

2	SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON IN CEYLON
4	COMMENT ON CURRENT AFFAIRS
6	PHILOSOPHY OF G. K. CHESTERTON
14	TAMIL ART & LITERATURE
17	BORDERLAND — II
26	BIG BUSINESS & THE WILSON GOVERNMENT
30	FILMS

# TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

VOL. 14 No. 21 | SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1968 | CTS. 25

## JULY FOURTH — A NEW CONSCIENCE HAS AWAKENED IN THE USA

When the United States celebrated its day of Independence on July 4th this year, it was in the midst of a new stirring of the conscience of the American people. In the second post-second-world war period, the Dark Ages of the Cold War had descended on the mighty American nation. In spite of the unprecedented wealth that a new technology had brought, the rulers of America had imposed a neo-totalitarian regime where all unorthodox and opposition thought was suppressed as "communism" and where secret cloak and dagger organisations like the FBI, CIA, DIA and other like agencies *not only* sought to fashion a state within the USA fit only for millionaires *but also* to re-shape the entire world for the benefit of the dollar tycoons. The CIA staged coups in as many countries as it could and the Pentagon sent its troops into countries like Vietnam—everything under the pretence of saving the world from "communism". The height of this arrogance was witnessed in the

fifties; and John Foster Dulles symbolised this dangerous spirit which brought disrepute to the USA in spite of the tremendous sums it had "poured" out throughout the world. The image of the American abroad became a hateful one. This troops and bases throughout the world evoked sullen resentment.

In the beginning of the sixties a new spirit had begun to stir in the USA and it gained momentum with the election of JFK as the President of the "United States. The assassination of JFK in November 1963 could not still this inner voice of the American people which kept growing in spite of Lyndon Johnson's continued escalation of the war in Vietnam and aggressive intervention elsewhere. But, the spirit of protest grew faster than the Establishment in Washington had anticipated, and the withdrawal of Johnson from the Presidential race and the subsequent assassination of RFK only showed that the confrontation within the United

States has reached proportions which was thought impossible within a country of unequalled industrial advancement and unbelievable affluence. The murder of Martin Luther King, the imprisonment of Abernathy, the March of the Poor on Washington and refusal of many intellectuals to sustain the war in Vietnam—are all signs and symptoms that a new conscience has grown within the USA. The Hippies, who want to ascend the Himalayas, are only the harbingers of a new weather in the USA and the western world. The youth in affluent USA and Western Europe are searching for new faiths and ideals. So far, they have had only Mao, Guevara and Mahesh Yogi to choose from. It is not surprising that anarchism has flourished in the process. But, these are welcome signs of change. They are not straws in the wind. They emanate from the upsurge of a new conscience whilst the pillars of western imperialism under newer smokescreens of respectability became shakier and shakier.



*Goodwill Mission***SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON IN COLOMBO**

\* The current visit of the Soviet Naval Squadron to Colombo marks an interesting stage in the development of global naval politics. The Soviet squadron has this year visited Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and India. This unexpected debut of the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean, as in the other seas of the world, has already attracted the attention of Western naval experts and has caused a great deal of heartburning among them—for this impressive presence of Russian naval strength is a challenge to the long established supremacy of their Navies.

For some years now the presence of the Soviet Navy in the Mediterranean has been a matter of comment and concern among the Western nations. But, after the Israeli blitzkrieg last year, many Arab ports were thrown open to the Soviet Navy and this has brought about a shift in the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean. This year, the Soviet Navy has made its presence felt in the Indian Ocean, and the fact countries like Iran, Pakistan and India were willing to accord official receptions to the goodwill mission of the Soviet Navy has made many Western strategists to sit up. Ceylon has now joined the ranks of those countries which has entertained Soviet warships in her ports, and it will not be long before all other countries in Southeast Asia accord similar friendly receptions to the Soviet naval vessels.

It would therefore be appropriate to examine just how strong the Soviet Navy is in comparison to the US Fleet which is undoubtedly the strongest and biggest in the West today. This is best done by referring to a special article in the *Time* magazine of February 23, 1968 when it featured head of the Soviet Navy, Admiral Gorshkov, on its cover. The article had a great deal of information obviously obtained from official US sources but cited

without acknowledgement. Nevertheless, the *Time* is not likely to publish anything which is not regarded by the U. S. State Department as "correct".

The best evidence with regard to what is accurate is often what an enemy or critic thinks, but in this case it is essential to guard against two possible dangers: *one* that US may want to *underestimate* publicly Soviet naval strength in order to impress the world that the US Navy is still supreme in the world, and *second* that the US may want to *over-exaggerate* the power of the Soviet Navy in order to stampede US taxpayers into voting more money for naval expansion. But, the exaggeration cannot be carried too far lest it becomes a morale depressant - and this the US cannot afford to have at the moment with all the reverses she has met with in Vietnam and also at home (in the war against poverty). Nor can the evaluation of the strength of the Soviet navy be minimised beyond a point because that would lead to create apathy among U.S. taxpayers - and this is something the US administration cannot permit at this time.

