relation to it as part of the Nation" on the part of "the whole Roman Catholic Church gathered in convention through the delegates". The opening sentence of the first article say "The Bible takes nations seriously". They "are constituted in the Providence of God and...all nations enjoy his blessing". "All nations will bring their culture in to the City of God". "In all our earthly cities there is a possibility of restoration and renewal." It says that what we also need is "a global vision of the Family of Man". "Christians have a special responsibility to participate in the contemporary history of the Nation." "Christians must belong integrally with all others in the nation". There are three sets of all the nine documents - a set each in Sinhalese, Tamil and English.

The first paper goes on - people must "participate seriously with

all others in the Nation in the crisis of each historical "moment". "All our separate aspirations" must be "caught up into an inclusive mosaic". "The Christian must be as involved as any other son of the soil in this drama of nation-building". "We have to seek unity not in uniformity, but in diversity". "Each man has a right to find in the world what is necessary for himself". "Rights of private property, free commerce and accumulation of capital should be subordinated to the common good. Property has primarily a social purpose". "The Church is in no way wedded to any socio-economic system". "Her only concern is the welfare of the total man in his pilgrimage on earth towards his eternal home in heaven" "She will uphold any socio-economic order that does justice to the demands of a full human life, for all men..... and condemn that which does violence to them".

It continues - "Legislation and coercion, however, cannot be the lasting, deep going solution to the problems of social inequality and injustice. The final answer lies within the heart of man". The Church is for "adopting more national habits of food, clothing and entertainment" on the part of all. "Men of all faiths" must "work together". The Church decries "the failure of religious tenets with actual life in a meaningful way". There are some hopeful points about Ceylon - for instance, "the tensions among us are not so tragic as in other parts of the world".

THE DRAFT PAPER on THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH explains this mission more fully. "Just as Christ incarnated Himself among men, the Church which is the body of Christ incarnates herself in the society she finds herself in, and invites men as individuals and as a people to share His life". "The Church (is) the people of God". The Church is "a Sign of intimate union with God and of the unity

of all mankind". "The Church must recognize, preserve and foster the good things, spiritual and moral as well as the social and cultural values found among the followers of other religions." "This requires a readiness to learn, to be changed and to grow ourselves"

"We must approach them not just to give Christ, but also to discover Christ, because even those who do not recognize the Spirit of Christ in their midst can help us to know Him and our Faith better. This calls for a new maturity on our part to enable us to forge new relationships."

The schema goes on - "Earthly affairs and those aspects of man's condition which transcend this world are closely linked". Further, "It ill becomes.....if the followers of Christ were to engender, nurture or help perpetuate, by their apathy, narrow class distinctions or communal hatred forgetful of the common humanity that binds all men". It reminds us that Pius XII once described politics as the "widest field of charity". "The strong (must be) just and the weak secure". "It is the bounden duty of Christian men and women endowed with the necessary wisdom, magnanimity of spirit and qualities of leadership to stand shoulder to shoulder with all others and participate wholeheartedly in realizing the aspirations of the Country". "The feasibility of days of recollection and meditation in conjunction and collaboration with non-Christians, must be studied, and in this direction a few pilot experiments must be undertaken."

THE NEXT PAPER is on CHRISTIAN SERVICE. Christ's "sacrifice on the Cross sums up, as it were, the whole of His life and reveals the inner meaning of it. His sacrificial death was the complete self-donation of Himself to God and man." "This self donation to God and man is His Life". "The Church and all her members must be totally committed to God and to man". "Our dedication to God is measured by our dedication

to man". "Salvation consists in self-giving". "The field of service is the whole arena of human living in all its dimensions". "While these different levels and values do not divide life into water-tight compartments or uncommunicating strata, each level has its own specific character and autonomy". "The temporal order has its own laws and autonomy, even though relative, and it cannot be treated as a mere means or instrument of the spiritual or religious order".

"Christian service will be exercised when Christians accept wholeheartedly their duty to step into the arena of history and become fully involved in the vast network of human events and situations, and contribute their honest share in building the nation; sharing this task wholeheartedly with their non-Catholic brother." "Christian service in the temporal field should not be viewed as an opportunity to be exploited on behalf of strengthening the influence and power of the Church, or of increasing its membership". "This is not the time for timidity and fear, but for courageous and bold decisions."

Our final quotation from this paper is — "Steps should be taken to set up Inter-Religious communities or ashrams for people of all faiths, where each will be encouraged to deepen his spiritual life, share in a simple form of community life, and together undertake service projects."

In Retrospect

- ★ D C Bill
- ★ Sun
- ★ Opposition
- ★ FEEC Debate

SINCE THE TIME the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake decided to remove the draft District

Councils Bill from the agenda of the Cabinet and instead present a White Paper embodying the proposal in the House of Representatives, there has been a sigh of relief both within the ranks of the National Government and in the pro-Government newspapers. What the final outcome of the Bill will be is, of course, anybody's guess.

The *Sun*, which for a long time has been leading the opposition to the Bill, backed to the hilt by the ex-Chief Justice, Mr. Hema Basnayake, said in an editorial comment that the Prime Minister's decision was a wise step. It said "... We are happy that the Prime Minister has at long last refused to let himself be jockeyed any further by the Federal Party. He has now listened to the protest not only of the Sinhala majority, but also of the Muslim and other minorities as well as by the Tamil people who resent the Federal views..." It expressed the hope that members on both sides of the House would debate the White Paper as a national issue keeping out sectarian and party politics.

But Mr. Basnayake is demanding that every patriot Ceylonese citizen should oppose not only the White Paper but also the proposed District Councils Bill. In a statement to the *Daily News* he said "... Sinhala people, particularly, should redouble their strength and all resources for massive and concerted opposition to any sort of division of the country whether on the pretext of a District Council or otherwise..." Mr. Basnayake went on to remind that in 1960 Mr. Senanayake went round the country carrying a map of Ceylon with the Northern and Eastern, the Central and the North Central Provinces painted in red. These provinces, according to Mr. Senanayake, would go under the District Councils proposed by the SLFP. If Mr. Senanayake had made any promise that a District Councils Bill would be presented before Parliament, he would have done so without the consent of his particular political party and not as

the Prime Minister of the country. That promise would certainly imply the unwritten word that it needed the approval of the party and the people. Today, a vast majority of the Sinhala people oppose District Councils; the Muslim community opposes it, a large majority of Tamil people in the Northern and Eastern Provinces oppose it, the under-privileged classes in Jaffna oppose it and there is widespread opposition even from Government Parliamentary Group. The DC Bill is also opposed by two major local bodies — the Kandy and Galle Municipalities — and a large number of urban councils, town councils and village committees. The talk of District Councils is renewed every year by the Federalists. They do not appear to allow the Prime Minister to rule the country. The Federalists aim a pistol and threaten him. The attitude of the Federalists should not be tolerated by any patriotic element in the country. Every man and woman and child to a man should oppose the proposed White Paper and the DC Bill.

The *Daily News* 27/5 said in a front page story that there were six points of differences between the proposed District Councils Bill and the earlier SLFP blueprint for Regional Councils. The report listed the differences:- Regional Councils, as envisaged by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike would have been empowered to amalgamate with each other. A Regional Council in the North for instance, could have expanded its area of control by amalgamating with the Council in the East. No such powers of amalgamation will be vested in the proposed District Councils. Regional Councils would have had the authority to pick settlers in the colonisation schemes in the areas under their administration and control. Colonisation and major irrigation works are deliberately excluded from the subjects which will be allocated to District Councils. The Sinhala Only Act would have been effectively subverted when Regional Councils were allowed to select their language of administra-

tion. Under the District Councils Bill the country's existing language laws are to be enforced, without alteration. Regional Councils would have been *de facto* federal states, circumscribed only by the written provisions of the law. District Councils will be under the control of the Central Government and subject to general and specific direction of Ministers. New administrative cadres would have been established by the Regional Councils. District Councils will have no such "District Services." They will be served by public servants and LGSC employees acting under the authority of the GAs, each of whom will be the Chief Executive (not the Chairman) of the Council in his district. It had been indicated that in the course of time, places of importance and strategic areas would be placed under the control of Regional Councils. There will be no such provision in the District Councils Bill.

THE OPPOSITION according to the *Sun*, has conveyed to the Government that the White Paper on the District Councils should be discussed only after a week or more after presentation in Parliament and that it should not be accompanied by a Bill. The report said that an influential section of the Government Parliamentary Group was also understood to be in favour of the suggestion made by the Opposition. It was also reported that the Opposition move to boycott the debate was causing considerable concern among a section of its parliamentary group and that they were of the view that it should participate in it to whip the anti-District Councils agitation by exposing the Prime Minister's alleged illicit agreement with the leader of the Federal Party, Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam.

