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Good Riddance Of Bad Rubbish Of UNP At Dehiwela — Mount - Lavinia Municipal Elections

Whatever the analyses made by the leaders of the Coalition United Front for the overwhelming defeat of the United National Party at last week's Dehiwela - Mount Lavinia municipal election in which the Coalitionists captured complete power by winning twenty one seats out of a total of twenty nine, we can only say that its defeat was not altogether unexpected and which it so richly deserved.

Unlike in a general election in which national issues play a major role in influencing the verdict either in favour or against a party, in elections to local bodies ratepayers judge a party on parochial issues. Even some weeks before the electioneering campaign had got into its full stride, ratepayers had openly begun to bitterly criticise the UNP administration for its incompetence and total disregard of their basic needs.

It is not always that we see eye to eye with the pro-UNP

daily newspapers. But their analysis of the UNP rout was certainly more in accord with what the ratepayers had thought of its administration. Indeed, they were more nearer the truth when they explained that the UNP defeat was due to its own misdeeds. Yet another factor which had contributed in no small measure to the victory of the Coalition was that it was a straight fight between its candidates and those of the UNP. If past is any guide, straight fights seem to be a distinct disadvantage to the United National Party.

The UNP administration had taken too much for granted in Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia. It felt that with the UNP in the seat of power in the Centre half the battle against the Coalition United Front had been won and that it could be back in the saddle, even though it was more than crystal clear to some of the UNP city fathers that the ad-

ministration was fighting a losing battle. A deputation led by prominent residents of the area had drawn the attention of the Mayor to the sorry state of affairs, but his response was only characteristic of the UNP of the pre-1956 era. Like the Bourbons the UNP administration had learnt nothing from its mistakes.

The ratepayers of Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia have voted in the Coalitionists not for reasons of their political ideology, but in the hope and expectation that its administration will be more efficient and deliver the goods which the UNP administration had dismally failed to provide. The Coalition has an excellent opportunity to prove its worth. But, if it fails in the task that lies ahead, it will certainly meet with the ignominious fate that befell the UNP administration last week. For the present, the ratepayers of Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia are jubilant that they have got rid of bad rubbish.

Science

Are There "Micro - Universes?"

ACCORDING to Einstein's relativity theory, the geometrical properties of space depend on how matter is distributed in it. Near very large masses, space curves — the rays of light move not along straight lines but in curved lines. The greater the gravitational force, the greater the curvature. It is possible that the universe we live in is confined in on itself, due to this curvature of space.

In recent years, astronomers have discovered objects which seem to possess extraordinarily great mass. Bodies may, in principle, exist which have so great a gravitational field that space near them curves so substantially that the light rays start moving in closed loops. Space is "shut-in", as it were: no particle and no signal, including a light signal, can overcome the terrific gravitation, and escape from such a formation. It is impossible to identify such objects by ordinary astronomical observation methods. That is why our ideas about gravitational collapse are still of a purely theoretical nature. Nevertheless, it is most likely that such bodies really do exist in the universe.

Academician Moisei Markov and Professor Kirill Stanyukovich, two Soviet scientists, have advanced independently of one another the original idea according to which a stable collapsed formation could exist not only in space, but in the microcosm as well. Professor Stanyukovich has named these hypothetical formations "planckons" in honour of the famous physicist Max Planck. Computations have shown that for the occurrence of a micro-collapse, for instance, a mass of the order of 10-5 grammes (i.e. a hundred thousandth of a gramme) must have a radius of the order of 10-33 centimetres. This is much less than the radius of an electron.

The density of such a formation would be truly monstrous. In each

cubic centimetre there would be 10^{95} grammes.

"Planckons" would be Einstein's confined micro-universes. The particles inside them would move not along straight lines but in closed trajectories which never leave their boundaries. For these planckons it is just as difficult to discover the existence of planckons experimentally as it is to find cosmic objects in the state of collapse. So, planckons exist only on the "pen point" today!

However, the history of physics knows many cases where hypothetical elementary particles later proved to exist in reality. Since collapsed micro-formations are not affected by gravitational interaction with the surrounding masses, and dimensions of planckons are much smaller than those of elementary particles, they are capable of penetrating quite freely through ordinary material.

Planckons, therefore, could exist equally well in solids, liquids and interplanetary space.

What would happen if, for some reason or other, a planckon expanded and its matter came into a normal state?

Theory tells us that this would be attended by the emission of immense energy — approximately equivalent to the blast of a ton of the most powerful explosive. Calculations show that such large-energy planckons would occur in the universe extremely rarely — approximately one planckon per 10,000 cubic kilometres of space. It is not out of the question, however, that there may exist many more "small" planckons, containing lesser quantities of energy. Academician Markov and Professor Stanyukovich have advanced an original hypothesis, according to which ordinary elementary particles are nothing but the observed part of planckons. These particles with very great frequency "look out" from time to time from their planckons and hide

in them again. But since the mass of the non-observed material confined in the planckon is many times greater than the mass of the observed particle "looking out" of it, this may mean that the non-observed mass of our Meta-galaxy is many times greater than the observed part. Some time ago physicists and astrophysicists arrived at the conclusion that the expanding universe must be continuously replenished with matter. Not seeing a real source from which new matter could be drawn they drew the paradoxical conclusion that it was born "out of nothing." Planckons may prove to be the source from which the universe is replenished with new elementary particles. According to Professor Stanyukovich's calculations, one planckon when it "expands" could give birth to 10^{20} ordinary elementary particles.



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Headlines Of The Week

THURSDAY, June 20 — Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Vice-President of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, was yesterday dismissed from the Party by its Disciplinary Committee. The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. H. Mohamed, has appealed to the Labour Officers to return to work. The United Front of the Minority Tamils after a prolonged debate passed a resolution at its special general meeting opposing the District Councils. The Government has accepted an offer made by the US Government to train our Armed Forces personnel in that country. The Soviet Ambassador in East Berlin warned that East Germany's latest control of access to West Berlin threatened efforts to ease East-West tension. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey denied an assertion that he had basic differences with President Johnson over the Vietnam war.

FRIDAY, June 21 — One thousand two hundred employees of the CTB Depot at Maharagama struck work this morning. The Minister of Finance has asked the Cabinet to make an early decision on the question of a five-day week. Ceylon and West Germany yesterday signed an aid agreement for Rs. 30 million. The Ministry of Health yesterday said that there was no justification for the Public Health Inspectors to resort to strike action on the ground that their salary scales have not been improved by the Salary Anomalies Committee. West German Chancellor is to outline his Government's policy on East Germany's curb on access to West Berlin. The Vice-President joined the thousands of demonstrators at the Solidarity Day Rally called to spotlight the plight of poor people, both Negroes and Whites. The House of Representatives Foreign Aid Committee slashed the Administrators request for 2,364 million dollars by 597.2 million dollars.

SATURDAY, June 22 — The one-day token strike of employees attached to the Maharagama CTB Depot was called off yesterday after a conference between the Board and trade union representatives. A Food and Peace Agreement was signed in Colombo yesterday between Ceylon and the United States, under which the US will lend Ceylon Rs. 89.2 million loan. Police used tear gas to break up rebellious demonstrations near the White House as the Poor People's Campaign took on a military phase. North Vietnamese leaders, including Nyugen Giap, are reported to be critical of the Vietcong rocket offensive on Saigon as it has created a world wide outcry resulting in a diplomatic backfire.

SUNDAY, June 23 — A little over three lakhs and fifty thousand will sit the GCE (Ordinary Level) Examination to be held in December, this year. Peasant farmers in the Hambantota district pleaded with Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake to provide them with water so that they could hit agricultural targets quickly and thereby help achieve national self-sufficiency as soon as possible. North Korea yesterday claimed to have

have sunk a United States spy ship and sent its crew to the bottom of the sea to the last man. The Civil Rights leader Ralph Abernathy warned President Johnson that the Poor People would not leave Resurrection City till their lot was improved.

MONDAY, June 24 — The Coalition United Front captured complete power in the Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia Municipal election winning twenty one seats out of twenty nine. The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. W. Dahanayake, has obtained Cabinet sanction to export double-distilled arrack at Rs. 3.50 per bottle. Joao Ferreira Da Cunha, Latin America's first heart transplant died last night 28 days after his operation. The daughter of the first Negro US Senator was married to a white college student.

TUESDAY, June 25 — The Prime Minister told a mammoth gathering of Hambantota farmers at Hungama during the course of his tour of the district that he would spend as many millions as the nation's farmers saved for the country on improving their conditions. The Ministry of Finance has directed all Permanent Secretaries and heads of departments that no casual clerk, typist or stenographer should be recruited to any Government department. The Gaullists won a substantial victory when they gained ten seats at the expense of the Socialists and the Communists in the first round of the National elections yesterday. Poor people now housed in Resurrection City made no move to leave though their permit to remain on the National Park expired at 12 midnight on Sunday. Mr. B. M. Abbas, the Chief Irrigation advisor to Pakistan, would prefer political talks to settle the dispute on the division of the Ganges water.

WEDNESDAY, June 26 — The *Sun* reported that the Government is to grant an amnesty to foreign exchange hoarders shortly in order to give an opportunity to local businessmen to declare their hoarded assets abroad. The *Daily Mirror* reported that moves were being initiated by the Political Committee of the All Ceylon Buddhist Congress to set up a separate political party to represent the Buddhists in Ceylon. A dusk to dawn curfew was clamped in Washington yesterday following an outbreak of violence by Negroes. President Johnson has requested Congress to pass a tougher new law on the possession and sale of guns in America.

THURSDAY, June 27 — The Prime Minister has ruled that all officers over fifty years of age will be debarred from receiving scholarships, fellowships or any other facilities for training abroad in their respective professions. Fourteen acting Assistant Commissioners of the Labour Department joined the Labour Officers' strike yesterday. The Liberal Party scored a resounding victory in the Canadian general election yesterday. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy has been sentenced to twenty days in jail. The South Vietnamese Government has stated that it will not agree to a ceasefire unless North Vietnam and Vietcong troops quit the country.