Although the *Time* evaluation is one of many that have recently appeared about the strength of the Soviet Navy, there is no doubt that the *Time* report is the most "authentic". There has been no official report of Soviet naval strength from Moscow and one has therefore to fall back on the *Time* article for basic details. This article cites extracts from the *Time* report *in extenso* and readers can judge for themselves what they mean in terms of current international power politics.

This is what the *Time* said:

*"The flag of the Soviet navy now proudly flies over the oceans of the world. Sooner or later, the U.S. will*

*have to understand that it no longer has mastery of the seas".*

— Admiral Sergei Gorshkov

"The author of that threatening boast walked up to a snake charmer in the Indian city of Agra last week and, while his aides looked on aghast, seized a thick, six-foot-long python in his strong hands and draped it over his shoulders. Making a ten-day tour of India, the commander of the Russian navy was acting like the traditional sailor on shore leave. He viewed the Taj Mahal by moonlight, visited the Nehru Museum and the site where Mahatma Gandhi's body was cremated, and shopped for souvenirs. But Admiral Sergei Georgievich Gorshkov's trip to India had an entirely serious purpose, as do all his trips these days. He is trying to line up a worldwide system of ports of call and bases for his navy, and he hoped to persuade India, which is about to receive at least three submarines from the Soviet Union, to reciprocate by allowing Soviet men-of-war to fuel and make repairs in Indian ports".

"While the attention of the U.S. is focused on Viet Nam, the Russians are mounting at sea a new challenge that the U. S. and its allies will have to deal with long after the fighting in Southeast Asia is ended. This may come as a surprise to most laymen-but not to U. S. naval experts. While Russia's stock of intercontinental missiles and its huge land army on Europe's periphery still remain the major military threats to the West, in recent years the Russians have developed a global navy second only to the U. S. in size and weaponry. As a comparison between the two navies shows (see chart, page 7), the U. S. remains indisputably the world's greatest sea power. But, in a remarkable turn around since World War II, Moscow has transformed a relatively insignificant coastal-defence force that seldom ventured far from land into a real blue-water fleet.

"If any one man is responsible for this change, it is Admiral Gorshkov,

*continued on page 7*



## Headlines Of The Week

**FRIDAY, June 28** – Mr. S. N. B. Wijeyekoon, Chairman of the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation, died yesterday evening of injuries sustained when his car was involved in an accident with a CTB bus on June 8. A number of depressed caste organisations in the North have asked Coalition leaders to support them in their fight for their rights and privileges. The Minister of State, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, returned to the island from Japan yesterday. The United Nations announced plans to help the Government of Nepal establish Lumbini, the birthplace of the Buddha, as a world shrine for Buddhists. About fifteen thousand students followed by nuns, priests and other sympathisers marched through Rio yesterday in the biggest protest demonstration seen for years. The White House welcomed Russia's announcement that it was willing to discuss with the United States possible limitation of missile systems.

**SATURDAY, June 29** – The GCSU in a memorandum to the Prime Minister has protested against the Government's decision to appoint a fresh salaries commission stating that it had absolutely no faith in such a commission. The Chamber of Ceylonese Merchants by Descent has made a strong plea to the Prime Minister that Government's moves to establish District Councils be totally scrapped. In a press conference the Prime Minister countered arguments against the District Councils Bill. Riot police and troops are maintaining an uneasy peace in the town of Richmond where Negro riots flared up two days ago. The Bihar Government has in a report to the Centre recommended the imposition of President's rule and the dissolution of the Assembly.

**SUNDAY, June 30** – The *Sun* reported that an influential section of the Government Parliamentary Group would shortly issue an ultimatum to the Prime Minister either to give up the DC Bill or face a revolt within its ranks. Filariasis has now spread to a number of areas all over Ceylon. The Jaffna Municipal Council will be re-constituted with effect from January first, next year. President of South Vietnam urged representatives of the many Vietnamese political parties to form into two major groups. The recommendation by the Governor for President's rule in Bihar has met with approval by the Indian Cabinet.

**MONDAY, July 1** – Six persons in a complaint to the Police have alleged that when they tried to enter the Maviddapuram Kandaswamy Kovil for worship they were prevented from entering on grounds of caste. The President of the Tamil Federal Party, Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, in a statement to the *Observer* said that they had appealed to the Prime Minister to give an extension to those government servants who had made

an honest attempt to study the official language. All three accused in the Sugathadasa bomb case were acquitted and discharged at the conclusion of the sixteen-day trial before Mr. Justice A. C. A. Alles at the Colombo Assizes yesterday. A Chinese gunboat intruded British waters after a Chinese junk had abducted Hongkong fishermen. President Johnson said that it was time for both the United States and the Soviet Union to stop weapon piling and should find a more rational way to security. Talks on the Sabah issue which has reached its third week in is danger of deteriorating into discussions of minutes of previous meetings.