Though earlier the *Daily Mirror* reported that the Executive Committee of the Federal Party had adopted a resolution that it should quit the National Government if the proposed District Councils Bill was not presented before the Budget during the next session, Mr. Chelvanaya-

kam in a statement to the same paper denied that it had adopted such a resolution.

MAY 26 was observed as a day of meditation and prayer by all faiths throughout the country for the success of the current Vietnam peace talks in Paris. The Prime Minister in a message said that the "conflict in Vietnam is a blot on civilization and a burden on the conscience of the world. Peace in Vietnam is imperative if we are to end this senseless suffering of a whole people. This is not all. So long as we do not put out the fire in Vietnam it is not possible to conceive of any real progress in the relaxation of tension in our region or in the world at large."

THE Second Reading of the Foreign Exchange Enlistment Certificates Bill came in for strong criticism last week in the House of Representatives. The Opposition said that if the Prime Minister had any self-respect he should resign on the introduction of this floating rupee. The rupee was devalued to bring it into a realistic rate and substantially reduce the blackmarket. But the Government had now reduced a floating currency and had in fact legalised the blackmarket. The Government's expectations of getting a lot of foreign exchange from tourists would not materialise.

It further contended that consumers would be thrown to the wolves because price control and anti-hoarding laws would be null and void. A lot of luxury goods would come into the country. The scheme was a death blow to industrial development.

Replying to criticisms, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance said that the Bill was not a panacea for all ills. It would not give traders a free hand to import anything they wanted. The present financial situation of Ceylon was brought about by the drop of prices and the Government had to find a scheme to stem the outflow of foreign exchange. The system had been tried out very successfully

in many countries and it was nothing new. Small scale industrialists should not be frightened of the scheme as their case would not be ignored by the Government.

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Lepelley in Christian Science Monitor

"Our position improved but we can't let go just yet"

A Thirty Percent Drop In Applications

Peace Corps Has Troubles

by Mary Hamilton

A WORLD SITUATION which has "made young Americans cynical about their ability to change anything in the world" has been given by the national recruiting officer as the reason for a 30% drop in applications to join the Peace Corps this year. Ray Holland cited the Vietnam war any rebellions in the cities as contributing factors. Because of this us as "cynical" attitude many young Americans "cop out on society", he said. He refused to give comparative nationwide application figures, but it is known that the recruitment goal was 11,000.

"There is also an increasing reluctance on the part of young people to become associated with the U.S. government, which they see waging a war they cannot support". Halland said. Another Peace Corps official cited as the reason for the drop: "The kids view us as part of the Establishment when we're really not". The view that the Peace Corps is part of the Establishment is held not only by young people who refuse to enter the Peace Corps but by hundreds who have gone through the two-year program in another country and returned home to make their criticisms known publicly.

The Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV) was formed in the spring of 1966 by about 15 Peace Corps returnees, most of them graduate students at Columbia University. This initial group has been joined by hundreds of other returnees from the Peace Corps and other governmental, religious and educational agencies which promote voluntary service abroad. Aubrey Brown, a graduate student at Columbia, is chairman of the CRV group in New York City, whose office at 2, Washington Square North sends out a monthly newsletter to like-minded individuals

to help them form similar groups around the country.

"As U. S. citizens who have lived and worked abroad, we are convinced that fundamental changes must be made in U.S. policies towards the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America", began the CRV's original statement. "We feel that many U.S. policies have worked more to frustrate than to support the aspirations of the people of these countries", continued the statement "These policies have reinforced the status quo where change is needed and have led to reliance on military means to deal with socio-economic and political problems."

Most of the CRV's public statements have dealt with criticism of U. S. involvement in Vietnam. It published a "Position Paper on Vietnam" in the September issue of *Ramparts*. Part of this statement read: "As we learned to understand the societies of those different from us, we began to be able to view our own society from the perspective of others. We came to see the inadequacies in the actions and goals of our own government. As a part of this process we began to realize that there are ambiguities inherent in United States-sponsored programs like the Peace Corps. Although its name indicate a goal of serving the forces of peaceful change, we wonder whether the Peace Corps' effect has not at times been to impede rather than accelerate the movement into a future of greater abundance and full political participation. We have returned to the U. S. committed to working towards changing those policies and actions of our government which we think serve only a narrowly defined national interest and ideology".

After explaining at length why the CRV opposed the war in

Vietnam, the position paper made the simple conclusion: "Therefore we call for their withdrawal" (of U. S. troops from Vietnam).

THE CRV now is concerned with the practice of drafting volunteers while they are still in the Peace Corps. Some local draft boards refuse to accept the two-year program as deferment for the draft. Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has left the decision to the discretion of local draft boards. Within the past year 60 appeals of volunteers in the field have been rejected by the Presidential Appeals Board and at least 25 volunteers have been required to return to the U. S. for induction before completing their service. But at least 10 returned volunteers have refused to co-operate with the draft this year.

Disagreement with U.S. policy in Vietnam is certainly one of the most obvious views to be held by persons who have given two years of their lives to activities they feel are to help other countries. A special CRV committees on Thailand is working on a paper which will expose U. S. penetration of that nation. It should be completed in early January, according to Steve Andors, committee chairman.

How much the Peace Corps itself contribute to extending U.S. imperialism is more difficult to document. One returnee commented he thought the Peace Corps is "more a shield of imperialism than a tool." Another returnee likened the Peace Corps to the summer cool-it programs in U.S. ghettos. Bill Dalsimer, chairman of CRV's committee on voluntary services, said the Peace Corps "certainly is an extension of American foreign policy.....Some Peace Corps volunteers take the position that we're discouraging it".

Peace Corps involvement with the CIA also has been questioned by volunteers. Larry Jackson, also a Columbia grad student, spent his Peace Corps term in

Nigeria in 1962-64. He said he heard stories about the CIA and the Peace Corps but the closest he came to having his own suspicions aroused was when a man who said he was an encyclopedia salesman questioned him at length in a department store. But Jackson had the honor of guiding Malcolm X around Nigeria so it is quite probable that he was trailed by the CIA. He met many "strange people" who knew that he was on close terms with Nigerian politicians, Jackson said. Jackson said: he joined the Peace Corps to "see Africa" and disassociated himself from the Peace Corps while in Nigeria because he had several friends there. He said the Peace Corps "spreads cultural imperialism" because it tries to "sell America and the American way of doing things". His Nigerian friends who have just come to the U.S. from their country report that "anti Americanism is on the upswing". It was announced on Dec. 6, that Nigeria's government has stopped the entry of new Peace Corps volunteers. Last May there were 790 volunteers in Nigeria, the second largest Peace Corps contingent in the world after India. Now there are 236 and that number will dwindle to 41 by next December.

JACKSON said that although he himself is "categorically for one Nigeria" most Peace Corps volunteers supported the secessionist Republic of Biafra.

Ceylon became the first country to reinstate the Peace Corps after the government had requested withdrawal of a previous program. The 60 volunteers who arrived in Colombo Dec. 12, were greeted by a number of pro-Peking communists protesting their arrival.

The Peace Corps now has volunteers in 58 "developing new countries", as the agency's literature puts it. What it doesn't say is that perhaps the largest single build-up of volunteers is taking place in Micronesia, which has one of three foreign training centres for volunteers (the others are in the Virgin

Islands and Puerto Rico). One can only guess that these volunteers will be expected to pave the way for the building of a U. S. military base in these South Pacific islands (a U. S. trust territory since 1947) in case the Japanese are successful in reclaiming Okinawa to the north.

TWO Peace Corpsmen found out other services were not needed soon after they arrived at their destination. "We were functioning as patrons (bosses)" said Nick Zydyern, who has just returned to the U.S. after two years with the Peace Corps in Guayaquil, Ecuador. "Being gringos we could get into the" offices of municipal government, he said. other than that, the corpsmen discovered whom they were supposed to serve were old hands at organizing themselves into pressure groups. "We are supposed to organize the people and in Peace Corps terms, create a revolution". said Paul Cowan, another recent returnee from Guayaquil. But the slum residents already had organized into small groups to demand the mayor for more water, electricity and land fill for the swamp on which the city is built. Cowan said the mayor was "a pretty good one" and tried to answer their demands.

The two returnees were among the eight corpsmen in Guayaquil who released a statement in November calling for an internationalization of the Peace Corps because it has turned out to be "arrogant and colonialist in the same way as the government of which it is a part". Cowan said he saw such an international Peace Corps "run privately by competing groups" but was unsure about ways of funding it. He felt it would have "a healthy psychological effect on Americans to be subordinate to other people" even if the particular country's government were a conservative one.