Comment

On

Current Affairs

● BUDDHIST PARTY : a retrograde step

It has been reported that moves are being initiated by the Political Committee of the All Ceylon Buddhist Congress to set up a political party to represent the Buddhists in this country. One of the reasons which has motivated it is that the existing party system has hampered the country's progress. Whatever the reason which has prompted the Buddhist Congress to think on these lines, all we can say is that if such a party were to become a reality it certainly would not be in the interests of the Buddhists themselves, let alone the non-Buddhists. It is conceded that the party system as it obtains in Ceylon based on the Westminster model suffers from many infirmities which are a bugbear to its political and economic progress and advancement, but there is little or nothing that can be done to remedy them unless something positive is done to change the political structure radically. It is not for us to suggest how this change should be brought about; it is a matter for the political leaders to devise ways and means to effect such a change that will bring benefit to this country and the people. It is an unfortunate feature of the Westminster model of government that any party that is in the Opposition opposes the Government of the day for the sake of opposing in order to score a point even when it strives to do something useful and constructive. It is not any better when the governing party finds itself in the Opposition. Ceylon is not the only country which suffers from the drawbacks of the British party system. Practically every newly emergent country in Afroasia, which had inherited the British system of government, suffers from many drawbacks which are a hinderance to political and economic progress. In some of these countries political thinking among the more responsible minded leaders to remedy these defects has not been in the direction of religion or race but towards secularism—an ideal Ceylonese political leaders should strive to achieve. In India, thanks to the late Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, this thinking has been particularly strong. To mix religion with politics will be a retrograde step. In this connection, it would be pertinent to draw our readers' attention to the fact that early in March, this year, some Roman Catholics in this country had planned to form a political party to represent and safeguard Catholic interests. Fortunately, before the movement could become a reality Cardinal Thomas Cooray had told the President of the Catholic Citizens' Front in no uncertain terms that the Catholic hierarchy would not like Catholics to resort to this very unpatriotic methods of starting a movement limited to Catholics only and that it was considered un-

patriotic because such a movement might divide the country in the political or even civics sphere into pockets of sections according to caste, race, language, religion etc. The Cardinal also stated that one of the fundamental things that Ceylon needed for its wellbeing was the unity and not the division of the people as citizens. At the time the Catholics were thinking of forming a Catholic party we sounded a note of warning that such a step would undoubtedly immediately lead to a multiplicity of political parties based on religion, race, caste, language and what not and this would be utterly ruinous to Ceylon. If the Buddhist Congress were to form a Buddhist Party what is there to prevent Catholics from founding a party to protect and safeguard Catholic interests or the Hindus and the Muslims to follow suit? Many years ago Ceylon started drifting along narrow race, linguistic and religious lines and today we can only see the untold damage it has inflicted on this country. It is to be fervently hoped that the Buddhist Congress will abandon its proposal to form a Buddhist party in the larger interests of this country and its people.

● LOCALLY MANUFACTURED GOODS : price tagging necessary

One of the major factors which contributes to the high cost of living is the totally unrealistic prices consumers are forced to pay for almost every locally manufactured item. They paid much less for similar imported goods some of which were definitely of superior quality. Many times in the past the Ministry of Industries had considered the question of price tagging of goods produced by our industrialists, but strangely, however, for some inexplicable reason or reasons nothing came out of it much, of course, to the detriment of consumers. It is common knowledge that an item which costs about two rupees to produce is retailed at ten times or more than the actual cost of production. But, it is not only the private industrialist who profiteers: the State-sponsored Corporations also profiteer to their hearts' content and with absolute impunity. If locally manufactured items are price tagged much of the clamour for increased wages and salaries by trade unions both in the public and the private sectors, which is generally followed by acrimonious controversy and discussion and protracted strikes could be minimised. Price tagging will result in an appreciable drop in the cost of living. The best way to effect price tagging is to appoint a permanent committee consisting of government officials and businessmen of the highest integrity who will not succumb to powerful lobbying by industrialists to reduce it to an utter farce. At the same time, the Committee must also be vested with the necessary legal powers to call for and examine all relevant documents relating to costs of production to facilitate it to do its work.

Viewpoint On

EDUCATION

by Titus Handuna

THE PLAIN MAN is a bit of a philosopher, and in this article we shall philosophize on education as we see it in Ceylon, in England, and as we aware of it elsewhere, delving into history; and we shall touch on ancillary matters and try to evaluate the trend of education, in order to let in some light.

In the early days in Ceylon, education was probably the prerogative of princes and priests, and such of it that the common folk had was probably given them by Buddhist priests in out-of-the-way places where monks dwelt and had the inclination to impart knowledge.

With the arrival of foreigners, when trade became more exact, it became necessary to have an army of sycophants to help run the offices that smoothed the way for the easy functioning of this trade. As much of this entailed clerical work, and much of the rest was to do with litigation, a few schools were formed which offered the wide training and grounding that these people required. Thus began the earliest government schools.

With the missionary schools, the *raison d'être* was probably different. A fundamental part of the Christian tradition is instruction, and the normal place for the formation of Christian man is the Church. However, there are practical drawbacks to this, the time factor and the pace of modern life being one, and ever since the time when schools as we know them began to be formed, during the transition of the Middle Ages to that of the modern one, Christians have found it convenient to gather children together at set times for the set purpose of imparting this instruction. Since habit is an integral part of our nature, the curriculum was gradually widened to include every facet of modern educa-

tion, probably on the supposition that the more time a child spent at school, the more would the school mould him. This started in Europe, and the Christian school was a ready-made institution when it was brought to Ceylon.

In England, there would have been a certain amount of instruction in the parishes, much as that imparted by Buddhist monks in Ceylon. The schools which did exist were a handful, and Eton was one of them. Eton, a very old institution, set the pattern for the crop of schools which sprang up during the Industrial Age in the last century, but none of them copied Eton exactly and were more of a stream-lined version of it, and to that extent they were not so good. These are known as the public schools which produced the men who ran the British Empire, but the makers of the Empire were not cast in this mould. The makers of the Empire were largely self-educated men who knew how to make money, and who either directed operations from London, or slaved away in the colonies.

With the coming of the age of mass production, the field of education was widened. Education was made compulsory, and the school-leaving age was raised gradually to fifteen where it now stands. It is a phenomenon of England that few of those educated to fifteen read anything serious after they leave school, and that such reading that they do is confined to comics, news presented in the most cursory way, and, more recently, football coupons.

One thing certain is that mass education has created more problems than it has solved, not only for each nation, but also for the very people who have had to go through its mill. In countries brought up in the English tradition, games play an important part, but even these have not been integrated sufficiently into the mainstream of modern life.

The essence of the Eton education is that one tutor takes the boy right through his academic career at the school by this gives some meaning
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to the boy's life, and he brings this same single-mindedness to his work-a-day life in all its variety. Those who, as in the other public schools and in all our modern schools, have a teacher for each subject and each grade, are really tossed on the sea of life when they leave school, and change their jobs as often they as they used to change their teachers.

TO EFFECT any meaningful change in the fundamental suppositions that support modern education would be nothing less than to effect a revolution also, given time, in the whole unified structure of modern economic life. As the world, for all practical purposes, seems to be run by an international consortium, who are Republican and Democrat, Labour and Conservative, Ho Chi Minh and the United States Armed Services, all at the same time, and which is violently opposed to all change, except where they can make money, it is going to be easier to effect such a change in this little country of individualists that Ceylon is than in such giants as Western Europe and the U.S.A. We owe it to the world to try.

There seems little doubt the modern educational system, wherever it may be found, is restrictive in character. It does not let in the sun. It tells parents, Your only hope for your child is to send him through this mill and the best years of a child's life are spent mugging up lifeless subjects in a classroom. That is one kind. The other kind is the apprenticeship, and there again the same argument is proffered. In either case the argument is inherently false, for it presupposes that youth have no aptitudes which they can cultivate themselves — no, not in isolation, for no man is an island — but by mugging along in the mainstream of life. Education and apprenticeships slam the door in the face of all those geniuses like many a man we know of, who cannot fit into this system, and it knocks the soul out of those who do, and gives them an artificial soul.

The upshot of all this is that the Gross National Product of any

country can grow only at the pace that the afore-said International Consortium dictates. There are people who succeed in breaking through this barrier, but they soon have come to terms with this giant, or they are broken or get eaten up.

Far from decriing education, a system should be devised where men learn to distinguish between the monolith of capitalism and the goods of the earth and to learn to use these latter instead of crying for the other; to learn that nothing succeeds like a co-operative effort, and that to stand as an individual means to succumb to the giant; and that no man must become a slave to any system, there being no permanency in this world, where constant renewal is the measure of salvation.

Book Review

Black Power Or Bullets?

BLACK POWER, by Stokely Carmichael and Charles V. Hamilton, Random House, 198 pp., \$4.95 (Vintage paperback edition, \$ 1.95.)

The white television reporter signaled his cameraman to roll them and then he shot out the question which he had travelled all the way up to the Harlem to ask the black militant leaders at a press conference on a recent autumn afternoon: "Isn't it true that nigras who wear African tunics and teach hatred don't accomplish any more for the nigras than people who wear white gowns and burn crosses?"

As I watched the looks of incredulity and exasperation which flashed across the faces of the black leaders, all of whom had been trying to explain the aspirations of black people to the white folks downtown literally for years, I recalled the prologue to the Carmichael and Hamilton book: "This book presents a political framework and ideology which represents the last reasonable opportunity for this society to work out its

racial problems short of prolonged destructive guerilla warfare."

Carmichael, former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee and Hamilton, chairman of the department of Political Science at Roosevelt University in Chicago, contend that the politics of Black Power hold the only real hope for avoiding domestic warfare. That is, black people must organize themselves into independent political units which can engage in effective struggle for liberation.

And liberation is the correct term because, say the authors, black people in the US form an oppressed colony; a colony which exports cheap labour to the "Mother Country" — the larger American society — and stands in a dependent relation to that society. Rebellious colonies seek liberation.

Probably few radicals — black or white — will disagree with this. But the question arises as to what will be the content of black liberation. It certainly differs from integration in that all Black Power advocates speak of ending the oppressed condition of the whole black community rather than simply helping a few individuals who are thought to be "qualified" to enter white society. Does it mean, then, working for the entrance *en masse* of the black community into the politico-economic stream of affluent America?

NATHAN WRIGHT, Jr. in his book of a similar title, 'Black Power and Urban Unrest', answers this question in the affirmative: 'Black Power in terms of self-development means that we want to fish as all American should do together in the mainstream of American life.'

Carmichael and Hamilton view the situation differently. Although the American dream "may seem to include black people", they argue, "it cannot do so by the very nature of this nation's political and economic system, which imposes institutional racism on the black masses if not upon every individual black." It is this institutional racism which

characterizes US society and which precludes any serious struggles for liberation within the system.

The authors buttress this contention by examining what they call "the myths of coalition." One myth is that "the interests of black people are identical with the interests of certain liberal, labour and other reform groups." For blacks to ally with such groups is a "major mistake" because "at bottom, those groups accept the American system and want only — if at all — to make peripheral, marginal reforms in it. Such reforms are inadequate to rid the society of racism."

The second myth is the idea that a viable coalition can be formed between politically and economically secure groups and the politically and economically insecure black masses. But a "coalition" between the strong and the weak, say the authors, usually results in the exploitation of the weak by the strong.

The third myth assumes that coalition can be held together on the basis of morality, friendship or sentiment. Not so, write Carmichael and Hamilton. A political coalition sticks together only so long as it is in the interest of the various members to maintain it.