**TUESDAY, July 2** – The first consignment of Ceylon double distilled arrack will go to Scandinavian countries in September, this year. The academic staff of the University of Ceylon has given the Minister of Education time till July 5th to inform them whether their new salary scales will be included in the Budget. The *Consoplex*, the Government-sponsored trading Corporation, has bagged a ten million export order for non-traditional products. The Soviet Union and the United States have reached an understanding to open talks soon on limiting the production of offensive and defensive nuclear missile systems. A retired army major charged with plotting to overthrow the Greek regime was sentenced to ten and a half years imprisonment by a military court.

**WEDNESDAY, July 3** – The *Sun* reported that the Prime Minister was likely to persuade the Federal Party to compromise on the form in which reference should be made in the Throne Speech on the District Councils Bill. Public Servants affected by the Government's Language deadline can, under the relevant administrative regulations, seek relief individually from the PSC. The Opposition will boycott the fourth Throne Speech of the National Government if it contains any reference to the setting up of District Councils. President Charles de Gaulle won a stunning election victory. The Soviet Prime Minister unveiled a nine-point peace proposal to slow down the world arms race. Japan has agreed to grant the full amount of aid requested by Indonesia.

**THURSDAY, July 4** – The *Mirror* reported that channelled practice for doctors is to be scrapped and an alternative scheme enabling doctors to do part time private practice is to be brought forward. The Prime Minister yesterday summoned all his Ministers to discuss the fourth budget of the National Government. Dr. Badi-ud-din Mahmud president of the Islamic Socialist Front stated yesterday that his objections to the D. Cs. Bill was that one minority will dominate another, viz. the domination of the Muslims by the Tamils. Political observers in Washington claimed yesterday that Moscow's freeing of the American troop plane which had strayed into Russian territory, was further proof of the thaw in US-Russian relations



# Comment On Current Affairs

## ● TEMPLE ENTRY : ante-deluvians in Jaffna

Although the Act to remove all social disabilities stemming from caste and other inequalities has been on the Statute Book for many years, several temples in Jaffna had continued to bar the entry of the so-called depressed castes into their precincts even after the enactment of the Act. There has however been continuous agitation and even direct action to eradicate the disgusting restrictions based on caste. There have been riots and violence, and even shooting by the police, on account of caste disturbances. Last year, the Government Agent of Jaffna had taken the initiative to persuade the so-called high caste managers of Hindu temples to open the doors of places of worship to the "minority Tamils". Many temples had reluctantly agreed to this "persuasion", but there were a few which had refused to do so. The chief of them was the High Priest of the Maviddapuram Temple. Satyagraha and direct action were threatened by the depressed class leaders who wanted to enter the temple with symbolic fanfare on the opening day of the annual festival last week. Trouble and rioting were anticipated, but the stern but tactful action by the Police has successfully channelled the confrontation to the law courts: and, the "high caste" volunteers who had refused entry to the "minority" Hindu will now be charged under the Social Disabilities Act. The matter is *sub judice* and comment on the particular episode must be withheld for the time being. But, it is necessary to point out that it is utterly strange and revolting that a hangover or one of the worst features of an ancient form of Hindu society should persist in certain high (and educated) circles in Jaffna even today. Caste, as the pundits now agree, was a later encrustation on Hinduism when feudal exploitation had become the dominating form of productive enterprise. But, caste had persisted into early capitalist society in India and Ceylon, although the fullest development of capitalist enterprise is not possible without the total extinction of caste by birth. Capitalist society has introduced new divisions of stratified class society, but that is no reason for Jaffna VIPs to cling to outmoded social inequalities. Even in India, all temples, including privately-owned and managed ones were thrown open to the harijans from as far back as 1936. Pundits have produced texts and authority to establish that caste was not part of the inherent logic of the Hindu religion, but that it was only a feature of the social ethics of a particular form of Hindu society which had been invested with religious sanction by the ruling kings and priests.

No sympathy can be extended to the ante-deluvians in Jaffna who think that they can fossilise social and religious life according to the tenets of an age that been virtually obliterated from the face of the earth.