As the Peace Corps is now set up, the U. S. government control administration and program planning. Thus it is understandable that people in countries served

by the Peace Corps are "terribly suspicious" of the volunteers, as Cowan noted about the Ecuadorians. He thinks there is no connection between the Peace Corps and the CIA, as is sometimes claimed. "No one in the U. S. government asked us for information" he said. Cowan was among a number of Latin American volunteers to protest U. S. policy in Vietnam last summer.

Because they felt so alienated from the people of the neighbourhood where they lived, both Cowan and Zydyern became more involved in the radical student movement in Guayaquil. They characterized the students as being mainly intellectual radicals, more involved in reading theory than in making a revolution in their own country. "The students knew nothing about the slums". Cowan said. "They were more interested in 'Yanqui 'Yanqui get out of Vietnam' than in 'Yankee get out of Guayaquil'. They had "a blind hate of the U.S.... but don't know enough about their own country to protest", Cowan said.

THE STUDENTS knew, however, than if they got a reputation for community organizing they would get scholarships to study in the U. S. Zydyern said. Part of U. S. foreign policy is to "get to these people through scholarships. But it won't work—it will blow up in the face of the U.S. government", he commented. The people most active in the slums are Catholic conservatives who identify with Robert Kennedy, the two returnees said.

Cowan and Zydyern said they were undecided about future plans now that they are out of the Peace Corps. They really do not expect the U. S. Congress to give up its control over the Peace Corps, but they felt strongly enough about the Corp's failure to make a public statement with fellow corpsmen in Ecuador. "We joined the Peace Corps because we thought it would afford us a means of helping developing nations without imposing the

United States' political and cultural values of them. . . . We were wrong, The eight Peace Corpsmen went on to explain why they had changed their minds about the organization and to give some suggestions for reform".

THE LATIN AMERICANS saw them "working side by side with other officials of the U. S. government to accomplish programs which are, in the view of many Latins, part of the U.S.'s worldwide struggle against communism, not a genuine desire to help poor nations... They frequently tell us that, like members of the State Department and AID (Agency for international Development) we are victims of the disease that Senator Fulbright has diagnosed as "the arrogance of power'.....We are part of a culture whose pride in itself contains, as a corollary, contempt for others. Our role in this country is a demonstration of this trait: semi-literate, in its language, nearly ignorant of its culture, we still presume to teach Ecuadorian methods of thought and work that we have inherited from our North American past. There is, however, one simple way of correcting the situation: internationalize the Peace Corps, incorporate Latins on all levels of the organization's work. Let Chileans, Ecuadorians and Colombians plan and direct programs in Latin America; let North Americans, if they want to serve this continent, put themselves in subordinate positions, allow themselves to be really used by the people who live here. Let them serve alongside of Latin volunteers all working in co-operation.....

"We cannot discuss this idea seriously with the people who run the Peace Corps. They say that although we are certainly correct in theory, in practice we have to understand that any such radical proposal would certainly be rejected by Congress. And they continue to administer the organization in the way we have tried to criticize, that Latins keep telling us they find so offensive.

".....The only way to harness the institution's arrogance is to change the organization substantially to create bureaucratic situations where administrative power is shared by representatives of various societies where the interplay of their differing interests produces truly flexible programs that can be transferred from culture to culture, rather than imposed by one culture on another.

"That means the Peace Corps must be separated from the U. S. government and turned into an internationally administered agency. It is the only way we can see that the ideals for which the organization once stood can survive"

Another criticism of the Peace Corps by the Guayaquil group is that it plays the numbers game. "Emphasis is placed on the quantity of volunteers, not their quality.... Only people with needed skills or people with backgrounds which permit acquiring specific skills in the three-month training period should be recruited.....Playing the numbers game results in a Peace Corps where the individual volunteer is unimportant." Cowan had noted that there is "a tremendous rate of attrition" in the Peace Corps.

Kerala Newsletter

Serve Blow To United Front

Trivandrum

Leaders of the seven party United Front holding power in Kerala are bound to differ over the cause or causes of their debacle in the civic elections but apparently not about its political effect: the Front is no longer impregnable. The lesson it holds is equally compelling: alternative to the Congress cannot sustain itself unless it proves itself in terms of deeds instead of an avalanche of words.

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VARIOUS explanations are being sought for the reverses suffered by the UF at the hands of what the Congress-supporting press calls "democratic forces". For pro-Congress newspapers, they amount to nothing less than total rejection of the United Front's policies and programmes by the people and a clear verdict against its performance as a Government in the last thirteen months.

UF circles, on the other hand maintain that the outcome of the civic elections should not be construed as a popular vote of non-confidence against the non-Congress Government of a reflection on its performance, since the election was not fought on the issue of the policies and programmes of the United Front and its Government state Agriculture Minister M. N. Govindan Nair (CP) interprets the result as expression of a popular desire to see the Congress and its allies make civic administration a success while the UF continues to conduct the affairs of the State Government.

Transport Minister E. K. Imbichi Bava (CP-M) thinks that the election results represent the people's "disapproval" of the policy of non-co-operation followed by the Congress towards the UF Government, though how he arrives at this conclusion is not clear.

CP-M State Secretary A. K. Gopalan is of the view that no undue political significance should be attached to the Front's reverses. On his election as the State Party Chief at the Party Plenum in early January at Ernakulam, he had told newmen that the immediate task before him was to prepare the entire party for the civic elections in the State in order to deliver yet another crushing blow to the Congress. The blow has come, but he happens to be at the receiving end.

OF the 25 councils including the Calicut Corporation to which elections were held, the Congress contesting on it won absolute

majority in 12 and in association with the Kerala Congress took control of another seven. Out of the remaining six, the United Front was able to claim absolute hold over only four and just scraped through in the remaining two municipalities of Kasatagod at the northern end of the State and Nayyattrakara at the southern.

In the 20 member Kasaragod Council, the Congress was all but wiped out winning only one seat. Here the UF win of 10 seats—which were shared between the Muslim League (9) and C.P.M. (1)—was equalized by the combine consisting of Jana Sangh (4), Karnarak Samithi (5) and Congress (1).

In terms of the total number of seats gained. Congress performance appeared more impressive. In the last civic poll in September 1962, of the total of 664 seats spread over 26 municipal councils and Calicut Corporation, the Congress could get only 230. There was no rebel Kerala Congress at that time. In the present election the two parties have together managed to get 339 of the total 621 seats, the Congress alone accounting for 272.

In the three municipalities of Kottayam, Changanassery and Thieuvella where the Congress and the Kerala Congress had jointly fought the election under the "Citizens Front" banner, they captured 55 of 80 seats. The Congress landslide in the Calicut Corporation merits special mention. It walked away with 25 of the total 40 seats. No elections were held to the recently constituted Greater Cochin Corporation nor the premier Trivandrum City Corporation.

Had the UF defeat been confined to the Calicut Corporation, it would not have made the Congress success appear so big in the eyes of the people. The fact that the UF failed to retain con-

trol of its traditional strongholds, such as Alleppey, Quilon, Shertallai Vaikom, Perumbavoor, Neyyattinkara and Attingal made all the difference. The shift away from the UF appeared State wide and pronounced.

THE Congress—supporting daily *Manorama*, analysing the election results, contended that what had happened was a clear cut judgement consciously made by the people against the policies and programmes of the ruling UF's dominant constituent, the CP-M. The voters it said, have expressed their hatred for Marxists in far sharper terms than giving vent to their general discontentment with U F rule. To substantiate this argument, the paper pointed out that half of the Party candidates who had contested in the CP-M stronghold of Malabar had failed to get through. In Calicut Corporation of the 25 seats contested the C.P-M. won only 9.

The fact is that in terms of seats won, the CP-M considerably improved its position when compared to its total strength in the outgoing councils. Even in Calicut Corporation, it came short of one seat only—nine against the previous. Among the UF constituents, the Muslim League alone came out not only unscathed but triumphant. Of the 40 candidates it had fielded in Malabar area; 37 won hands down. It contested 12 seats at the Calicut Corporation and won ten of them.

It was the CPI that was badly mauled losing more than half the seats it had to its credit in the council's when the party was split. In the Calicut Corporation, it contested six seats but gained only one. Among those trounced include the Party's former Mayor, Mr. Manjunath Rao. Explaining the reverses a spokesman of the party said all the seats allotted to them were Congress majority wards as evidenced by last year's general election results.