The real test of the Black Power strategy will come, not in the rural South, but in the cities, in many of which blacks already represent a substantial proportion of the population. Here the basic task, according to the authors, is to organize for community control: "We must think of the black community as a base of organization to control institutions in that community." New forms must be sought for exercising local control such as community controlled school boards, militant tenant unions and organizations which will work to get non-indigenous merchants to invest a part of their net profits into the community. Community structures also must be created for insuring that black politicians are responsive to their constituents, not the white machine: "black visibility is not Black Power."

IMPLICIT in this strategy is that, to the extent that it succeeds, it must lead to a thorough-going revamping of the political structure of the whole society. The authors recognize this implication. "If the political institutions do not meet the needs of the people, if the people finally believe that those institutions do not express their own values, then those institutions must be discarded.

"We see independent politics . . . as the first step toward implementing something new . . . The next logical step is to demand more meaningful structures, forms and ways of dealing with long-standing problems."

In this border struggle allies will be needed who are committed to basic change. Carmichael and Hamilton realize this and they suggest that poor whites might potentially become such allies. In building such an eventual coalition radical whites can assume an important educative and organizational function in the white community, the authors state.

Of course, if the strategy of Black Power fails, that won't stop black people because they are increasingly determined to win their liberation. But it will obviate the need for the kinds of allies mentioned above. At that point the only allies needed, in the words of Rap Brown, will be those who are willing to use guns.



ROBERT KENNEDY

Bobby shares in the Kennedy family fortune, which is estimated at \$400 million. His share at this time is \$10 million which drips in from a trust fund established by Joseph Kennedy years ago to ensure the children would get by in the world. His \$30,000 yearly salary as a US Senator also help keep the wolf from the door!

Joseph Palmer's Visit

US Penetration Into Africa

JOSEPH PALMER, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs is making a tour of African countries at present. He is the fifth high-ranking American to visit the African continent in the current year, following US Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, the only Negro Senator Edward Brooke, Potter Stewart, member of the US Supreme Court and General Theodore Commander of the US shock troops. What are the reasons for this intense attention on the part of Washington which Africa has of late been enjoying? The following is how Palmer himself answered this question. Speaking at a meeting of one of the commissions of the US Senate: "we derive considerable advantage from access to African raw material," he said, "Our profits from trade with this part of the world are also growing. We need African votes in the UNO. We have at our disposal military bases and installations on the continent . . ." And further, speaking of the methods of drawing Africans on the side of the USA, Joseph Palmer added: "we are trying to influence African peoples, to win over their minds and hearts." About 200 American firms are operating on the continent at present. The annual profits netted by one of them, i.e., the Zumb Corporation, amount to 10 to 12 million dollars with the initial capital of of somewhat over 2 million dollars. The United States continues to import from Africa, which is the world's largest mining treasury, diamonds, columbite, chromium, tantalum, copper, and gold. The giant US Wheelus field airbase in Lybia continues to function despite the numerous demands of the Africans that it be closed down at an early date, and the US makes use of all the air and naval bases located in Spain's and Portugal's African colonies. However, America's largest and most reliable ally is the racistist South-

low the course of events at the UNO, cannot but be surprised by the impudence of the USA United Nations Representatives. How is it possible that they show such insolence and impudence there? Because they enjoy the support of the United States of course.

THE DIRTY aggression in Vietnam, the support given to the racials of South Africa, the encouragement to Israel's aggressive strivings in Northern Africa, the Negro massacres and political murders in the USA — all this led to disastrous lessening of the prestige of the United States in the eyes of the Africans. The result was that Vice-President Humphrey was met in many African countries by protest demonstrations and posters reading "Yankees, go home!" or "Americans get out of Vietnam!"

Joseph Palmer hastily took into account the experience gained by his chief and the strong reaction of the Africans to the recent political murders in the USA. He tried in every way to avoid appearing before African audiences. Even before starting out on his trip, Palmer declared that he did not intend to make public appearances. An exception was made for the American "public" in Africa, where Palmer gave instructions to chiefs of departments of the "Peace Corps" and the so-called "United States Information Service" who are engaged in giving the Africans a brainwash. The number of people working for these organizations will be considerably increased shortly. Washington is cherishing the hope that it will succeed in penetrating into Africa's very heart. Do not the millions of dollars profited by the monopolies the existence of bases and voices of African UN delegates depend upon this?

Will Palmer's trip result in what the White House is hoping for? There are reasons to doubt it. The attitude of the Africans towards the USA is not formed by efforts exerted by the American officials, diplomats and propagandists. It is a result of Washington's practical activity in

Africa, which has proved to the Africans that the United States of America has its own special interests in Africa and that they have nothing in common with the interests of the peoples inhabiting the continent.

Ghana

New Constitution

THE MILITARY JUNTA, which came into power on February 22, 1966, proclaimed itself the champion of democracy. It assured the people that within two years Ghana will not only be a democracy but that civilian rule will be established. Two years have gone by but civilian rule and democracy have not yet come. Not that progress has not been made. After two years of toil the constitutional committees have finally drawn up a new constitution for Ghana. The people have still to approve of the constitution, and that has been postponed for the moment at least for a year. And if by any chance they reject the junta's constitution, the junta will remain in power till another constitution is drawn up and approved by the people. Either way the junta stands to gain and it can claim that its concern for democracy is sincere.

The draft constitution is certainly bulky — it runs into 544 pages. Its principal object is to exclude the return of Nkrumah and his friends by constitutional means. All those who were involved in Nkrumah's system are deprived of their political rights. The activists of the ancient regime will be excluded from the political scene but the hold of Nkrumahism on the people of Ghana, which the faltering of the constitution believe to be strong enough to threaten the system, cannot be countered by the mere exclusion of the men who were in authority under Psagyefo. The Committee has therefore suggested the division of power between the President and the Prime Minister.

This system, whatever its merits has so far not succeeded in Africa. It has usually led to a conflict of authority and the emergence of a single leader. In Congo and Senegal it was this basic weakness that led to conflict and there is no reason to believe that in Ghana it will be more successful. Ghana could easily have adopted a parliamentary or a presidential system, though with the example of Nkrumah before them, the junta would have hesitated to adopt the latter. It has decided, however, to adopt a system which will combine the evils of both.

THE PRESIDENT will by no means be a figurehead though the committee has taken measures to prevent a tribune of the people from reaching the highest office. The President will be chosen by an electoral college consisting of 144 deputies, 48 regional representatives and 24 chiefs. The Presidency is open only to persons over fifty and he will be elected for a period of eight years. In a country where young men are in a vast majority, fixing an age limit well above the average life span of the people, will only mean that the President will be completely out of touch with the generation that matters. The emphasis on age is also seen in the fact that a person has to be at least 25 before he can present himself as a candidate for membership of Parliament. The President will be the Commander-in-Chief which, of course, does not mean very much, but he can reject any law which does not have the support of 66 per cent of parliamentarians. With the support of 35 per cent of membership of Parliament the President can thus constitutionally oppose the Government and reduce it to complete impotence. The foundation for a conflict has already been laid and there is no reason to doubt that if Ghana adopts the new constitution it will enter a phase of political instability. Moreover, the President determines the foreign policy and can declare a state of emergency on his own. The redeeming feature of the new constitution is the creation of the post of Ombudsman whose primary responsibility will be to check on the

complaints of individuals against administrative and political arbitrariness. But the Ombudsman cannot operate in a vacuum; the proper political and judicial climate has to be created before he can become effective.

LINK

GREECE

NO LOSSES THIS TIME

When Nazi paratroops were landed on Crete in May 1941, they met with desperate resistance from the remnants of the Greek and British forces that had withdrawn to the island after their defeat on the mainland. It was only at the cost of heavy losses that the Hitlerites occupied this strategically important island in the East Mediterranean. Today, on Cape Akrotiri, where the Junkerses dropped the paratroops 27 years ago, German soldiers are again to be seen, this time in Bundeswehr uniform. The cape has been turned into a Nato missile proving ground which was opened in the presence of high-ranking Nato officers by Premier Papadopoulos of the Athens junta on May 17. The first West-German contingent — a permanent liaison team of the Air Force appeared on Cape Akrotiri much earlier, in March. Then came 600 Bundeswehr rocket troops to practise firing medium-range missiles. When they complete their training they will be replaced by another Bundeswehr contingent. Formally, Akrotiri is a training base. But, as *Der Spiegel* openly boasts, it can be converted at any moment into a "base for guided missiles."

What cost Hitler's Wehrmacht many casualties its successor has now obtained without firing a single shot.

Dangers Inherent In

Foreign Collaboration In India

by Chintamani Panigrahi M.P.

IN 1938-39 the external sterling public debt of India amounted to about Rs. 446.49 crores. In the same year, foreign industrial and commercial investments in India were put at about Rs. 439 crores. The average annual outflow from India on account of these two items was over Rs. 50 crores during 1921-39 period.

Today the total foreign industrial and commercial private investment alone in India is more than Rs. 1,000 crores. By 1968-69, the external debt would come to Rs. 6,225.3 crores. Loans from P.L. 480 would come to Rs. 654.8 crores.

Between 1962 and 1966 the five foreign private oil companies had made remittances amounting to Rs. 394 crores. The Burmah Shell Refineries Ltd. alone remitted profits to the tune of over 30 crores upto 1966, while their capital investment is only about Rs. 14.53 crores.

From 1961 to 1965, in the banking sector, the net outflow from India was Rs. 33 crores. In the insurance sector the net outflow during this period was Rs. 30 crores.

During 1961-64, the profits of the foreign controlled companies in India came to Rs. 175 crores and the outflow of capital from India during this period was Rs. 108 crores. Between 1961-62 and 1965-66 we paid Rs. 661.8 crores towards external debt servicing charges and amortisation. Between 1966-1971, the external debt servicing payments will amount to Rs. 457 crores a year. Thus the average annual outflow from India, which was over Rs. 50 crores of rupees during 1921-39, has now increased to nearly Rs. 700 crores on all accounts.

VARIOUS STUDIES of foreign private investments in India in recent years have shown that foreign private

investors in India are making good profits.

The average net profits after taxes of US subsidies in India were 12 per cent of their net worth in 1958. According to the information of the United States Department of Commerce, the investment of the US manufacturing companies in India in 1962 was 63 million dollars and their rate of profit was 20.9 per cent. In Indonesia their investment was 12 million dollars and the rate of profit 25 per cent. Their investment in the Philippines was 89 million dollars and the rate of profit 18 per cent. After the liberal taxation policy announced by the Government of India in 1964-65, profits after taxes earned by foreign manufacturing companies rose to 22 per cent in 1963-64 yielding a net return of 11.4 per cent. This is considered one of the highest rates of returns in recent years.

Foreign business investments in India went up from 333 million dollars in 1948 to nearly 1,333 million dollars in 1966—a 300 per cent rise in less than two decades. American investments in India during this period went up by 2,000 per cent ! In 1957-66, the total number of foreign collaboration projects in operation in our country was 2,560.

These figures should give some idea of the hold acquired by foreign monopolies over our country.