## ● KATUNAYAKE AIRPORT : a wonderful job by the Canadians

To jump from the sordid temple entry caste politics of Jaffna to the new international airport at Katunayake is to move from the relics of an ancient epoch to the 'let age of the twentieth century. There is no doubt that the Colombo's new airport is one of the best in the world although it may not be among the largest. Those who have touched at a very large number of international airports agree that the Canadian gift airport is something which any country can be proud of. The new Katunayake airport has everything which a modern airport must have. The people of Ceylon must indeed be grateful for such a gift. Left to herself, Ceylon could not have built such an airport at the present time. It would have been difficult enough to find the money for the building and other airport facilities, but even if the government had scraped the money from the bottom of the Treasury till, the governmental organisations which undertake building constructions would have faltered on the job. There is even now so much hanky-panky in our administrative machinery that it is difficult to place adequate confidence in the capacity of our administrators to deliver the goods. This is not to mean that Ceylon should hand over all contracts for building and other construction to foreign contractors. What must be done is that every effort must be made to emulate the foreign contractors who work round-the-clock to finish a job of work faultlessly and efficiently. The Canadians take first place among the nations which have made outright gifts to Ceylon, but there is also a great deal of other assistance which Canada has extended to this country.

## ● DEHIWELA MT-LAVINIA ELECTIONS : what it means

Whilst the Opposition Coalition parties are jubilant that the results of the Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia Municipal Elections mark a major turning point in current political situation, the UNP and pro-governmental circles are making every effort to make people forget the impact of the elections by emphasising that the UNP was defeated for the most parochial reasons which arose from maladministration. There is not the slightest doubt that the voters were disgusted with the behaviour and conduct of the UNP-dominated Municipal Council on a parochial level. But, the voters would not have thrown out the UNP candidates in the most decisive and overwhelming manner but for the fact that the National Government had made it



almost impossible for the ordinary housewife to buy commodities like chillies, coriander, milk foods, dried fish, meat, fish and even vegetables. More often than not supplies were scarce or unobtainable. but even when available prices were prohibitive. The question of the DC Bill may have swayed a small section of the ultra-Sinhala-minded voters, but Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia is a cosmopolitan and mixed area and the question of the DC Bill could not have played a major role in the elections. The maladministration of the municipality was entirely due to the poor quality of UNP members who had constituted the last Council, and the voters of the area had long wanted a change. There was no alternative but to vote for the Coalition candidates. But this does not mean that the voter has full confidence in the Coalition to do any better than the earlier UNP Council. The voter has given a chance to the Opposition, and it is for the Opposition parties to provide their mettle. If the newly-elected Council can do a good job not only in cleaning the Augean stables but also in constructive work, the Dehiwela Elections will have an impact on national scale leading to the General Elections of 1970. In this context it is premature and early for the Coalition Parties to think that there has been a national swing in popular opinion in their favour in the same decisive manner as in Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia. Owing to the many acts of commission and omission by the government, Mrs. Bandaranaike and her allies are today more favourably placed than the UNP and its allies so far as the popular vote on a national scale is concerned. This fact is reflected in the decisive SLFP and Coalition victories in several local government elections in recent months. The General Elections, however, are still eighteen months away, and there are on present indications that the Prime Minister will rush into a snap election either in 1968 or in 1969. It is in his interest to wait till the storm over the DC Bill blows over. A great deal can happen in the next eighteen months and there is no way of anticipating much of what is likely to happen in the meantime.

● **ELECTIONS IN FRANCE : enigmatic, paradoxical and uncertain**

It is difficult business to anticipate the results of any elections today. Not even the most astute observers of the French political scene could have predicted the overwhelming swing towards the Gaullists. There is no doubt that De Gaulle had fully exploited the fear of anarchy and rioting which the latest French Revolution, brimming over with Maoist and Guveraian slogans (and actions), to stampede many sober-minded voters to swing in his favour. The Socialists and the Communists were caught in a cleft stick. The student riots and the ensuing proletarian strikes were not of their making and they had perforce to play an uncertain

and indefinite role during the difficult days. The Socialists and the Communists could not disavow the students or the strikers, however anarchic and misguided they were, but at the same time they did not want to tail behind these vociferous elements who were opposed to any Establishment, official or otherwise. The Socialists and the Communists lost heavily because they had shown vacillation and uncertainty during the critical days of the so-called "Revolution". Whilst criticising De Gaulle for making it necessary for students to riot and the workers to strike, the Socialists and the Communists were not ready to seize power in the wake of the total general strike which had gripped France for over a week. This is the reason why a very large number of traditionally Communist seats have returned Gaullists. One important reason why this should have happened is because De Gaulle discarded the position of an extreme right-winger committed to a blind defence of private enterprise. The clever General adopted a radical pose by promising workers' participation in factories and enterprises. The Gaullists won the elections on the promise of economic reform of a radical kind. What forms these reforms will take has begun to worry French capitalists and American industrialists who have a large stake in the French economy. De Gaulle is now supreme and his actions cannot be controlled by the fifty odd ultra-rightists within his Party. Earlier, these elements had inhibited General De Gaulle's plans to change the economic structure so as to ensure working class support for his party. Now, he is free to do what he likes, and the problem is what he is likely to do. French finance-capitalist circles are afraid that his reforms might compel workers' representation on Councils of Administration which in France are analogous to the Board of Directors. Such representation would open the accounts of enterprises to workers' representatives and this is one thing which French industrialists and managerial entrepreneurs have opposed tooth and nail at all times. Leftwing Gaullists, supported in this by the President himself, have always proclaimed that a modern, complicated industrial structure cannot progress unless the areas of conflict between capital and labour are reduced by making workers partners in a substantial sense. This trend within the Gaullists has been greatly strengthened by election victories in working class constituencies in the traditional "red belt" of France. To the extent that President De Gaulle frees himself from dependence on the rightwing, his moves, plans and actions cause anxiety to the leaders of private enterprise, French, American and otherwise.