AMONG the other UF constituents, the SSP accounted for 19 seats in all—a slight improvement when compared to its existing record, while the RSP had to be content with seventy six in Quilon where it had maintained its dominance for several years past; and one is Paravoor. Splinter parties in the UF—KTP and KSP—failed to get any seat. The respective Statewide total of seats for the majority UP constituents are as follows: CP-M, 85, CP I42, Muslim League 57, SSP 19 and RSP 7.

One significant aspect of the civic elections is the Jana-Sangh's debut in civic affairs. It has won 11 seats, four in Kasaragod and seven in Palghat. The DMK has one seat in Palghat. A new quantity is the Karnatakis Samithi which stands for the merger of Kasaragod area with bordering Mysore; it won five seats.

Except for the CP-M, the constituents of the United Front appear to share the view that the debacle was due to lack of cohesion within the Front and its failure to expedite implementation of the minimum programme. Mr. M. N. Govindan Nair frankly admitted that the results were a pointer for the UP to work hard to win over the people to its side by giving better service to them.

But C.P.-M Joint — Secretary C. H. Kanaran said that it showed that the masses were not adequately trained in "ideological struggle against the Centre". Otherwise, he argued, how and could an open one account for the Congress regaining lost ground? CP-M Secretary A. K. Gopalan, has has told newsmen that he along with the Chief Minister Namboodiripad would soon undertake a mass education campaign as a prelude to a one-day general strike against the Centre's food policy towards Kerala.

Small Army—Big Victory

Gen. Giap Reveals How Vietnam Beat The U S

by **Commander Edgar P. Young**

THE DECISION of President Johnson not to seek re-election and developments in South Vietnam over the past month have put a final seal on the "credibility gap" regarding statements made over years past by various authoritative US spokesmen.

The unmitigated fraudulence of the motives claimed by the same authoritative spokesmen for their undeclared war on Vietnam has now been exposed by other American of equal authority with such effect that it has been admitted by many of those responsible for it.

Public opinion should, therefore, be more open-minded and receptive towards a book by the Vietnamese General Vo Nguyen Giap, victor over France in the 1st Vietnamese War of Liberation, 1946-1954, and now Minister of Defence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) **BIG VICTORY: GREAT TASK**, which has been published in London recently by the **Mall Press, London** (120 pp, 27s. 6.), than it would have been when it first appeared, in September 14-16, 1967 in Hanoi, in a series of articles in *Nhan Dan* and *Quan Doi Nhan Dan*, the daily newspapers of the Communist Party and of the Armed Forces, respectively, of which it is a straight and complete translation.

The writer of the introduction David Schoenbrun, senior lecturer at the Graduate School of International Affairs, Columbia University, points out, very properly, that these articles, now published as a book, were written for Communist and military cadres inside North Vietnam" and that, therefore there is a "heavy dose of propa-

ganda" in them. He adds, however, that the propaganda is based just as heavily on reality of the resistance spirit of various people" as evidenced by the fact that: "from early 1965 to the end of 1967, they and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (Alias the Vietcong) have withstood more firepower than was to brought to bear on Germany during the 2nd World War and have held off more than one million American and allied troops with the most modern equipment".

SINCE that was written, they have, of course, done more than merely "hold off" that mighty invading armada, and seem likely to inflict on it defeat no less complete and ignominious than was inflicted on 40,000 French by the People's Liberation Army in 1954.

Its general argument may be usefully summarised as follows: "We have defeated the Americans and other puppets in their 'Special War' strategy and are now defeating them in their 'Limited War' strategy. This is because our strategy and tactics of 'People's War' have falsified bourgeois military estimates of the balance of power between two sides. We have driven the enemy into a situation where his forces remain insufficient, even though they are numerous. "He is slow, even though he possesses high mobility, with the result that he fails to acquire strength, either for offensive, or for defensive purposes, even though he has immense armaments including heavy artillery, tanks and armoured vehicles and aircraft. "In war once one has fallen into a strategic and tactical stalemate, one can by no means ward off one's ultimate defeat, even if one possesses plenty of troops, weapons and money. This is the

situation in which the US imperialists find themselves. We, for our part, have applied Marxist-Leninist principles to the science of war, making a scientific analysis of our own strong points and weaknesses and those of the enemy and have combined this with what has proved to be a correct estimate of the enemy's intentions. We have thus arrived at a realistic evaluation of the balances of power between us. This evaluation indicates clearly that the Liberation Armed Forces (LAF) of the south relying mainly on its own forces are fully capable of defeating the Americans and their allies' even if that were to involve five, ten, twenty or more years of fighting". LAF is the official designation of the armed forces of the National Liberation Front (NLF) commonly misnamed Vietcong.

GIVING a forecast of present day developments, General Giap continued "The attacks launched by the LAF in the heart of Saigon, Hue, and other cities have supported the struggle movement of the urban compatriots, frightened the enemy, and filled the hearts of our compatriots throughout the country with elation. The political forces of the people in southern cities have developed more and more comprehensively, extending to many who did not realise the true nature of the US aggression and were fooled into following them, will certainly intensify their struggle against the Americans and the country-selling Vietnamese traitors; thus striking the enemy in his deepest lairs and providing a basis for stepping up our People's War".

Setting this "appreciation of the situation" in its international context which his opponents have consistently failed to do, at least in public. General Giap brings out what will prove the finally decisive factor responsible for an American defeat. "The US imperialists cannot mobilise all their forces for their war in Vietnam. The present mobilisation level has far exceeded initial US forecasts and is at sharp variance

with US global strategy (that is, in Latin America, the Middle East and Europe.)

"Small-scale reinforcement will not materially improve their local situation, while large-scale reinforcements would deeply affect the economic and political situation within the US, (how true!—Ed.) as well as US strength in other, more sensitive theatres and in any case could only prolong the way without altering its inevitable outcome."

LOOKING at it from the Vietnamese point of view, he expands on what is written by the author of the Introduction to this book: "The US is a white, western Nation fighting on the continent of Asia, attempting to prevent an indigenous revolutionary movement from coming to power in its own land. Whether that movement is Communistic or not is irrelevant to the basic fact

that American action is counter revolutionary". Can a small country, which relies mainly upon its own strength, defeat the limited war of the American imperialists, who possess great material and economic potentials? This is the burning question of our time," writes General Giap, and then continues: "The Vietnam people are answering it with their victories, which are their great contribution to the peoples of the world. History entrusted the glorious mission to our our people, who are determined to fulfil this historic task. It is for this reason that no national liberation struggle in history has ever obtained as much vigorous and comprehensive support from the world's people as ours is obtaining. It is enjoying great material assistance from the brotherly socialist countries and strong sympathy and encouragement from progressive people all over the world, including the American people."



Europe's top entertainer *Maurice Chevalier* has finally decided to retire. At 80 he enjoys marvellous health but 'one must learn to bow out five minutes before the audience stops clapping', he recently told a visitor to his fabulous villa on the outskirts of Paris. A selected London audience will watch his last performance at the end of March and then he will settle down and wait for the "final hour." He lives alone in the villa and derives great pleasure by conducting friends on its lush green lawns. The original paintings hung on the walls of the sumptuously furnished drawing room is another source of pride. The only melancholy aspect of his life is that he has no children, his one unattained desire. The first marriage did not last. He did not marry again.

Chevalier's desire to have a son found a place in the film "Fanny" in which he acted with Charles Houston. A great film, it won international recognition ten years ago and brought fame and respect for the French actor. In the early thirties he was perhaps the most popular singer and even now his discs are in continuous demand. Many ambitious singers of his time tried to imitate the throaty voice. Until the emergence of Frank Sinatra he did not have a serious rival. He has sung and acted in dozens of memorable films and will always be remembered for his gallicised humour and cultivated acting.

Ninth son of an unemployed drunk, he had to get into the show business and has remained at the top of the ladder of fame for nearly sixty years.

Point of View

World Jewry Responsible For Israel's Defence

*Pray for the peace of Jerusalem,
May they prosper that love thee.
Peace be within thy walls,
And prosperity within thy palaces*

THE OLD TESTAMENT psalm was sung at the Economic Conference in Jerusalem by 1,000 Jew millionaires who had converged on the city from all over the world. However Jerusalem the Golden, as its present occupants choose to call it, has seldom seen peace in its 3,000-year old existence. Though its political and strategic importance is negligible it has been history's most used battle-field. Perhaps the fiercest battle during the Six Day war was fought here and it seems the holy city will once again become a theatre of war between the Arabs and the Israelis. Israel's recent postures have made another combat inevitable.