Tied foreign aid; all kinds of foreign collaboration deals, turn-key agreements; idle and unutilised capacities in the various sectors of our economy created with great sacrifices; and lack of an integrated programme of industrialisation which results in heavy maintenance imports, have stifled the growth of the Indian economy. We shall have to get out of this rut if we wish to survive as an independent

nation. The sooner we get out the better will it be for our people.

To cite a few instances: The gross assistance received from West Germany during the Third Plan was 470 million dollars. Out of this we had to pay 99 million dollars as interest and 193 million dollars as capital repayment. In 1967-68 out of an assistance of 62 million dollars from West Germany, 52 million dollars will go towards repayment. Out of a total gross receipt of 569 million dollars of assistance from the European Economic Community countries in the Third Plan period, 101 million dollars had to be paid back by way of interest charges and 197 million dollars by way of capital repayment.

According to the World Bank, on April 1, 1966, India owed 6,900 million dollars to the Western countries. According to the schedule of debt repayments India had to pay to the Western countries more than 300 million dollars in 1965-66; 400 million dollars in 1967-68; 500 million dollars in 1968-69; 530 million dollars in 1969-70 and 530 million dollars in 1970-71.

The gravity of the situation is underlined by the fact that out of the total imports of Rs. 12,049 crores originally envisaged for the Fourth Plan period as much as Rs. 8,190 crores was only for maintenance imports. And yet there are some people in our country who are working day and night to get the clearance for offshore drilling of oil in American collaboration and for the Tata fertiliser project.

THESE were no orders for our own industries for a pretty long period. In 1966 the idle capacities in boiler-making industry amounted to 66 per cent; in agricultural machinery 76 per cent; steel castings 53 per cent; steel forgings 36 per cent; in railway wagons 49 per cent. Idle capacity in the public sector industries, especially in steel, was also large.

Now the Soviet Union has made the bold offer of purchasing six lakh tonnes of steel from Bhilai and all the

railway wagons that India can supply till 1975. In terms of money Soviet purchases of these goods will amount to Rs. 100 crores a year. After this huge Soviet order for our railway wagons and steel, similar orders are expected from Poland, New Zealand, Senegal and some other countries. It is hoped that these countries may in all place orders for another 5,000 railway wagons. The first foreign order for 500 wagons came from Hungary in 1966. Hungary is going to place further orders for 500 to 1,500 wagons. South Korea has placed an order for 1,050 wagons. Orders are also being awaited from Ceylon and Burma.

Bulgaria has placed an additional order for 144 Tata - Mercedes - Benz trippers with TELCO who had earlier supplied 200 vehicles to that country.

THE SOCIALIST countries have planned economies. They have eliminated cyclical changes in trade and business activities. As such they offer an element of stability, gradual growth and continuity in the foreign trade accounts of the underdeveloped and developing countries. One can recall that during the recession of 1957-58 the economies of Malaya, Ceylon and Indonesia were caught up in a great crisis. A significant increase in Soviet purchases mitigated the adverse effect of a sharp decline in the Western demand for rubber at that time. Similarly, the orders placed by the socialist countries for our railway wagons, steel and other industrial goods can help India greatly in overcoming the present stagnation in her economy.

Locating the sources of supply of the components for these big orders and distributing them among the different manufacturing units is a big task. In distributing these orders, we must take care that the idle and unutilised capacities in Durgapur and Rourkela steel plants and in such other public sector undertakings are fully utilised. Those medium and small-scale engineering units which have developed special skills in these lines and have been in the grip of recession in the recent months should also be associated in executing these orders.

LINK

In the U S A

Research Is Vital To Imperialism

by Michael Klare

IN order to administer an empire efficiently it is necessary to construct an apparatus for collecting, analyzing and acting upon information concerning foreign territories.

From the Roman to the British empires, ruling elites have found it necessary to create institutions capable of supporting such operations and to establish a professional caste skilled in the arts of language, foreign trade and international politics. Without such an apparatus, no empire can deal with the human conflicts inherent in domination and exploitation.

Since 1900, and especially after World War II, the U.S. power elite has become extremely conscious of the need to develop such a research apparatus in order to better manage its burgeoning empire. This has been reflected in the organization and operation of every major U.S. institution: corporation, government agencies and labour unions have all been modified in the interests of overseas expansion. The academic world in particular has been reconstructed to aid in the administration of the new empire.

The 19th century college has been transformed into a multiversity with specialized schools of business, law, diplomacy, journalism, languages and government. Since World War II, specialized schools have been set up, such as Columbia University's School of International Affairs, to train experts in "international administration" for government agencies engaged in overseas operations. The need for sophisticated modern weaponry has led to the creation of quasi-autonomous university research installations entirely dependent upon military contracts. As the U. S. empire has expanded further into the third world, universities have been called upon to

utilize their expertise to gather and interpret information on unfamiliar societies and to assist in the penetration and manipulation of these societies.

By expanding their "research" activities, universities now perform several functions which are crucial to the maintenance of the empire. These include technological innovation, particularly in the area of sophisticated weaponry; training of highly skilled managerial personnel; collecting and processing the information needed for policy formulation; indoctrination of native elites; providing "cover" for secret operations of the CIA and other agencies; and directly administering the government's overseas operations. The modern U. S. university, in fact, constitutes the nucleus of the research apparatus of U. S. imperialism.

This research apparatus was originally constructed during World War II when many universities collaborated with the War Department in the establishment of large scientific installations which did much of the wartime weapons research. In the interests of security, many of these installations like Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratories were usually administratively as well as geographically remote from their parent academic institutions. Working at such laboratories, university scientists achieved a number of war-inspired technological advances, such as the atomic bomb, modern radar and the first missiles.

By the end of the war, many of these research establishments—originally planned as temporary operations—had developed into sizeable institutions with extensive facilities and administrative staffs. The scientists and administrators associated with these installations had meanwhile come to enjoy positions

of some influence and prestige at the centres of power in Washington and at the Pentagon, positions that they were loath to abandon. Since these researchers enjoyed the generals' confidence, and since for the most part their activities were financed by the government, it is not surprising that after the war many of the larger research establishments were reorganized as permanent institutions.

This postwar development was in full accord with the needs of the power elite. Following World War II, the U. S. empire was concentrated in Western Europe and felt itself threatened by the Soviet Union. University research was therefore geared toward the destruction of industrial societies and was manifest in the policy of massive nuclear retaliation. This research was generally carried on at semi-autonomous research installations like Michigan's Willow Run Labs, the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley and Johns Hopkins' Applied Physics Laboratory.

AS DEFENCE appropriations soared, ambitious researchers—many of them associated with defence contractors as consultants—were able to secure impressive research contracts from the government. As a consequence, some of the research installations began to approach in size and budget the universities of which they are nominally a part. The University of California at Berkeley, for instance, operates the Atomic Energy Commission's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and the Los Alamos, N.M., Scientific Laboratory, installations which together have plant facilities worth over half a billion dollars and an annual operating budget, in 1966, of \$ 265 million—an amount which exceeds the total educational budget of many states.

The development of autonomous research institutes has created unprecedented opportunities for university scientists and analysts. Enjoying the patronage of generals and policy-makers, sought after by aerospace

corporations as consultants, largely absolved from teaching and other academic responsibilities, these scientists have profited from a research apparatus which links together government, industry and academia. In fact, when one penetrates into this research nexus, the distinctions between the various academic and nonacademic components disappear altogether.

THE TRUSTEE or administrator of a research institute is likely to be an executive of a defence industry located in the nearby industrial park and at the same time a consultant to the Pentagon bureau which administers contracts in this field.

Often independent "think tanks" like Rand and the Institute for Defence Analysis (IDA) act as middlemen in this comfortable arrangement.

Cathy McAfee describes the process as follows in the January issue of *Viet-Report*: "Through such a consortium, the government can buy top scientific talent, bypassing low civil service salaries and avoiding accountability to Congress. Defence industry corporations, whose executives usually dominate think tank boards of directors, gain access to classified information and the opportunity to 'evaluate objectively' the projects they are trying to sell to the government." Through their participation in the consortium, universities gain substantial research contracts as well as "lucrative leaves of absence and consulting fees for professors."

This spirit of co-operation is not surprising when one discovers that university trustees are more often than not chairmen of those corporations which stand to profit most from the universities' research activities. These interlocking relationships are characteristic of all major U.S. universities, but they are particularly apparent in cases where large research installations have been erected: the nexus of Stanford University, Stanford Research Institute and Stanford Industrial Park; the aerospace corporations that line Massachusetts Route 128 and Mas-

sachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Labs; and similar linkages.

Most of the research installations are engaged in research on military "hardware", i.e., the equipment and weaponry needed for waging conventional wars. Increasingly, however, the research institutions and think tanks are developing programs in military "software" — the mind-control techniques of "special warfare" and counterinsurgency. This new emphasis reflects the changing concerns of the power elite; earlier social science research projects were focussed on "deterrent strategies" and "war gaming", reflecting the preoccupation with nuclear defence against the Soviet Union. In the late 1950s and the early 1960s, however, the focus of empire shifted to the third world, and the universities retooled to provide the necessary material and personnel for the domination of underdeveloped and unfamiliar societies. Massive retaliation gave way to a policy of counterinsurgency as Kennedy took the reins of power, and behavioral scientists at the universities were enlisted in the effort to channel and control the direction of change in the developing nations.

IN THE AREA of software research, as in the case of hardware research, a nexus of institutions has been constructed by the power elite to carry out the research activities needed for the administration of the empire. In this case, the dominant institution is the nonprofit foundation, which distributes the bulk of funds available for research in the social sciences. The foundations are directly controlled by the power elite however. As in the case of think tanks, interlocking directorships link them to the boards of trustees of universities and to the boards of major corporations. Columbia University's President Grayson Kirk, for instance, is a director of the Socony Mobil and IBM Corporations, as well as a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Asia Foundation. The Foundations are also closely allied with various government agencies, and the use of such

foundations as "conduits" for CIA funds is already well established.

Most of the relationships which link together the components of the research nexus are informal, or the kind that go on behind the closed doors of boards of trustees meetings. Nevertheless, over the years many of the university research facilities have acquired a special relationship with the government as permanent military research installations. These are the Federal Contract Research Centers (FCRCs) and the the Department of Defense Information Analysis Centers (DoDIACs) which focus their research activities on problems of particular interests to the government. A table of such centers would include: Applied Physics Laboratory of John Hopkins University (FCRC for systems engineering on missiles, propulsion and navigational satellites); the Hudson Laboratory of Columbia University (FCRC for research on anti-submarine warfare); the Ordinance Research Laboratory of Pennsylvania State University (FCRC for research and development of torpedos); the Center for Research in Social Systems (CRESS) of the American University (FCRC for research on psychological operations and also DoDIAC for information on counterinsurgency); and the Ballistic Missile Radiation Analysis Center of the University of Michigan (DoDIAC for information on ballistic missile phenomena).