*Orthodoxy?*

## The Philosophy Of G. K. Chesterton

by Titus Handuna

IN his book, *Orthodoxy*, written as long ago as 1908, the writer and journalist, Gilbert Keith Chesterton, stated his philosophy. He said: "I will not call it my philosophy: for I did not make it. God and humanity made it; and it made me". The first chapter of this book is called *Introduction in Defence of Everything Else* and he starts it by saying that he wrote the book in answer to a challenge. It would seem that his philosophy can be summed up in this question which he poses: "How can we contrive to be at once astonished at the world and yet at home in it?", and he terms this - *Romance*.

He says that the life he seeks after is "an active and imaginative life, picturesque and full of a poetical curiosity". He admits that his approach is essentially a western one. He wrote that he tried to found a heresy of his own; and that when he had put the last touches to it, he discovered that it was *orthodoxy*.

Now, to get on to the stuff of his philosophy, he says: That man will certainly fail who believes in himself, because complete self-confidence is a weakness; and he gives as his reason that - the fact of sin is as plain as a pikestaff. He goes on to say that ordinary people have a much more exciting time than odd people, for odd people are always complaining of the dullness of life. "The old fairy tale makes the hero a normal human boy: it is his adventures that are startling; they startle him because he is normal. But in the modern psychological novel the hero is abnormal (and) the fiercest adventures fail to affect him adequately".

Chesterton says that most of the very great poets have not only been sane, but extremely

business-like; and he says that "if Shakespeare ever really held horses (as he was supposed to have done), it was because he was much the safest man to hold them". He makes the extraordinary statement that — "*Imagination does not breed insanity. Exactly what does breed insanity is reason*". "Poets do not go mad; but chess-players do. Mathematicians go mad, and cashiers; but creative artists very seldom." He emphasizes that he is not attacking logic, but that the danger lies in logic, not in imagination. "Critics are much madder than poets". "Poetry is sane because it seeks to float easily in an infinite sea: reason seeks to cross the infinite sea, and so make it finite". The result is mental exhaustion. "To accept everything is an exercise, to understand everything a strain".

"The poet only desires exaltation and expansion, a world to stretch himself in. The poet only asks to get his head into the heavens. It is the logician who tries to get the heavens into his head. And it is his head that splits." It is the pure promptitude of the intellect that is in peril of a breakdown, he said. Of cynical men of the world, sceptics, diplomatists and great practical politicians, he said: "Their incessant calculation of their own brains and other people's brains is a dangerous trade (for) it is always perilous to the mind to reckon up the mind".

"THE LAST thing that can be said of a lunatic is that his actions are causeless. If any human acts may loosely be called causeless, they are the minor acts of a healthy man; whistling as he walks; slashing the grass with a stick, kicking his heels or rubbing his hands. It is the happy man who does the useless things; the sick man is not strong enough to be idle. It is exactly such causeless and causeless actions

that the madman could never understand; for the madman (like the determinist) generally sees too much cause in everything. The madman would read a conspiratorial significance into those empty activities". "If the madman could for an instant become careless, he would become sane". "The madman is not the man who has lost his reason. The madman is the man who has lost everything except his reason."

As for the cure: "Decision is the whole business here; a door must be shut for ever. Every remedy is a desperate remedy. Every cure is a miraculous cure. Curing a madman is not arguing with a philosopher; it is casting out a devil. And however quietly doctors and psychologists may go to work in the matter, their attitude is profoundly intolerant - as intolerant as Bloody Mary (Queen Mary I of England). Their attitude is really this: that the man must stop thinking, if he is to go on living. Their counsel is one of intellectual amputation. If thy head offend thee, cut it off; for it is better, not merely to enter the Kingdom of Heaven as a child, but to enter it as an imbecile, rather than with your whole intellect to be cast into hell - or into Hanwell (Angoda)".