Israel's aggressive ambition to hold on to occupied territory was reflected during last month's Security Council debate. In a unanimous resolution the world body had urged Tel Aviv not to stage the Independence Day army parade in occupied Jerusalem since it contravened the unanimous UN resolution accepted last November. The victory celebrations, Israeli delegate Tekoah told the 15-nation Council, would take place. The Jewish people had waited for this ceremony for 2,000 years, Jerusalem would never be abandoned. It is the crown of the Jewish people, he said and walked out of Council's ornate hall.

TEKOA had the temerity to refuse to accept U Thant's protest letter. This was the first instance of a UN member rebuffing the Secretary-General. Israel is now not ready even to accept the November resolution which links the withdrawal of its forces from all occupied territories with the establishment of 'secure and permanent'

frontiers with the Arab neighbours. Tekoah's unparalleled arrogance bore the official seal of the Government which next day passed a resolution declaring that the military parade would be held despite the Security Council's call for its abandonment. Tel Aviv newspapers published exhaustive details of their country's post-war military might on their front pages and, in a bid to pour salt on the Arab wounds, it was announced that captured weapons would also be displayed. Besides the war booty, 200 tanks were to roll down on the holy city's narrow roads and 360 military aircraft, including sophisticated Skyhawk fighters, the latest American gift, would fly over its domes and minarets.

Who is behind this tiny country's defiant mood? Can Israel, surrounded by hostile neighbours on three sides and facing the sea on the fourth, act alone? It is no more a secret that the world's most powerful country—the United States has mortgaged its sense of propriety to the Israeli leaders. It has unconditionally backed their moves. But the other more powerful and pernicious force behind Israel is a section of world Jewry—the wealthiest, the most organised and the most committed group of people who have no respect for territorial or national integrity, except their own.

ISRAEL'S national anthem is world Jewry's national anthem. All other Jewish and Zionist bodies are subordinate to it. It can shake the financial systems of Europe and America and is capable of creating political chaos in Socialist countries — Poland and Czechoslovakia were the latest targets. The United Jewish Appeal, one of the organisations run by it, alone has raised almost 2,000 million

dollars to make Israel economy viable.

This very influential group consisting of nearly 700 people recently met at Jerusalem and took some important decisions. Business speeches were mixed with religious outbursts and millionaires of the world of Big Business were seen wiping tears when 'Jerusalem the Golden was sung.

Lord Steff, Chairman of the British Committee for the Conference and one of the wealthiest Britons, spoke for the delegates at the opening session. "Jerusalem reunited," he said, "is the fulfilment of immortal prophecy, gladdening the hearts and stirring religious and historical feelings throughout the whole of Jewry. We can now surely hope and trust in the unfolding of a new epoch in Jewish history. We pledge to the Government and the people of Israel our help and our support, and our personal involvement, not only in the economic field, but in all those areas which lead to the progress and strength of Israel". As an expression of "Jewish solidarity" the conference declared a new charter for the economic expansion of Israel.

IT CREATED an international council for investment and Development with branches in important countries. The Council consists of most of the European and American Jews including billionaires Sir Isaac Wolfson, Baron de Rothschild, Charles Clore, Victor Carter, Sir Sigmund Warburg and Abraham Feinburg. The last named business magnate has been the driving force behind the Israel Bond Drive. His organisation has also raised 1,200 million dollars to finance Israel's development. He has popularised the idea among American Jews of 'invest' instead 'contribute' and 'buy' in place of 'give'. Last year he sold Bonds worth 217 million dollars in America alone.

Now the grand plan is to convert Israel into the world's most spectacular economic miracle and thus win for it a right to exist and also

to expand. The newly created Council will take an active share in Israel's management, develop international markets for its products seek sub-contracts for its component manufacturers, help the export of its engineering, scientific and technical services and give financial support to its financiers and investors in the developing countries of Asia and Africa.

THE GRAND economic conquest of the world will begin with a 100-million dollar investment company; the capital of Israel's Re-insurance Company will be increased from less than a million dollars to five million dollars; the food industry will be helped to raise its export capacity from 37 million dollars to 50 million dollars. A young South African Jew has promised to invest one million dollars in the wool and synthetic fibre industry and another American entrepreneur will invest three million dollars in making furniture for export.

If all goes well Israel's industrial exports will reach over 1,000 million dollars within four years. There was so much display of wealth that Baron Rothschild promised to give financial aid to any neighbouring Arab country ready to forgo its claims of Palestine.

The Conference has given a tremendous filip to jingoist forces in the country. The land of Israel Movement, which is spreading like an avalanche and which enjoys the normal support of most Israeli leaders, has now become a power to reckon with.

At the end of the conference it put out an appeal in local newspapers which said that the Six-day War has opened a decisive era for the people of Israel. The Jewish nation, the appeal said, has come into possession of its reunited and undivided territory. "We have as little right to slight the gift of victory as to abandon the State of Israel".

LINK

An Interview

A Case For Welsh Self-Government

Welsh and Scottish self-government is not new. But the upsurge in interest is. The Welsh Nationalist Party (*Plaid Cymru*) won a seat in the British Parliament in 1966. What follows is an interview with Gwynfor Evans, M.P., (*Plaid Cymru* for Carmarthen) in which he outlines that party's views on the future of Wales.

TO SAY we did not expect the Carmarthen victory should not obscure the fact that *Plaid Cymru* has grown steadily over the years. It was founded by six people meeting in a cafe in Pwllheli, during National Eisteddfod week. By 1931 it had 500 members, contesting one Parliamentary seat at a time and never getting even within hailing distance of saving our deposit. We opposed the war. Many of our people went to prison and people said we would disappear. But in 1945 we fought four seats. By 1955, we got, 3,000 votes on average in each of 11 seats.

At the last General Election we fought 20 out of the 36 seats in Wales. We fought seats on a shoestring. Our campaign in the Rhondda cost us £60 — just enough to issue a leaflet. But since the by-election victory we have had a problem keeping up with the influx of new members. At the annual conference last August, the membership was 30,000.

A total of nine new full-time officials including people to run our publishing company has been appointed and at the next General Election we shall fight all 36 Welsh seats. Our party, I would say, has a fair cross-section of the Welsh

people. I know people say we are just "teachers and preachers", but even of that first small group there were quarrymen from Caernarvon. A lot of the early members were former members of the ILP.

We are more strongly represented among the unions today, and in the old industrial communities the miners are turning more to us from their traditional Labour loyalties. The way in which the miners have been treated under a Labour Government — with no attempt to provide alternative employment, men thrown on the scrapheap when pits are closed down—is bound to outrage people.

Wales have always been a radical country. At the beginning of the century all the Parliamentary seats were Liberal—when the Liberals were more radical — save one, Merthyr Tydfil, which was held by Keir Hardie. The Labour Party inherited that radical tradition and is now cutting itself off from it. A Welsh government would base itself on that tradition.

For example, a Welsh government would never do what the government has just done to the social services. Its priorities would be different. For example, the government has just decided to withdraw from the Far East and the Persian Gulf. Good, but it should have been done years ago.

The government is still spending 6.5 percent of the gross national product on arms. Small countries of Europe spend a good deal less. Finland spends 1.8 percent, Ireland 1.2. A Welsh government would be in that category. Wales would want to control its own defence policy to represent itself in the United Nations, and to use its wealth differently. So spend a quarter of the budget on arms is an enormous slice.

It is a question of democracy. During the 13 years of Tory rule and under the Labour government, Wales has been ruled from London with no account taken of the

wishes of her people. A Welsh government would be more responsive to the views and needs of Welsh people.

It would want to create the economic, social, cultural and political conditions in which the Welsh people as a whole could best live; whereas from London, the Welsh are 5 percent of the total population—expandable.

THE WELSH ECONOMY must be directed toward Welsh social needs. At present there is not an adequate base for that economy. We must create a suitable infrastructure, give priority to transport, roads and railways.

Being treated as a colony in the past, exploited to build up Britain as an imperial Power, tremendous wealth has been taken from Wales. We are concerned with the development of forms of control of industry suitable to the Welsh tradition, the Welsh mind. We are interested in a form of workers' control to give people a measure of responsibility, to treat them as adult human beings not as hands of cogs in a machine.

This does not necessarily mean State control. We are opposed to centralization. Our belief is in the autonomous person. We want to spread property so that everybody shall have some and no one too much. We do not believe in a strong central State, but in the freedom and autonomy of the person.

In this way we hope to harness the intellectual talents of the people, to achieve considerable things. Who knows, for example, what the use might be made of coal, a great natural resource, if linked with modern technology ?