America's research apparatus plays a crucial role in the maintenance of US control of most of the non-Communist world, yet its activities are relatively unknown and easily misunderstood by the new left. The overseas operations of this apparatus are usually cloaked in the guise of humanitarian concern for the welfare of underdeveloped or primitive societies. In fact, US radicals are often recruited for service in such operations. The Peace Corps, university field training programs in anthropology and sociology and the "cross-cultural" programs of foundations have many radicals (or near-radicals) who sincerely believe they are acting

in the interests of native peoples. The people whose interests they are serving, of course, are the elite which finances and plans the operations.

The new left cannot understand and interfere with the operation of US imperialism until the activities of the university-dominated research apparatus are thoroughly exposed.

Evidence of Archaeological Finds

Ancient Links Between India & Russia

by Habib Tanvir

SOVIET ARCHAEOLOGISTS Mason and Schatenko have come across some interesting finds during their excavations at Altyn-Depe in South Turkmenia — among them several pottery pieces and bronze implements that bear remarkable similarity to the culture of Kali Bangan, Mohanjo-Daro and the late Harappa period.

This was affirmed by Prof. Yuri Zadneprovsky of the Leningrad Institute of Archaeology in an interview. Prof. Zadneprovsky is now in India under an exchange programme, as a guest of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

The theme of Prof. Zadneprovsky's research is the affinity that exists in a remarkable degree between what is known as the *Chust Culture* of the Farghana Valley and the Chalcolithic Culture of India. This affinity is evidenced by archeological finds dating from 1300 to 900 B. C.

Farghana is the name of the fertile valley between the rivers Sir and Amu — the Ganga-Jamuna of Soviet Central Asia — from where the first Moghul King Babar hailed. Of the neolithic period of civilization in this valley nothing is known. But some finds in the shape of copper, bronze and silver objects belonging

to the Bronze Age (200-1300 B.C.) have been unearthed. They provide little evidence about the actual mode of life prevalent in this region during the period. For instance, nothing is known of the villages and the houses of this period.

Pottery, Prof. Zadneprovsky said, provides the main source of information regarding the culture of an ancient civilization. Recent excavations in the valley have brought to light pottery that belonged to the late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age—a period roughly falling between 1,800 and 900 B.C. The culture of this period is known as the *Chust Culture*.

There are close links between the *Chust Culture* of Farghana and the Chalcolithic Culture of Central and Western India and the Deccan. Pottery provides vital evidence as regards the economic pattern of life and the house plans of a certain period. The Soviet archaeologist produced period pieces of pottery with a reddish background and blackish brown painted pigments from both India and Farghana, that bore a striking resemblance.

Are the two ancient cultures correlated genetically or by mere coincidence? Did the two cultures influence other or did they both spring from a third source? What is their parentage?

This is the main problem engaging Soviet archaeologists. Pottery does provide vital but not conclusive evidence about the source of a civilization.

It is also evident that Vedic language and mythology and ancient language and mythology of Iran have close affinities. Both these languages come from a common Indo-European group. Hence Indo-German affinity in mythology; the closeness of Scandinavian and Celtic mythology and the Aryan mythology of India. Vedic gods like Agni, Mitra and Varuna, for instance are the same in some of the mythological systems.

However, the linguistic evidence of mutual affinities between these cultures needs in turn to be correlated with material evidence such as provided by pottery and other finds. Can the affinity established linguistically be confirmed by other evidence?

INDIA was also related with Soviet Central Asia through Buddhism. The period of Buddhism, represents the problem of the Kushans in India (100 to 800 A.D.) Probably the Kushans were Central Asian converts to Buddhism, who came to India and ruled the sub-continent of India and Afghanistan. This is the third problem which has engaged the minds of scholars in the USSR.

"Kaushambi provides some vivid examples of mutual affinities". Prof. Zadneprovsky said, "The so-called cylindrical ware from the VI centuries B.C. that have been excavated at Kaushambi are similar to the period ware unearthed in Central Asia. Their shapes and designs show the influence of the Achaemenian dynasty in Iran. May be the same influence could be traced in India."

WHEN we come to the first century B.C. the Soviet expert said, we find unmistakable signs of cultural relations between India and Central Asia. Paintings the pots after baking them was a peculiarity of ancient Farghana. The form of pottery and its mode of decoration in Kaushambi in the first century B.C. is the same as in Farghana during the same period.

"Movements of people from Central Asia to India are suggested by all this evidence", he added.

Mirrors and daggers from Taxila and ancient Central Asia bear similar resemblance. The Soviet book "Nomadic Tribes on Their Way to India" brings out these features with figures and pictures.

"Near Tarmez on Amu in the South of Uzbekistan, there stands a Buddhist temple of the Kishan period, may be 2nd or 3rd century A.D." Prof. Zadneprovsky said:

"South Uzbek sculpture of this period — their colours and life-size dimensions — bear resemblance. They were apparently made by the Kushans before they invaded India."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL evidence confirms this. The bones of people buried in the Tulkhar cemetery in south Tajikistan closely resemble those of the early Kushans.

"Kaushambi has fascinating objects of great significance, including houses from the late Bronze Age to the 15th century A. D., excavated under the guidance of Prof. G. R. Sharma of Allahabad University", Zadneprovsky said: "I would go back to Kausambi again and again.

It may yet provide further revealing evidence of ancient ties between our two cultures."

Prof. Zadneprovsky, who has already visited archaeological sites at Allahabad. Banaras, Kaushambi and Kali Bangan, left Delhi early this month for a trip that takes him to Jaipur, Udaipur, Poona, Madras, Calcutta and back to Allahabad and Delhi.

Commenting on Soviet interest in Indian archaeology, the professor said: "Nearly all Soviet books on archaeology include chapters on Indian culture. Each of the five Soviet Central Asian republics has an institute of History and Archaeology with a special section devoted to India."

CIA ACTIVITY MOST INTENSE IN INDIA AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The American Central Intelligence Agency has at least 50,000 "staffers" who direct tens of thousands of agents of different nationalities, says a "CIA Who's Who", which has just been published here. "Never before in the history of the United States has, the influence of this secret service system on home and foreign policies and on military strategy and tactics been so intense as today", writes the editor of the book, Dr. Malder, in his introduction.

An analysis of the US secret service activity over the past 20 years on the basis of the people named in the "Who's Who" shows that this activity is most intense. In India, South Vietnam, Japan, Thailand, Pakistan, Iran, South Korea and the Phillipines — within the Asian sphere. In an interview Dr. Malder also drew attention to the fact that C. G. Cogan, E. A. Marelius and P. R. Peterson had been identified as CIA spies in New Delhi. Subsequently they were sent to work temporarily at the US embassies in Khartoum, Stockholm and Warsaw. Another person named is 54-year-old Victor M. Matsul. As early as 1959, he was identified in Cambodia as the organiser of a coup d'etat and in 1966 was extradited from Pakistan for activities harmful to the State. Today he is in charge of US espionage in Madagascar.

In 1966, the "New York Times" estimated at 2,200 the number of "CIA agents working overseas under official camouflage" in the US diplomatic service. The book also shows how and where the State Department and the US Foreign Service and their agencies — Agency for International Development, the Peace Corps, the US Education Exchange and the US mission at the UN — are being used for secret service work by the CIA or are infiltrated with official sanction. The American secret service is at every hour planning and organising dangerous activity, Dr. Malder writes: "Let this, therefore, be a warning to the people against organisers of the CIA strategems.

Agreement Reached On

Foreign Capital Participation In Yugoslavia

Belgrade

TWO VISITS of prominent Western business groups to Yugoslavia, as well as three concrete arrangements signed on investment co-operation, marked the beginning of "import" of foreign capital — both from West and East — this spring into this socialist country whose system is based on workers' management.

Three giants of the Yugoslav industry have reached agreement with their foreign partners on long-term and mutually beneficial co-operation. These are arrangements between the "Crvena Zastava" Motor Car Factory of Kragujevac and the Italian "Fiat" Company of Turin, the "Cinkarna" Factory of Celje and the the East German "VVB" Enterprise and finally, the Montegrin aluminium works under construction near Titograd and the French "Pechiney" Company.

According to information obtained from Yugoslav business circles, similar arrangements for joint investments by Yugoslav and foreign companies in Yugoslavia will be made this and next year. After a year of studies, foreign financiers and big producers have begun to collect information on the spot about the possibility of investing their capital in Yugoslavia.

Precisely the collecting of information about possible "risk" in a socialist and self-managed economy has been the motive for which a large group of businessmen from the West European countries has recently visited Yugoslavia. The members of the group had a series of "round table" consultations with representatives of the Yugoslav Government and businessmen. The group has been received by President Tito.

Some time later, also on an informative mission aimed at examining the possibility and terms of joint investments with Yugoslav enterprises a numerous group of French financiers and businessmen has visited Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia opened her borders to foreign capital a year ago. The Federal Parliament enacted the necessary legal provisions which judging by all signs — would have to be supplemented and adapted to concrete conditions and requirements.

The need for Yugoslavia to orientate herself on co-operation with foreign capital — private and public — is due to her present concentration on accelerated technological growth, modernization of production better organization of enterprises, promotion of agriculture, transport tourism and the trade network. Namely, these are the essential goals of the economic reform inaugurated in July 1965.

Naturally, what is in question is not the classical penetration of foreign capital. According to legal provisions, what is involved here is joint engagement, i. e. a new form of technological-financial cooperation which, on their part, Yugoslav economic enterprises apply in Asian and African countries and in some countries of Europe.

In this case, this is best illustrated by the arrangement made between "Cinkarna" of Celje and "VVB" of the German Democratic Republic. By using its partner's resources, the Celje Factory will acquire all machines and other equipment for a new dye and varnish factory. Its GDR partner will invest about eleven million dollars into this project, i. e. 49 percent of the necessary capital while "Cinkarna" will ensure the remaining 51 percent

of funds. This is the legally determined key under which the two partners will shoulder risks and make profits.

Other arrangements concluded with foreign partners this spring are founded on the same principle. True, the 51:49 ratio of share is the legal "lower limit" and need not necessarily be a rule in other cases. For, foreign capital can account for up to five percent of overall Yugoslav investments into industrial and other projects, as officially estimated.

THE FRENCH aluminium giant "Pechiney" pledged itself under the concluded arrangement to give the aluminium works under construction near Titograd the licence, engineering and technical assistance for the building of an aluminum processing plant whose annual capacity will be 200,000 tons, as well as for an aluminium electrolysis plant with the capacity of 50,000 tons a year. And, this equals the present aluminium production in Yugoslavia, "Pechiney" invests considerable amounts into this project.

"For your invested capital and for your corresponding profit we can give guarantees", President Tito said, among other things, in his talk with the members of the "West European business group in Belgrade recently. "I think that this is the most important thing for you, and not the question whether the Director will be ours or yours", President Tito added.