The madman "is in the clean and well-lit prison of one idea; he is sharpened to one painful point. He is without healthy hesitation and healthy complexity".

Chesterton says that he has gone exhaustively into this question of madmen, because he hears the same unmistakable mood or note from half the chairs of science and seats of learning in his day (1908). These learned men "are universal only in the sense that they take one thin explanation and carry it very far". The real things of the earth are fighting peoples and proud mothers, first love and fear upon the sea. And of the cosmos of these men of learning of his time, he wrote: "The earth is so very large, and the cosmos is so very small. The cosmos is about the smallest hole that a man can hide his head in".



## SOVIET NAVAL.....

*continued from page 2*

57, who became the youngest admiral in Soviet history at 31 and has guided the growth of the navy as its chief for the past twelve years. He has totally reshaped the Soviet Union's once conservative naval strategy and transformed the fleet into the most effective and flexible arm of Soviet foreign policy".

**"Formidable Fleets.** Since 1957, Russia has added to its navy virtually all of the ships that now make up its impressive striking power. It has a modern force of 19 cruisers, 170 destroyers, missile frigates and destroyer escorts, and 650 motor torpedo boats. Its 360 submarines, 55 of them nuclear, give Russia the World's largest submarine fleet, far exceeding the U. S. total of 155 subs but falling short of the U.S. fleet of 75 nuclear subs.

"Moreover, unlike other naval powers, the Soviet Union uses its merchant marine and other seagoing services as important arms of the navy. Russia has the world's fastest-growing merchant fleet, which will pass the lagging U. S. merchant marine in tonnage in the early 1970s. Its high-seas fishing fleet is the world's largest and most modern, many of its 4,000 craft fish for vital information along foreign coasts as well as for the creatures of the sea. The Soviet Union also has the largest oceanographic fleet, whose 200 ships plumb the earth's waters for militarily valuable data on depths, currents, bottom topography and other information of interest to its ships and submarines. Says Admiral John McCain Jr., commander in chief in U. S. naval forces in Europe: "The Russian program to develop its seapower is more advanced and fully developed today than most people realize. It encompasses the full spectrum of the uses of the sea—in its military, economic, political and commercial connotations."

"The new Soviet emphasis on sea-power represents a major strategic decision. With its arsenal of 270 ICBMs more than offset by a larger U. S. deterrent, with its huge land

army muscle-bound and deprived of global mobility in the middle of the great Eurasian land mass, Russia has turned to sea to break out of its own geographic confines and attempt to wield truly global power....."

"Admiral Gorshkov's ships are not only wide-ranging but among the world's newest and best equipped. Unlike the U. S. and Britain, both of which emerged from World War II with large surface fleets, Russia had to start practically from scratch after the war. The result: while 60% of the U.S. fleet consists of ships 25 years old or older, the Soviet navy's surface fleet is sleek and modern. Almost every time you go into a harbour, says U. S. Navy Captain Harry Allendorfer, an expert on Soviet seapower, if there are no flag markings and you pick out

the cleanest and best-looking ships nine out of ten of them will be Russian".

"The Soviet Union is adding to its fleet of 55 nuclear-powered submarines at the rate of five a year. Most of the Soviet nukes are hunter-killers whose mission is to destroy U. S. Polaris subs in time of war, but a growing number fire a new underwater missile that has a range of at least 1,500 miles (v. the U.S. missile's range of 2,500 miles). Since he believes that naval guns are obsolete, Admiral Gorshkov has equipped almost all Soviet surface ships, from the smallest to the largest, with ship-to-ship missiles. The Soviet missiles are so-called cruise missiles that fly about 700 miles an hour, steer themselves either by radar or heat-seeking

*continued on page 8*

U.S.		NAVAL STRENGTH		U.S.S.R.
Attack carriers	15	0		
Helicopter and support carriers	17	2		Helicopter carriers
Battleship and cruisers	14	19		Cruisers
Destroyers, frigates and destroyer escorts	330	170		Destroyers, frigates and destroyer escorts
Nuclear-powered submarines	75	55		Nuclear-powered submarines
Other submarines	80	305		Other submarines
Landing craft	105	100		Landing craft
	0	560		Torpedo and missile boats
<b>MERCHANT FLEET</b>				
14 million d. w. tons	1,000	1,350		10 million d. w. tons



## SOVIET NAVAL. . .

*continued from page 7*

systems and carry either conventional or nuclear warheads. The U.S. experimented with similar weapons in the 1950s but dropped them in favour of concentrating on the Polaris and airpower. No Western navy, in fact, has such missiles.