We aim for complete control of our economy, social life, defence, relations with other peoples, but it is nonsense to talk of us as

separatist. Economic separation from England is impossible. A common market, a custom union with no tariffs, no passports, no frontier, freedom of movement as today, are what we envisage.

ORGANIZATIONS like the trade union movement will of course decide themselves what they want to do about their relations with the trade union movement elsewhere. They might want to seek some form of federal organization. It would be very silly for a Welsh government to try to dictate to them.

Standing Committees could deal with services run in common like the post, the railways, etc. Language is a very important question for us. When the Welsh people are again fully in possession of the Welsh language, there will be more vitality and creativity in their lives.

Language is more than a means of communicating ideas and feelings, it is a vehicle for a whole culture. More than anything else, it is a link with the past, gives people their roots.

We want to see all children in possession of their national language, so that eventually the whole country might be bilingual. But this cannot be forced. The community have to will it themselves.

Part of our job is to awaken the spirit of the people to be fully Welsh, something that is being increasingly done, as can be seen from the success of the Welsh language schools, even in areas like South-East Wales which have been Anglicized in the past.

This is all part of a process of intellectual stimulus and development of the talents of the people from which the whole



Engelhard in St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

“ Ohoh! Here comes another American peace feeler ”



ALLERGY ?

Time-bound creatures that we are, we pay in a variety of ways for clock-watching. The British Medical Journal pointed out recently that ‘a red scaling and itching eruption often develops in the area of skin on the back of the wrist watch.’ This is caused by a contact allergic sensitivity to the metal of the watch, usually to nickel, sometimes to chrome. Occasionally, the watch strap is the guilty party and the eruption is found along the whole strap.

Another possible eruption is caused not by sensitivity to metal, but rather by a ringworm fungus. This eruption generally spreads gradually and the final area may not correspond to the watch site. In either case a visit to the doctor is recommended.

THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER SIX

The Inner Struggle

THE STORY SO FAR.....

Sundari lived alone in her estate bungalow. Among her admirers Amaradasa was her favourite. Dr. Nayagam's nephew Ravi, came to spend the April holidays with her. Amaradasa did not like her conduct towards the youth.

He was an idealist. He looked upon medical practice as a mission. Mrs. Tillekeratne, who came for treatment, turned out to be Amaradasa's cousin. He promised to meet her in the village.

Amaradasa took Sundari and Ravi to a cattle farm. He found that Sundari's behaviour towards the youth was queer and when they reached her residence he declined to dine with her and went away.

With the intuition of a woman, Sundari knew that Amaradasa was hurt and so declined to dine with her. Trivial as the incident was she did not want to vex herself but still she was angry. "Let him go to hell". In spite of herself there was a salty taste in her mouth.

After dinner she was seated in her favourite couch deep in thought. Of the many things that passed through her mind Ravi's conduct that evening on their way to the farm jarred on her. He was positively rude to Amaradasa, she thought.

"Ravi", she called.

"I am in bed".

"Are you sleepy?"

"No".

"Don't sulk. Come here."

He came and sat in front of her.

"What's the matter with you today?"

"Nothing".

"Nothing ! Just because I am nice to you, you must not slight my friends. Mr. Amaradasa is a very good person. You do not know him and you cannot understand him".

"I have not been rude to him".

"But you never spoke to him".

TWO SISTERS

Princess Lee Radziwill is believed to be more charming, more elegant and more talented than her equally illustrious sister Jacqueline Kennedy. Jackie has been the focus of attention as wife and later widow of the most popular American President. Lee has found appreciation of her artistic talents on this side of the Atlantic, mostly London. It is natural Jackie's personality has overshadowed every other woman in American Establishment and Lee could not have grown famous on the same continent at the same time. In London, Lee now gets the publicity she thinks she deserves. Her latest television colour film "Laura" is likely to transform her into a screen beauty of international status. The 33-year-old "lovely looking amateur" according to London "Times" theatre critic Valerie Knox, possesses a polished beauty.

Lee Radziwill's dark eyes, high cheek bones, sensuous lips and lush honey-gold hair have brought her fortune as well fame. A European Prince married her and recently "Vogue", the snob among America's fashion magazines, displayed her over ten pages. She had modelled for a Du Pont advertisement. Now 35, she is the mother of two children and rich enough not to seek a career or sweat on the stage. But she says it gives inner satisfaction; a sense of fulfilment. Politics did not attract her. She thinks it needs articulation of a different variety. All the same, she will accompany her husband Prince Stanislas Radziwill, to United States to push up the prospects of a White House aspirant in the family, Robert Kennedy.

"I had nothing to say."

Ravi gazed at her like an animal caught in a net. He was guilty. Sundari had a far away look, lost to herself and her surroundings. Her face softened. It reflected the emotions within her and their changing moods. Her eyes had now assumed a liquid quality. A warm, burning current stirred in her stomach and spread to her breasts and limbs. It stimulated and intoxicated her. She was like one riding in a swing in a circus.

"Come here", she called.

Like a little pet dog he went and sat beside her.

"You must not be silly".

She stroked his mane. He curled up against her. She lapsed into silence and gazed blankly at the wall like one stricken by an unknown disease.....She was carried away to the depths of dark, churning waters by a giant reptile. It helped her in its grip and went deeper into the tunnel. She began to choke and breathe hard as its coils tightened round her body. The burning heat in the pit of her stomach parched her mouth. She gasped.

Suddenly she pushed Ravi aside and darted for her bed room and shut the door with a terrific bang. She stood before the mirror panting, scanning her dis-wrought face.

"When will this madness leave me?" she asked herself in a hoarse whisper. No reply.

She adjusted her clothes, rubbed down her cheeks, lowering her eyes all the while ashamed to look at her own face in the mirror. The storm within her now began to abate.

She sat on her bed exhausted clutching her hands together. She bent low and shook her head in disgust. "They were I born, my God?" she moaned, Why is this suffering?" She threw herself on the bed and lay inert. Her mind drifted back to her past.....

Sundari was born in the lap of luxury, so to say. Her parents "laid her on a golden tray and fed her on milk and honey", as the Tamil saying goes. Her father, Velauthan, a talented advocate turned business man, had everything money and influence could obtain. Sundari grew up a spoiled child and in her 15th year she was acknowledged as the "little lady" of the house. She did what she liked and got what she wanted. She never took special pains in her studies but had the intelligence to be well above the average. In his heart of hearts, her father wished that she should have been born a boy to continue in the profession of his legal clan.

With her school mates and friends from the "fashionable quarter" she played tennis in the evenings, sun bathed on Saturday afternoons and never missed a film. Boys hovered round her and she took pains to have a few of them hang round the house.



SOUTH VIETNAM

STOLEN ... A RAILWAY

Italian film producers once showed how a tram can be stolen. But stranger things happen in real life. The theft of a railway, for instance. True, this almost improbable incident occurred in a country whose official regime is itself an improbability, even one might say, a chimera. In short, it happened in South Vietnam. The thieves got away with over 19 kilometres of railway somewhere between two strategically important towns—Da Nang and Dong Ha. Investigations revealed that the delinquents were the valiant defenders of Western civilization—Saigon troops, policemen and officia's. The crime was committed at the height of the recent National-Liberation Army offensive. It was done without haste—the job took from February 5 to 28 to complete. The thieves were nothing if not thorough. They took even the switches, not to speak of other railway property.

As the line was not functioning during the fighting, the theft was discovered only a month later—in April. The search for the stolen goods brought the investigators to the black market. But by that time the goods were gone. Bought by guerillas most likely who need rails to prop up their underground shelters and tunnels. United Press, which reported the story on April 10, did not say whether the culprits had been apprehended. The general consensus is that the organisers of the theft hold responsible posts and have therefore escaped punishment.

"Sundari, is there no limit to your friends?" asked her mother.

"Not my friends; mere Sundari fans".

"I don't know what you would do., my daughter !"

"Why, mother?"

"Have a care, my pet."

"I am careful. They are not my lovers."

"You shameless one. You are still a little child. The smell of milk has not left your mouth. You must not speak like that."

"You old fashioned thing ! Do you know the boy I like very much?"

"Why should I know that ? Are you not afraid to say such things to your mother?"

"I am not afraid of the one I love so much. Sometimes, I wish I could swallow you, mother."

Her mother lovingly patted her cheeks and smelt her hair instead of kissing her.

"You know Rajendran, mother?"

"I don't want to know anything about Rajendram. Please go away and read something."

From her fifteenth year onward she loved Rajendran with all the passion of her heart and body. Asleep or awake her heart and mind were fused in his. In her blood beats he became the breath to keep her alive.