On the same occasion, President Tito has said that "agreement can be reached" on all concrete questions of engagement and definite benefits, but has underlined that "Yugoslavia is a socialist country with the system of workers' management" and that she cannot annul her socialist standards because of the "import" of foreign capital.

The Federal Parliament will shortly supplement the legal mechanism on the modalities of the share of foreign private and public capital in Yugoslavia's future industrial

and economic development in general. Businessmen believe that this will step up joint engagement of Yugoslav and foreign partners in the building of new and the modernization of the existing production capacities and the joint appearance in third countries, primarily the developing ones.

Jovan Miric
Tanjug

Father Describes Senator Kennedy's Alleged Assassin

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, the suspected 23-year-old slayer of Senator Kennedy, was a "very gentle, polite, quiet and humble boy, interested mainly in books. It's beyond comprehension how he, could have committed such a terrible act at his own initiative without having been put up to do this by some other people".

This was the consensus of statements made repeatedly to *The Jerusalem Post* by his 52-year old father. Bishara Salameh Sirhan, of Taiybe village near Ramallah; by the Headmaster of the Martin Luther Preparatory School in the Old City, Mr. Salim Awad, where Sirhan Sirhan studied for five years from 1951 until 1956; and by the Mukhtar of Taiybe, Mr. Faiez Bajes Mu'addi.

Seated on a divan in the living room of his two-storey white stone house in the hill-top town of Taiybe, mid-way between Ramallah and Jericho, the father at first was reluctant to say anything. He had had a sleepless night, he said. Israel security officers and the Jerusalem correspondent of the "*New York Times*" — who had been tipped off by his head office in New York had awakened him at 2 a. m. He was moved to talk only after being shown the radiophoto of

his son being taken into custody which appeared in *Post*. He sat in stunned silence, visibly moved, then put his fingers on his son's face, saying firmly, "That is my boy. I recognize him".

Repeating every so often, "I don't understand it", the father said that as far as he knew his son had been studying in Los Angeles. However he had not heard from him for a "long time". Speaking correct, if halting English, the father, Greek Orthodox, declined to be drawn into any speculation as to what could have been his son's motives. He said: "I am not a politician. I don't live in America now, I live in Israel, how could I possibly know".

But he went on to describe his son's "gentle character", how he had always preferred reading to playing outside, yet was kind to his friends and classmates. How he went to church every Sunday, while in the States as well, almost without fail. "There were never rough games at home, with toy rifles or pistols. Mostly books. "My son was a good Christian all his life. He could not have done such a thing on his own. Someone must have pushed him to it".

The father said he was terribly sorry for what had happened, both to Senator Kennedy and to his own son. He took down the Washington address of the Kennedy family, saying he would send a cable to them as soon as he could.

Speaking again of Sirhan Sirhan, the next to the youngest of his four sons, all of whom were born in Jerusalem and have been in the U.S. since 1957, the father recalled how in his early school days his teachers always commented on his intelligence, predicting a great future for him.

METICULOUSLY dressed in a grey tweed jacket, grey trousers, with white shirt and blue tie and a white *khefiye* with black rings, the father said he lived all alone

in the 10-room, rather new house, which he started building after his return from the U. S. some five years ago. From the early morning hours, scores of newsman photographers and TV crews had converged on the small, normally quite forgotten village. At first Bishara Salameh Sirhan had locked himself behind the iron doors of his second-storey flat, but then reluctantly agreed to let *The Jerusalem Post* in on condition that no photographs were taken.

Just as we were about to leave, the father opened his Bible in Arabic, pointing to a blue-pencilled passage and said: "This is the "Taura". (The Arabic word for the Bible), this sums up my belief. It is also written on a plaque outside on my house". It was chapter three, verse 13 in Exodus: "And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said. Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I HATH SENT ME UNTO YOU".

While talking quite freely about the son, the conversation always came to a stop when the father was asked about facts regarding his past. Some of the reasons for this silence were offered later by the *mukhtar* of Tayibe, Mr. Mu'addi, who filled in details regarding the assassin's father and his family.

It appears, according to the *mukhtar*, that the father has strong, although openly unknown, links with the Jehovah Witnesses sect. He and other village notables are certain that the father receives some sort of financial support from the sect in addition to the money which one of his sons, Sa'adu Adel, who is now called Joe in California, sends from the States from time to time. It is this second son who also keeps up the family's only contact with the father.

(*Jehovah's Witnesses, the missionary sect with which both Sirhan's parents appear to have been connected, was banned in Jordan in 1959.*

But it is believed to have continued operating in the Old City).

The *mukhtar* said he was quite convinced that Sirhan Bashira Sirhan could not have done what he did on his own, "unless another bad man influenced him for a lot of money". The Sirhan boys were always kept close in line by their father, who let them have very little money, he explained. The family's link with the Jehovah Witnesses actually began much earlier, Mr. Mu'addi said, since it was their sect who helped the mother to go first to the U. S. in 1957. The four sons and one daughter, Aida, who is said to have died in the U. S. four years ago, followed a few months later, with the father coming over last.

Another close friend of the family added that the mother had actually left for the States in 1957 in the wake of a family dispute. When the children followed her, the husband filed a divorce suit in the Greek Orthodox Religious Court. He withdrew it later, after deciding to go to the U.S. himself the same year, but actually he never joined his family in the States and lived most of his six years there in New Jersey. The *mukhtar* added that another part of the Sirhan family lived in Texas.

The Sirhans moved to Jerusalem after their marriage in the mid forties, when the father worked as a mechanic in the Mandatory Public Works Department, and later in the Jordanian P.W.D. After the 1948 war they were allocated a modest flat in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City, which was close to the Martin Luther school where some of the children studied.

Before leaving Tayibe, the *mukhtar* asked to apologize through the press for what had happened to the Kennedy family and to the American people. While some

of the village youngsters thought that the assassin was an "Arab nationalist", Mr. Mu'adi insisted once more that there must have been the hand of some "other bad people".

THE HEADMASTER of the Lutheran preparatory school in the Old City, where the suspected killer was a pupil, said that Sirhan's record showed he was a better than average pupil. Mr. Salim Awad, the headmaster, said he himself had been a teacher at the time and Sirhan had not been in his class. However, he remembered him as a quiet boy who diligently attended Sunday school. "I do not believe he was the kind of boy who would have initiated such a crime". He said when he heard the name over the news broadcast he immediately remembered the family. Two other brothers, Adel (Joe) and Munir had also been pupils in the school. All of them are registered with the additional names of Ratas appearing before the family name of

Sirhan. According to the school record, the suspect's birthdate is October 30, 1945. The reason they came to this school, although belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church, was that it was near their home in the Jewish Quarter. He had once visited the Sirhan home in the Jewish Quarter and found that it was "very poor", said the headmaster.

He remembered the father at the time as being unemployed.

Running his finger down the neat, handwritten records of the years when the suspect was a pupil, Mr. Awad said the boy's marks declined slightly in the higher grades. In 1956, the last year he was in the school, he was seventh in a class of 16.

It is understood that the F.B.I. has asked the Israel Security Service for information on the accused's amily background.

— JERUSALEM POST

LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN ONE WEEK

It is possible to learn a foreign language in a week by using a method proposed by Novosibirsk teachers, the newspaper "Trud" (Labour) reports. In a matter of week, a person who did not know as much as a word of English, was able to have a talk with the visiting US physicist who did not know a word of Russian either. The talk went on in a conventional manner and the interlocutors understood everything they meant. Ten successful experiments with learning a foreign language at this breath-taking speed have already been staged in Novosibirsk. Under the method, the "student" is put into a "linguistic chamber" completely sealed off from outside. Six teachers in succession are teaching him in the language he learns even though he does not understand a thing at first. He spends 12-14 hours daily on language studies. The learning takes different forms all the time; now one of the teachers writes a phrase on the blackboard and does its parsing many times. Now a short extract of a tape-recorded text or an undubbed film is played back. One teacher analyses an article from a foreign magazine, another helps the "student" prepare for a report. Not a single Russian word is heard throughout the 100 hours of learning.

THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER TEN

Sweet Home

THE STORY SO FAR... ..

Sundari lived alone in her estate bungalow. Of all her admirers, Amaradasa was very close to her. Dr. Nayagam's nephew, Ravi, came to spend the April holidays with her. Her conduct towards the youth seemed to be queer to Amaradasa.

The comely Mrs. Tilikeratne who came for treatment to Amaradasa turned out to be his cousin. He promised to meet her in the village.

Amaradasa took Sundari and Ravi to a cattle farm. On their way back he found further evidence of her queer conduct towards Ravi.

That night Sundari suffered from an emotional imbalance due to the presence of Ravi in the house. She locked herself in her room. Her mind went back to the past. She recalled her love for Rajendran, his betrayal and the subsequent mental disorder.

The next day Amaradasa found Sundari and Ravi seated together in a state of disorder. It disrupted their friendly regard for each other. The following day Sundari and Ravi left for Colombo.

Amaradasa left for the village. His journey was full of sad memories. After the heavy monsoon the village was like a wounded animal that could not die.

Amaradasa's home coming was an event in the household. As he entered the wide portals of the Walauwa he was overcome with feelings of joy and regret to notice the entire family assembled to greet him. His uncle was seated in his ebony chair and around him stood his son, Muthu Bandara and his wife, Swarna and the two children.

"Putha, you have come!" greeted the old laird.

Amaradasa saluted him bending low with poised hands. That was how he greeted him, the last of his closest kin. And this meeting was painful after eight long months of absence marked by tragic events. The old man leaned back in his chair and closed his eyes. He was a tall, wiry man of 65 with a long white beard reaching up to his waist. He wore a striped, silk sarong and a silver chain belt to hold it in its place. His body was of bronze-brown colour and the chest, shoulders and the back of his forearms were covered with hair. His thinning hair streaked with white, was carefully combed and tied in a small knot at the back of his head. His features had the quality of a sharp sword; a common peculiarity of his clan.

CLASH ON THE CAMPUS

For sheer brutality, the police operation to "restore law and order" at Columbia University is hard to beat. On May 22, under cover of night several hundred policemen converged on the building in which the students had barricaded themselves. After the advance units had got inside by underground passages, the main force of club-swinging policemen stormed the place. The students met them with rocks and bricks but the odds were against them. Their resistance was soon broken. Dozens of them were injured and about 80 arrested. So ended the student's attempt to protest against their university's co-operation with the Institute of Defence Analysis, which is working for the war in Vietnam.

This was not the Columbia students' first clash with the police. About a month ago they were attacked for demonstrating against the US policy in Vietnam and racial discrimination. A wave of protest against the war and racial inequality is sweeping the United States. The list of universities and colleges involved is highly indicative. According to *US News and World Report*, it includes Boston, Oregon, Howard, Michigan, Maryland, Stanford and California universities, and a great many colleges throughout the country. And how do the pillars of American society that bulwark of the "free world" react to these student protests? They react with police truncheons.