"Soviet cruisers and the *Kresta*- and *Kynda*-class destroyers carry the SS-N-3 missile, which can hit enemy ships at a range of 200 miles. The *Krupny* and *Kildin*-class destroyers carry the 100-mile range SS-N-1 missiles, and the speedy *Osa* and *Komar* torpedo boats are armed with Styx missiles, whose effective range is 20 miles. A Syx fired by the Egyptians from a *Komar* sank the Israeli destroyer *Elath* off Port Said last October. U.S. Navymen insist that their planes would knock out Soviet ships before they got within firing range of U.S. warships or, failing that, that U.S. anti-aircraft rockets would intercept the missiles in flight. But the U. S. Navy has now started work on ship-to-ship missiles of its own."

AFTER reporting in some detail to the history of the Russian Navy from the days of the Peter the First and Catherine the Great, *Time* has this to say about the Soviet seamen. . . .

"Russia's seamen—nearly all are drafters who serve for three-years, nonetheless live better than many factory workers. The food is plentiful and the crew quarters are relatively comfortable and clean. The ships have air conditioning, well-stocked libraries, TV sets for reception in ports and coastal areas and movies twice a week. Sailors organize singing and music groups, play dominoes and chess and, at every opportunity, sunbathe on deck in what U.S. Navymen call the Soviet uniform—white jockey shorts".

"Unlike their Western counterparts, the Soviet sailors are not allowed to let off steam in foreign ports. They go ashore only in

groups escorted by a petty officer, take in local museums, points of historical interest, and window-shop. They buy few souvenirs, avoid bars and prostitutes and never tip. Usually they return to their ships by nightfall. In the ports along the Mediterranean where the Soviet fleet has displaced the Western ones, hawkers and whores are dismayed by the spartan conduct and serious demeanor of the Russian sailors".

"Harassment Policy: The Soviet navy's 465,000 men are also deadly serious about their task: a potentially lethal game of espionage and tag-Gorshkov's fleet has expanded its activity on the seas by three hundred-fold in the last ten years, and much of its effort is devoted to a determined policy of harassment, probing and provocation. Across the oceans of the world, the light-grey-hulled Soviet warships are watching, trailing and sometimes crowding the ships of the Western fleets especially those in the U. S. Navy".

"Soviet warships and electronic intelligence trawlers stalk U.S., British and other Western fleets far from the shores of the Soviet Union. Soviet subs and destroyers shadow the U. S. carriers in the Mediterranean, keeping a watch off-shore when the carriers go into port and taking up the chase again when they come out. A fleet of espionage ships keeps watch off U. S. Polaris submarine bases at such places as Holy Loch in Scotland Rota in Spain and Charleston, S.C. Other snoopers sit off Seattle, New England, and Cape Kennedy, where the Soviets monitor the U.S. space shots."

FINALLY, after further interesting "revelations" about the Soviet Navy intended to show that the Soviet Navy was still not up to scratch, the report concluded on the following note which showed how deeply concerned the U. S. was with regard to the growth of the Soviet Navy. . . . .

"The Soviets have a long way to go before they catch up with their American teachers. They lag far

behind in perhaps the most important aspect of all: combat experience. Many Western experts refuse to rate the Soviet navy as a truly efficient seapower until its untested officers have been called upon to handle their complicated modern weaponry under combat conditions. Nor have the Russians yet mastered the sophisticated technique of refueling and replenishing their ships, while under way, as U. S. ships do. Thus, they must spend great amounts of time in sheltered anchorages where they would be easy targets in time of war. Because their navy has no large attack carriers, Soviet warships lack air coverage when they venture away from their own shores, even though Gorshkov himself has conceded that no fleet can fight successfully on the high seas without air protection".

"American Response: Such drawbacks are unlikely to deter the Soviet Union from placing increasing emphasis on seapower. Moscow not only relishes the new global reach that Admiral Gorshkov's navy has finally brought it, but it also views as an ideal opportunity the chance to capitalize in the U.S.'s preoccupation with Viet Nam and Britain's hasty withdrawal from East of Suez, seeking to impose its own presence where Western influence is diminishing".

"The West, especially the U.S. has no alternative but to accept the Soviet challenge on the seas, because the welfare of the U.S.—and of the entire free world—is so solidly tied to the sea and to the untrammelled flow of trade. It would be a historic error if a nation as powerful as the U.S. allowed a crisis elsewhere, no matter how troublesome, to distract it from its determination to retain the mastery of the sea that Admiral Gorshkov is so anxious to wrest from it".

ANOTHER interesting estimate of Soviet Naval strength was published in the *Indian Express* recently. It was by *Dev Murarka*, the paper's correspondent in Moscow. Extracts

*continued on page 29*



In The Year 2000

## Population And Nutrition

by Jean-Michel van Gindertael

ANY PERIOD in history has meaning only because of the people who live in it. The year 2000, which is only 32 earth-sun revolutions away, is likely to be marked by the number of people, by a huge increase in the human family. According to the best available evidence, the present world population of 3,500 million will by then have doubled. This will of course not be the earth's first population shock wave — we can point, for example, to the peopling of the empty lands of North America or Siberia in modern times or, in reverse, to the vast depopulation caused by the Black Death in the Middle Ages. But now the increase is on such a scale that the whole of mankind will be involved, all of us, no matter what corner of the globe we inhabit.