He completed his higher studies and proceeded to England to study law. He pledged to her that he would be back in four short years and marry her. Sundari could not withstand the shock of separation. She fell ill and remained in bed for many days. Her parents feared that she might lose her sanity. Tenderly they looked after her. She recovered slowly and went about her studies as if she were in a dream. There was a cold weight crushing her spirit.

A year passed by. And the news that Rajendran had married an English girl struck down Sundari like a thunder-bolt. Her world and her love turned to ashes. She was lost and was too young to bear the emptiness. Her father took her away on a long pilgrimage to India.

Two years passed by. To cheat the world she pretended to be brave and gay. But heart that loved Rajendran did not change; it remained static like frozen letterings on a stone carving. She grew up with it. This contradiction in her emotional development, as she grew up, took a tragic and erratic turn.

BRITAIN DETERMINED TO MAKE AIRBUS A SUCCESS

LONDON, April 7—Rolls-Royce's success in winning the £ 179,000,000 order to provide the jet engines for the American Lockheed airbus does not lessen in any way Britain's support for the European airbus, the A 300, the Minister of Technology Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, told the House of Commons. In a statement on the American airlines' decision to choose the RB 211 advanced technology engine to power the tri-jet "jumbo" aircraft, he said: "The House is aware that the Rolls-Royce RB 207 engine, which is of the same advanced technology design, has been adopted for the European airbus. "This aircraft should be complementary to, rather than a rival of, the American aircraft. It will be of shorter range and more economical, and hence should be better suited to many airline routes, particularly in Europe." Mr. Benn, describing the American order as "an outstanding encouragement for the skills and technology of British industry", said it constituted a foothold in the American civil aircraft market for bigger than anything Britain had achieved before.

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In her twenty third year she was married to Dr. Saundra Nayagam, a handsome, audacious man ten years her senior, from a family of lawyers and doctors.

On the first night of their marriage Sundari held his hand and cried for Rajendran. They made a "matchless pair" and everyone interested in Sundari, thought that her future would be full of "roses".

Within a fortnight she discovered that Dr. Nayagam had visited a game sanctuary in the company of another woman. He was a confirmed "male flirt". She told him plainly, "You go your way and I go mine". For the good of their families they mutually agreed that she should live in the bungalow where she was now and manage part of their property.

Unconsciously Sundari began to wreak vengeance on the male of the species that thwarted and blasted her life. She despised the women who lived a happy family life. She invited the so called men of "position and influence" to her parlour to spurn and drag them to the dust. Yet the inner struggle to preserve her nobler instincts, in the long run strengthened itself and helped redeem her from the fire she lit in others.

She had an uncontrollable desire to confide in Amaradasa, to make a clean breast of her past. Something held her back.....

Sundari turned in her bed, sleepless sad and dejected overcome with self pity. In her shame, trapped in a state beyond endurance, she wished to pray. She had no words to offer at the altar of her "unkind" God. She only remembered a couple of lines from the song her father used to sing in the quiet of the evenings.

*"I want only thy grace !
What else do I want ?
I want only thy grace !
Not to be born again".*

To be continued

QUITE SIMPLE

From British Ministry of Defence letter of recognition, quoted in "Red Tape".

The first step was taken.... when the new post of DUS (CM) was created. OM(Gen) 94/67 stated that in the first instance DUS (CM) would be responsible for coordinating the civilians staff management functions of AUS(E) (N), AUS (ECN), AUS (O) (N), D of Est (AD), AUS (EO) (Air), and the Central Staff Divisions formerly under AUS(EO) (DS). The abolition of the post of AUS (EO) (DS) made DUS (CM) the PEO for the Central Staff.

KIM II SUNG

Red Guards of Canton, in one of their recent publications described Prime Minister of North Korea Kim II Sung as "an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist", "a millionaire and "aristocrat", living a life of luxury at the expense of the people.

BUGGED

Lyman S. Kirkpatrick, a former CIA official, now professor of political science at Brown University in Rhode Island, says the main reason why USA and North Vietnam have so far not been able to agree on a site for talks is their fear of bugging Warsaw is not acceptable to Americans because the US-Chinese ambassadorial talks which have been going on in that city for the past 14 years "are assumed to be bugged by just about everybody—the Chinese, the Poles, the Russians and probably others".

Vegetable Toned Milk Produced In Bangalore

Semi-commercial production of Lac-Tone (milk toned with vegetable protein instead of skim milk powder) at the rate of about 100 litres a day has been started at the Bangalore Dairy. This vegetable protein based product developed by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, not only has all the nourishing qualities of fresh milk but also contains some vitamins like vitamin C & D which are not available in milk. Lac-tone can be used for making beverages and curds. Children of all ages love it as a nutritious drink. Experiments at CFTRI over the past two years have demonstrated that Lac-Tone is acceptable to the people. It was given as a mid-day drink in a primary school in Bangalore for over a year, and the growth of children was normal. Production of Lac-Tone at Bangalore Dairy is carried out in the pilot plant set up there by CFTRI which has a capacity of 1,000 litres per day. It is expected that after a trial period of three months large scale production will be started as a joint programme of the Board of Food and Nutrition, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, UNICEF, CFTRI, Mysore Government and the Dairy Development wing of the Government of India. The cost of one litre of Lac-Tone at the point of delivery to the consumer will be Rs. 0.85 paise. Skim milk powder, which is now being imported into the country for toning of milk, is not used in this process. The introduction of Lac-Tone in the country will thus save a foreign exchange of nearly Rs. 2 crores and in addition will substantially increase the available milk supply of the country.

FILM PAGE

● **DO NOT DISTURB**, 20th century Fox romantic comedy, in CinemaScope and Deluxe Colour, now showing at the *SAVOY CINEMA*, stars Doris Day with Rod Taylor. Set in England, the film's cast also includes Sergio Fantoni and Hermione Baddeley with Reginald Dardiner, Maura McGiverny and Aram Katcher.

Janet (Doris Day) and Mike Harper (Rod Taylor) an American married couple are transferred to England by his company. Here the combination of British customs and business pressures head their marriage straight for Her Majesty's divorce courts. The humorous misunderstandings and romantic manoeuvring are plentiful in this movie. Italy's handsome and debonair Sergio Fantoni portrays as the dashing antique dealer Paul Bellari, who tries to win Janet's heart, but winds up with a black eye for his efforts. Hermione Baddeley enacts the role of a wealthy and mischievous English widowed landlady, Venessa. The movie was produced by Aaron Rosenberg and Martin Melcher, and directed by Ralph Levy from a screenplay by Milt Rosen and Richard Breen.

● **HURRY SUNDOWN**, in Technicolor and Panavision, Paramount release now showing at the *LIBERTY CINEMA*, tells the explosive story of three couples caught up in the swirls and eddies of the rapidly shifting Southern American community, and whose lives are irrevocably altered by economic, social and sexual drives.) The film is based on the vastly read novel by K. B. Gilden. The screenplay was written by Thomas C. Ryan and Horton Foote, and photographed by Milton Krasner and Loyal Griggs. In the cast of this gripping story are, Michael Caine Jane Fonda, Diahann Carroll, Faye Dunaway, John Philip Law, Robert Hooks and Burgess Meredith. The movie is produced and directed by Otto Preminger.

● **THE GREAT RACE**, a comedy extravaganza the likes of which has

never been attempted on the motion picture screen, explodes with dramatic adventures fast and furious and uproariously funny incidents, in this mad story of a motor car race from New York to Paris. Filmed in Technicolor and Super Panavision 70 mm, the Warner Bros. release opens on the 6th at the *LIBERTY CINEMA*. The movie is based on an actual motor race event which took place in 1908 from New York to Paris, and it took 170 days for the winning car driven by Thomas Flyer to travel, 22,000 miles between the two cities. The setting and the period of the film are the same, and the race covers the same distance, but after that any resemblance to reality ceases. It rocks with humour, excitement and other worldly adventures in the incredible, all of which is played against rich and elaborate backgrounds by highly talented artists. The wild comedy is made lively, wilder and more mirthful by the variety of imaginative contraptions. The most impressive of these are, a beautiful

balloon with a wicker basket below, two hand built cars, one a white, long, lush and shinning model, the Leslie Special for Tony Curtis, the spirit of triumphant good, and the other a black monster Hannibal Straight Eight for Jack Lemmon, the spirit of frustrated evil. Then there is an airborne balloon with a tandem bicycle attached underneath. There is also a dragon faced rocket which rides on rail tracks, a vicious torpedo, an old pusher type biplane, a submarine and a super speedy motorboat. Among the many sequences that are a visual treat, action beauty and excitement, include the duels, chases and dungeons of the Carpathian scenes. The maddest pie fight ever filmed, cost \$ 100,000, and a total of 2,357 messy missiles were flung at each other until the huge set were literally covered from one end to the other. The riotous scene, running about four minutes, took five days to film. After that, five men required four days to clean the entire sound stage. The pastry statistics do not include the eight foot high, 1,500 pound cake into which Lemmon dives. The riotous saloon brawl cost a quarter of a million dollars. Fists fly, chairs and tables are smashed. Balconies crash. Bars crumble. Glasses and whisky bottles soar. Filmed over a period of several weeks, the big fracas wore out 35 stuntmen, six stuntwomen, several hundred extras, and three gowns costing \$ 5,000 shredded during the action. The movie was shot on location from California to Kentucky, to Austria and to France with a climatic finale at the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The film was produced by Martin Jurow and directed by Blake Edwards.