Although Muthu Bandara bore a close resemblance to his father, he was like a young shoot beside an aged banyan tree. He, his wife and children were all groomed and finely clad for the occasion. They were bright and glad as on the eve of the New Year. These were the outward expression of their love for Amaradasa who was the promise of the old established Walauwa.

“Go in and rest Putha”, said the old man, “You look lean and unfed. It is difficult to get food in the town. Swarna, you must take care of Mahatya.”

“Mahatya.” That was how Amaradasa was known in the “big house” and the village.

Amaradasa went slowly towards his room at the far end of the verandah. He was conscious of the many eyes turned on him. Everything in his old room was in its place; his bed stood against the wall on the left facing the windows and by the right window stood his writing desk, the chair against it and the book shelf leaned on the side wall. It was in this little room. Amaradasa learnt his first lesson, slept and dreamed of his future. It was like an old friend that treasured his intimate thoughts and memories. He was glad to return to it to bask his mind in its glow and nurse his wounded spirit in its quiet.

The suitcase which he had sent early in the day stood on the table.

“Akkey !” he called out.

Muthu Bandara and the little boys were watching him from the passage. Swarna, who had gone to the kitchen to prepare tea, came running.

“Why Mahatya?”

“Here are a few things for the little ones. Please take them.”

“Why? It is so heavy.”

“It is for all of you, Akkey”, he smiled.

“We might have been in his thoughts always”, remarked Muthu Bandara.

“If I had only thought of you all as I should, I might have been here every week-end, brother.”

“Why don’t you come here at least once a month and have an eye on the place. There is so much you have to do about the land and the buildings.”

“Brother, you have looked after this place all these years without my advice. I suppose, you can still do that. I need just enough space to sleep and a little food when I come here to see you all. Those things you talked about, you must discuss with uncle and do as he tells you. If you need any money I’ll send it.”

Amaradasa had a way of speaking at home. It was just exactly like his mother. When he said a word or made a decision

THE INCONSISTENT MINISTER

One of the ruling Danish parties — the Venstre Party — recently decided to hold a seminar on what Denmark could do to help promote European detente. A praiseworthy and timely effort indeed, all the more since the main speaker was to be none other than Poul Hartling, the Party’s leader and present Foreign Minister. Hartling began by saying that “the first thing to be done to eliminate distrust between the two parts of Europe is to learn to speak with each other.”

But after this promising start his audience heard something quite different. That happened when he turned to Denmark’s attitude towards the German Democratic Republic. “We cannot take part in any dialogue with the present East German leaders”, he said, clearly contradicting himself. Establishment of relations between Denmark and the G.D.R. and recognition of this German state “would not help ease tension”, he said. This statement came as a surprise, to say the least, to Danish public opinion, which is demanding a more realistic policy from its new government. Even the conservative newspaper *Aalborg Stiftstidende* has criticized the Foreign Minister. It would be unwise to refuse to talk with the G.D.R., it says. The Danes should not forget, the paper writes, that geographically, whether we like it or not, the G.D.R. “is and will remain our neighbour.” It is difficult to disagree with this. The Danish Minister was indeed strangely inconsistent in his report.

he stood by it. Nobody could change it and everybody was aware of it.

All that was brewing in Muthu Bandara's mind during the past year got clear at once. He had thought of the security of his family, a new home for them; the share in the land and the earnings to be sorted out quietly. He wanted to have a quiet chat with Amaradasa before anything happened to his old father. And now it was disposed of in a couple of words. He felt deflated and happy.

"It is your wish, Mahatya", he said, "There is a letter for you."

"Very strange that I should get letters here."

The younger of the two boys brought him the letter. The address was typewritten and Amaradasa in his curiosity did not wait till he changed his clothes. He quickly opened the cover and began to read. It was a surprise to him, particularly on the day of his arrival. His old school fellow and friend, now a social worker and trade unionist, had written to him. The letter stated that he, Rajan, would be at the residence of his uncle on the estate the following day and he invited Amaradasa to meet him there to speak of old times. It was indeed a matter for delight.

"This letter is from my old friend, Rajan from the estate. You must have known him. We were in school together and he used to come here during the holidays. He has asked me to see him."

"Oh, yes. I know him. You are not going today?"

"No, no. He is coming home only tomorrow. There is lot of time, brother."

"Better you change and rest a while. You boys get back and play."

Amaradasa quickly changed his clothes and went down to the well, washed down the sweat and grime and wiped himself till his skin began to smart. It was growing dark now.

When he came back to his room there was a cup of hot tea waiting for him. It was most welcome and tasted very well. He inferred that it must have come from his friend's estate for the estate tea had a strange way of finding itself in unexpected places.

The boys were now in the kitchen with their mother to find out what was in the large suitcase; to know what their uncle had brought for them.

"Children!" said Swarna, "first Mahatya must be fed and after that we shall see what is there."

The boys were playing in the back verandah and the old laird and Muthu Bandara were in their rooms. Amaradasa was left to himself. For, this family had its strange habits. The men never sat together for "small talk" or for that matter to discuss any matter of interest. For generations they have lived together, yes, together but in silence. In the far stretches of their silence

USA

SHADES OF THE WORLD WEST

Once upon a time men were hired in America to guard stagecoaches in the Wild West. They were extremely quick on the trigger (see any Hollywood Western). But the pioneering days are over and stagecoach guards have gone out of business. They shouldn't have. "We want the guards back!" This appeal was recently heard not in some Western state but in Washington, D. C. It came after the murder of John Talley, a city bus driver who was shot by holdup men for not turning the day's receipts over to them fast enough. This was the 236th attack on bus drivers in the past year. That was more than they would stand for and the day after the murder only 45 buses appeared in Washington's streets. The drivers' union demanded that the management either hire guards or install special signals and two-way radios operating on police frequencies and fit the windows with bullet-proof glass. Washington has become increasingly crime-infested in the last few years. Last year there was an increase of 30 per cent in serious crimes. Even Pentagon employees — secretaries, stenographers and typists — refused to work in the evening because it was not safe to go home through the nearby park after dark. A special army bus takes them home now. It looks as if there should be plenty of jobs for private armed guards in Washington now that the Wild West traditions are being revived.

ran the close current of their affections, the respect and regard for each other. Only in moments of crisis or a happy event they met in the hall or a bed room, spoke for a few minutes and took lasting decision. And that decision was carried out to the letter.

In the old days, even when his father was alive, his mother led such deliberations. After her there was nobody to do it. But the family habit continued in its silent, kindly way.

His old uncle sat in the verandah listening to his aids who had returned from the fields. Muthu Bandara and the children were in the kitchen with Swarna. Amaradasa was left to himself in his room. He was lying on his bed with closed eyes. And above his head on the wall hung the picture of his father and mother and just opposite it were his early paintings which he had done when he was in India. What happy days they were ! . . .

He heard someone call him:

“Mahatya !”

It was Swarna. He found that he had fallen asleep like in his student days.

“Why Akkey?” he asked.

“The food is ready. Come and eat.”

He rinsed his mouth and went to the dining hall. Now he took a good look round. The house had been in a state of neglect: the walls looked dirty, the curtains were frayed, so were the cushions on the chairs and the divan. The lamps were not polished as in the old days. The place was sufficiently clean but the light and brightness had gone with his mother. Swarna had laid out the table with steaming food. It was, fine and clean and its aroma filled his nose.

“What about the others?”

“They are eating in the back room.”

“Then, why only for me here?”

“Eat, Mahatya without questions?”

“I want to know about the children.”

“They have eaten and gone to bed. I gave them their share of what you brought.”

“I see, you have kept everything here. Now, you go and eat. I can look after myself. From tomorrow the little ones must sit here with me.”

“All right. All right.”

Amaradasa got down to his eating. That was the word for it. In the preparation and taste of every dish there was something strangely reminiscent of long forgotten days. In the fried potatoes with its oily essence like the “blood of sparrows” and

USA

NO LEGAL GROUNDS

A sub-committee headed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye recently asked the State Department what the United States could do to get its deserters back from other countries. The American Congressmen are alarmed by the growing number of desertions. Assistant Secretary of Defence Alfred Fitt announced the other day that 500 servicemen had been sentenced in the last two years for this offence. But there are very many the US authorities cannot punish — the hundreds of men who have found refuge in Canada, France, Sweden and other countries. At a press conference held in Paris in mid-May a spokesman for the American servicemen who had deserted said: “There are quite a few of us. We represent a sizable part of American public opinion.”

The press conference was organized by the newly-established Union of Deserters and Draft Evaders, which helps the men and publishes a special bulletin for them. The newsmen were told that there were more than 10,000 young men in the United States who were refusing to be drafted.

All this makes the American Congressmen furious. But there is nothing they can do about it. Replying to the sub-committee, the State Department said on May 22 that there were no legal grounds for demanding the deserters' extradition.

the sprats that broke crisp and brittle to the bite, he remembered his mother's art of cooking. The rice was wholesome with flavor of its own. Ah ! this was indeed home, he thought. His mind splashed back to Sundari's spacious, well lit rooms with the rich curtains and cushions and the brass and silver. Well, that was a different world and this was different, poles apart.



He finished his dinner and called out.

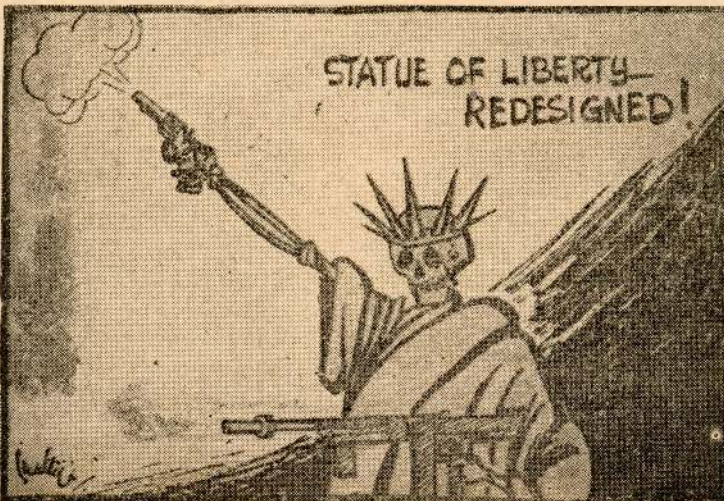
"Akkey!"

"Mahatya, coming."

Swarna cleared the table. Amaradasa went out to the compound. It was not totally dark. The sky had a livid shimmering shade after two weeks of the full moon. There was the faint smell of orange blossoms and he saw the broken moon hang among the clouds.