Story: The explosive twang of Professor Fate's (Jack Lemmon) crossbow shoots a giant arrow that rips a hole in the balloon carrying The Great Leslie (Tony Curtis) to soaring new heights in dardevilry. Extricating himself from a strait-jacket and seizing a parachute pack from the balloon, Leslie floats safely to earth. The balloon crashes on Fate and his assistant Max (Peter Falk). Thus an early 1900 stage is set for the wildly imaginative and frantic

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MAHARASI

4th Week

CROWN

Rajendra Kumar - Vyjanthimala

SURAJ

in Technicolor

Air-Conditioned

SAVOY

Doris Day—Rod Taylor

DO NOT DISTURB

In Scope & Colour

adventures in rivalry of the Great Leslie and the nefarious Fate. Sworn to beat Leslie in the big motor car

race from New York to Paris. Fate builds himself a malevolent black car to compete against Leslie's gleaming white car. Maggie Dubois (Natalie Wood), a grimly determined female who smokes cigars, joins the race as a reporter for the New York *Sentinel*. Fate eliminates other competitors by mysterious explosions and flying wheels. Maggie eliminates herself when her Stanley Streamer breaks down in the desert. Maggie persuades Leslie to let her accompany him and his associate Hezekiah (Keenan Wynn), to the nearest railway station. She brings along pigeons for messages to be sent to her editor, Henry Goodbody (Arthur O'Connell), a man plagued by a feminist wife, Hester (Vivian Vance). Fate and Leslie arrive at a prairie town, neck and neck in the race. Fate steals Leslie's petrol and drives off. Leslie stranded, continues the journey, his car pulled by horses. Maggie convinces Leslie to let her go on with him. Later both arrive in an icy wasteland of the far north. The two cars are side by side in a raging storm. The following morning they discover, they are drifting on an iceberg. Arriving safely on the Siberian coast, Fate, who believes Maggie will bring him luck, seizes her and escapes. At Potzdorf in Carpania, Leslie and Hezekiah are greeted by General Kuhster (George Macready), who escorts the guests to Prince Hapnik. The Prince looks exactly like Fate. Fate, Maggie and Max are arrested by Baron Von Stuppe (Ross Martin), to put into operation his nasty scheme. The plot becomes clear as the Baron drags the drunken Prince off to the castle dungeon and proceeds to substitute Fate for his Royal Highness, intending to crown him King so that the Baron can take over the country. Leslie is arrested and threatened with hanging by the phoney new Prince. Hezekiah is on the rack Maggie is in the hands of the Baron. Max helps Leslie to escape and they rescue everybody. Once again the race is on, Leslie and Maggie battling like lovers every mile of the way. In Monmartre, they are still arguing. The Eiffel Tower is only yards away. Leslie stops the car and tells Maggie he loves her, and that winning the

race can wait while he kisses her. Fate streaks by and wins the contest, but refuses the victory because Leslie was busy kissing Maggie at the finish-line, and hurls a new challenge to a return engagement via automobile.

4th week

KINGSLEY

PLAZA

WEMBLEY (Kandy)

10, 2, 6, 9.30 p.m

- Jaisanker
 - L. Vijayaluxmi
- in

**VALLAVAN
ORUVAN**

2nd Week

CAPITOL

10.30, 3.30, 6.30, 9.30 p.m.

**MIKE HENRY
NANCY KOVAK**

in

**TARZAN AND
THE VALLEY
OF GOLD**

IN COLOR

5TH WEEK

GAMINI

2, 6, 9.30 p.m

Sandhya Kumari

IN

AKKA NAGO

2nd Week

LIDO (BORELLA)

10.30, a.m 2.30, 6.30

& 9.30 p.m

Dharmendra—Rajshree

in

**MOHABBATZ
INDAGI HAI**

Eastman Colour

The Springer Trust

Pillar of West German Reaction

by H. G. Ganje

DURING this year's Easter holidays, tens of thousands of workers, students and pupils in West Germany and West Berlin staged mass demonstrations on an unprecedented scale and tried to stop the distribution of newspapers published by West Germany's leading press trust, the publishing house of Axel Springer.

In Hamburg, Frankfurt, Munich, Hanover, Essen, Esslingen, and West Berlin, demonstrators blocked all roads leading to the printers where the dailies "*Die Welt*" and "*Bild*" are produced. The immediate cause of the demonstrations was the attempted murder of the socialist students' leader Rudi Dutschke, in West Berlin.

During the first protest demonstrations which brought tens of thousands of people in West Germany and West Berlin on to the streets only a few hours after the murder attempt, a number of posters appeared, featuring slogans such as "Springer Press: Murder's Mistress" "Springer, the Accomplice", "Dutschke a Victim of Springer's Incitement to Murder". Expropriate Springer!"

The Springer trust which practically monopolizes the newspaper market in West Germany, has for some time been in the centre of attention of the people. Not only Springer's economic power, but his methods of making politics, naturally politics of our extremely reactionary type and of manipulating public opinion have been the cause of continuous protests.

A West German writer once described the policy followed by the Springer press in those terms:

"Springer's press products make people as stupid as chickens and as blood-thirsty as wolves". This characterization is reasonably apt. Representatives of opposition groups have time and again pointed out that the Springer press is immanent in the system and that its products are part and parcel of the entire West German set-up.

SPRINGER has a natural bent towards reaction anywhere in the world and takes good care to lavish praise on it. Last year, when Israel launched aggression against the Arab countries, "*Bild*" with a daily circulation of over 4 million copies featured these lines in bold type: "Our Arabs are Ulbricht's People's Army or the Czechs or Poles or all the three of them" Springer's strategists in "*Die Welt*" drew this conclusion from Israeli aggression: "A strong and combat ready force is very well able to throw, by staging vigorous attacks, an enemy off his balance and deprive him of so much territory that he is left with precious little space for defence". This was Springer's advice to Bonn's militarists who nurse hopes of a "blitzkrieg" against the German Democratic Republic.

U. S. aggression in Vietnam has no more ardent supporter in West Germany than the Springer trust. Its reporter headed by editor-in-chief H. G. Starke, who has an evil reputation as one of Goebbels' propagandists, specialises in slandering the freedom of fighters in Vietnam and extolling the USA as the defender of "freedom". According to Springer it is primarily up to the West Germans to "Support the USA with a great deal of understanding."

The Springer chain of newspapers brand as public enemy No. 1 anyone who protests against US aggression in Vietnam, anyone who condemns the Greek dictatorship or characterizes the assassination of Martin Luther King as a foul crime. The label is pinned on anyone who takes a stand against the emergency laws and advocates the establishment of normal relations with the GDR. Workers and students writes well-known scholars, are dubbed "communist fellow-travelers", "Ulbricht's stooges". "Extremist minorities" whose "finger ought to be rapped" etc. "Determined action" is according to Springer the order of the day, and in his newspaper leaders of the opposition are pictured and marked by crosses.

THE student leader, Dutschke, too, was marked in this way by "*Blid*" and the attempt on his life followed Springer's attempt on his reputation. After the assault, Springer's West Berlin "*Morgenpost*" issued the next order. The leader-writer of the Easter issue said about the extra-parliamentary opposition: "Their names are known, their faces were known not only to the police but to the whole town. They are among many others. Messrs. Landsberg, Meschkat, Krippendorf, Teufel, Langhans, and Kunzelmann, and it is the caricature of a lawyer, that barrister Mahler who, according to eye-witnesses, was one of those who marched in the first rank of those rebels who attacked the Springer building on the eve of Shrove Thursday". This recalls the campaign in 1919 when the gutter press incited the mob to assassinate Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

This is the background to the widespread protests against Springer's publishing house and the call for Springer's expropriation.

PANORAMA