In the core of his being there was something like quiet sleep. Suddenly he thought of his appointment with Mrs. Tili-keratne. He retired to bed, with his room door and windows wide open. When he got up it was broad morning.

to be continued



FOOD FOR COSMONAUTS

Cosmonauts may have roast rabbit or chicken for dinner during long space flights. Scientists suggest rabbits and chicken because they may become one of the links in a closed ecological system, a self-contained natural cycle involving all substances essential for man's life in a space ship on a flight lasting for over six months. This self-contained natural cycle on board spacecraft will imitate processes that are taking place in terrestrial conditions. The idea of creating such a natural cycle on space ships with plants and animals on board is nothing new. It was put forward way back by Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, the first theoretician of cosmonautics. But it will take much time and effort by biologists, designers and doctors to carry it into life. Scientists will have specifically to study about 40,000 kinds of algae which attract biologists by their ability to use solar energy ten times better than any other plants. Soviet scientists have made some successful experiments with chlorella. Thanks to its high content of protein, fats, hydrocarbons and mineral salts this algae may offer a good fodder for animals. Experiments in the Soviet Union and other countries showed that foods made of chlorella for man are far from tasty. Specialists believe that in the future "space conservatories" will grow higher plants including cucumbers, tomatoes, carrots, and beans. These problems are discussed in an article in the magazine "Aviatsiya i Kosmonavtika" (Aviation and Cosmonautics).

FILM PAGE

EMPIRE

William Castle's

Let's Kill Uncle

in Technicolor

Air-Conditioned

MAJESTIC

Roman Polanski's

The Fearless Vampire Killers

in PanaVision & Colour

2nd Week

Air-Conditioned

REGAL

Rock Hudson — George Peppard

TOBRUK

in Technicolor

5th Week

ELPHINSTONE-ROXY

E. A. P. Films'

BICYCLE HORA

Directed by: K. A. W. Perera

SELLAMAHAL

● Jayashanker ● Jayalalitha

Raja Veettu Pillai

2nd Week

GAIETY

Mutturaman — Thangavelu

Udaya Chandrika

RAJATHI

8th Week

CROWN

Vijayanthimala - Rajendra Kumar

SURAJ

in Technicolor

2nd Week

Air-Conditioned

SAVOY

Peter O'Toole — Audrey Hepburn

How To Steal A Million

in Technicolor & PanaVision

● **THE DESPERATE HOURS** now at the *NEW OLYMPIA THEATRE*, will chill and thrill audiences, and is the final triumph for a story that has successfully stormed almost every entertainment outlet possible. It's a powerfully sensitive gripping drama with a stunning climax. Photographed in black and white Vistavision medium, and directed by William Wyler. Humphrey Bogart, Frederic March, Arthur Kennedy and Martha Scott head the unusually fine cast of the movie. The film is the story of the forty-eight hours of terror of a family whose home is invaded by a trio of brutal and murderous escaped convicts. Its violent and relentless tension and the brilliance of its performance have tabled it as one of the greatest films ever produced. In the light of the extraordinary critical acclaim of this masterpiece, for its human values in the film that gives the incredibly gripping drama its scope and enormous appeal, a South Indian producer made a Tamil movie based on this movie titled "Nanal", and it was screened in Ceylon last year. This film too had a successful run.

● **TOBRUK**, now showing at the *REGAL THEATRE* is a thrill packed high adventure combined with stark war drama and sprinkled liberally with deceptive intrigue. Its loaded with suspense and excitement. Starring Rock Hudson, George Peppard. Guy Stockwell and Nigel Green, the film filled with hard-hitting, explosive action from the first Technicolor frame to the final climatic scene. Director Arthur Hiller weaves a strong story, sterling performances and unusual photography into a fascinating screen presentation of high adventure. The original story by Leo V. Gordon takes a little known actual incident of World War II and dramatises the eight day assignment of a handful of soldiers to knock out the big guns at Tobruk and to destroy Rommel's movement possibilities to pave the way for an Allied invasion.

● **THE BRIDES OF FU MANCHU** in Eastmancolor, now at the *RIO CINEMA*, is an exciting thriller based on the evil exploits of Sax

Rohmer's sinister Chinese. This entertaining and spell-binding movie is full of action and vigorous fights, with more pace and personality to help the suspenseful climax. One of the highlights in the film is the impressive electronics and scientific apparatus used by Dr. Fu Manchu for his evil plans to command the world. This Warner-Pathe/Anglo Amalgamated spine chiller is produced by Harry Alan Towers and directed by Don Sharp.

When a dozen girls, daughter and wives of influential scientists and industrialists are mysteriously kidnapped, British detective Nayland Smith (Douglas Wilmer) suspects Dr. Fu Manchu (Christopher Lee) is behind the affair. Fu Manchu operates from his underground headquarters on the edge of Sahara, and is plotting to dominate the world. The means he has devised with the help of the distraught men whose womenfolk he has captured, is an electronic beam which can be transformed into a mightily destructive energy lethal ray. When Fu Manchu tries to kidnap Marie Lentz (Marie Versini), daughter of scientist Otto Lentz (Joseph Furst), however, his minions are routed, the first time by her fiance, Franz Baumer (Heinz Drache). This event also brings into the scene Nayland Smith. His efforts too late to stop Fu Manchu from a warning demonstration, the destruction of an ocean liner, but are just in time, only after many hair raising moments to prevent St. Paul's and a mammoth Arms Conference in London, where the world's heads of State and Armies, from being atomised. Smith and other officials destroy Fu Manchu's plans of world domination. Fu Manchu disappears. The hillside where the Temple of Karna was embedded suddenly vanishes in a cloud of white smoke, and Nayland Smith hears the voice of his enemy coming to him across the desert. "The world shall hear from me again."

● **RAJATHI** now at *GAIETY* narrates the story of an overpowering ambition thwarted, characters steeped in violence, and caught up in the whirlwind of temptations. The

Associate Artistes Tamil movie is produced by S. Fernandez. The story, dialogues and direction is by M. Laxshman. The musical score is provided by K. V. Mahadevan.

Story: Dr. Sivaprakasam (S. V. Subbaya) brings up his only daugh-

ter Rajathi (Baby Mahalakshmi) in the small village Arasur, and leads a happy life. He is very much devoted to her, and as she grows up she is brave, mischievous and kind hearted. Now grown up, Rajathi (Udayachandrika) has enough courage to punish even those who commit any misdeed. Rajathi's uncle Rajarathinam (S. Sundararajan) a happy-go-lucky man resides in the same village with his illegal mistress Sheela (Prasanna). He has his eyes on Rajathi and is awaiting for an opportunity to marry her. When Sivaprakasam repays the money borrowed to Nagalingam, he does not return the pronote, with the intention of cheating. Later Sivaprakasam is served with a notice demanding the amount. While Sivaprakasam and Rajathi are perturbed by this action. Nagalingam is suddenly murdered. Immediately Rajarathinam conceals his money and jewellery. Police enquiries prove futile, and Ramanathan (R. Muthuraman) is sent to investigate the case. Ramanathan and his assistant Muthiah (K. A. Thangavelu) arrive

in disguise and stay at Nair's (V. K. Ramasamy) hotel. In the night an unknown person enters the premises, when Ramanathan tries to arrest him, he escapes. Ramanathan noticing a chain worn by Nair questions him, he leads him to the person. In the meantime, Rajarathinam learns the servant has stolen the chain and rushes to see Nair and he is murdered. Ramanathan and Muthiah arrive at the spot, and Rajarathinam accuses them for the crime. When the village folks punish these two for the crime, Rajathi arrives and releases them. The people get angry and Sivaprakasam and Rajathi leave the village. On the way Rajarathinam kidnaps Rajathi. Ramanathan later rescues Rajathi and arrests the unknown person Ramesh, son of Nagalingam, who was responsible for all the crimes. Accused Ramesh finally gets what he deserves. Ramanathan and Rajathi get united happily.



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100 Day Celebrity

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● Nagesh in

R A M U

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SAPPHIRE**

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● Roy ● Shiranee

● Stanley

in

Venura Production

VANASARA

Story & Production

S. A. SOMARATNE

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● GEMINI ● NAGESH
IN

K. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN'S

**PANAMA
PASAMA**

Emergency Laws Paving The

Way For Neo-Fascism In West Germany

by Ivor Montagu

THE increased number of votes received by the neo-fascist National-Democratic Party at the elections to the West German land parliaments testifies to the grave danger arising out of the general situation in that country. In order to gain a full understanding of the scope of this danger, there is no need for history to repeat itself.

In Bonn it is said that the small NDP will never become a ruling party, as the numerically small Nazi party had in former times. However, the danger lies in the fact that the NDP's activities and its chauvinistic propaganda, meeting with no due repulse, are reviving and lauding the nationalistic, militaristic and racialist ideology adhered to by a great number of representatives of

the older generation, an ideology which was defeated in the past. These people, who in their time supported Hitler and now have control over the state, the army and industries, have learned no lesson from their past experience. By entering the ruling "great coalition" and conducting activities along the lines determined by it, the Social-Democratic Party of Western Germany has ceased to be oppositional. As for the Communist Party, everybody knows that it has been banned by law altogether. These circumstances give freedom of action to the NDP, which has become a sort of "opposition" from the right, since it is criticising the government for its insufficient resoluteness in the struggle against the left forces, and creating a tense situation inside the country.

FORMER nazis of the Kiesinger type and the shameless politicians of the Strauss type are as dangerous as the NDP itself, in the favourable atmosphere fanned by the Springers's newspapers. They are actively preparing for the revision of the results of World War 2 and the establishment of the FRG's hegemony in Europe. Having shut their eyes to

the adoption of the emergency laws in Western Germany, the western statesmen justified this indulgence, saying that these laws were allegedly intended for some "extraordinary circumstances" and were simply a kind of "over cautiousness."

However, it is a known fact that the Communist Party was banned in western Germany, because it urged a referendum on the militarization of the country. On the other hand, the government is refraining from banning the NDP, which was pronounced neo-nazi by the West-German court itself. This better than anything else sheds light on the target of this emergency legislation!

By getting rid of the Social-Democratic opposition and finding an ally in the person of the NDP, the West-German reactionaries received an opportunity to make short work of all those who dare to come out against them.

RONALD REGAN

Ronald shares a \$3 million fortune with his wife. His income as an actor was plowed into land holdings in California of which he is now Governor. He recently sold 236 acres of holdings in Los Angeles for nearly \$2 million.

RICHARD NIXON

Average yearly earnings of \$200,000 mostly from his law practice, real estate investments book royalties and magazine articles. Richard's net worth is now \$250,000 mainly in real estate holdings in New York, Florida and California.

"O NOBLE KENNEDY !

Thou fragrant flower which was battered in the bud !
Ere its sweet jasmine fragrance eager mankind had !
Spark of bright light that was so rudely hushed
Ere its awakening glow blind darkness dispelled !
Fire of true life which foul cancers expelled !
The Hope of Stars and Stripes which brave ones raised
For people by people life to be agreeable made !
Thou shining Jupiter in America's turbulent sky !
Who war and ill-will and misery to remove did try !
Salute we thy noble frame ; prone we see it passing by
Murdered by the foul fruit of fell conspiracy's lie.
We carry you to our portals of immortal story
Unavenged though your wounds, the price of glory.

M. K. Anawaratne