This new solidarity is perhaps but the counterpart to the threat of massive destruction by atomic weapons, but no matter whether the human race is on the brink of annihilation or of further multiplication, this sense of solidarity exists.

The world's population has been increasing steadily for centuries, but the growth is accelerating. According to the experts, the world's entire population was only about two or three hundred million at the beginning of the Christian era. It took 16 centuries, i.e. until the Renaissance, to double in size. But by 1850 the total had reached 1,000 million, and 2,000 million by about 1930. The pace continues to quicken, creating an impetus condemned by many as foolish and unconsidered, for they argue that the earth cannot feed an infinite number of mouths. Even now, in the year 1968, only a few privileged countries enjoy an abundant or indeed over abundant food supply.

IT MAY however be wrong to see the problem in a pessimistic light,

for it has not been demonstrated that our planet will be unable to nourish a much larger population. The British economist Colin Clark has asserted that, by making the most of science and technology, it would be possible to produce enough aminoacids to sustain 45,000 million people. This figure is challenged by other authorities, however, for a world population of such dimensions would throw unbearable strains of a different nature on our resources. Not only would it be necessary to cultivate every inch of available land — further space would have to be found, in itself agriculturally unproductive, for new towns, new roads, all the other bits and pieces needed on account of man not living "by bread alone." It must not be forgotten, however, that there are many countries today which cannot develop their agriculture efficiently because of low population density. It is not always the most densely populated countries which have nutrition difficulties. Malnutrition occurs in New Guinea, for example, where there is only one person per square kilometre, as well as in scantily-populated areas of South Africa and Africa. On the other hand, densely populated countries like Belgium and Holland have ample food supplies.

The equation linking over-population and hunger can only be understood if a number of other essential factors are taken into account. These factors include the level of economic development, education, climate, and the quality of the soil. There are also some highly industrialized countries which rely largely on food produced elsewhere. But a developing country which has to make huge purchases of wheat or other foods abroad in order to meet the needs of her people, inevitably weakens for her foreign exchange position thereby putting a break on her own industrial and agricultural development and puts off a day when she

mic aid. The food situation in many countries is also worsened by religious taboos, by lack of nutrition education and by vast though preventable wastage (rats, for example).

Education has a very important part to play. Too often we find malnutrition, even hunger, in regions where in theory food should not be scarce. When, for some local reason, there is a ban on eating eggs or fish or certain kinds of meat, people often substitute things which are low in vitamins, iron and amino-acids, and therefore are not sufficiently nutritious. Very often these dietary deficiencies aggravate the condition of persons already weakened by parasitic diseases, such as bilharziasis and ankylostomiasis. In Africa, for example, deficiency diseases, such as kwashiorkor, are widespread. Their early stages have been diagnosed in 30 per cent of children in the weeks following weaning, and they cause thousands of deaths every year.

Fortunately, modern science is potentially capable of meeting the challenge of a population of 6,000 million or 7,000 million by the year 2000. But to do so, total world food production would have to be increased by 170 per cent, and products of animal origin by 200 per cent. The production increase required in the developing countries, where nutritional deficiencies are most frequent, would have to be of 500 per cent (i.e. six times the present output.)

There would also have to be a radical adjustment (will it ever be achieved?) of world trade sweeping away the present division between "rich" and "poor" countries. We could take another step in the right direction if consumers could be persuaded to change their food habits to some degree. Government could make an important contribution by subsidizing certain food products which are rich in protein. Groundnuts, oilseed and even some industrial residues now used in their raw state as cattle fodder could be specially treated for human consumption.

A cautious optimism thus seems justified. Certain amino-acids can al-



ready be manufactured synthetically though in small quantities, but we are still a long way from the point where they could usefully be incorporated in actual diet. Studies have also been made of the possibilities of using plankton seaweed, yeasts, even bacteria operating on chemical products with a petroleum base. Sea farming also offers interesting possibilities. During a recent conference on development, it was suggested that large-scale breeding grounds be established where fry would be safe from their natural enemies, and fed until big enough to fend for themselves. They would then be released in the fishing ground. Since the fishing fleets of all nations have equal rights in these grounds outside territorial waters, systematic restocking would have to be carried out within the framework of international agreement.

Some experts at the conference even suggested that the sea-bed which, to all intents and purposes, is a vast compost heap, might be exploited. Remote-control harrowing equipment might be used, or even compressed air, which would turn over the sediment and bring rich, nutritive materials closer to the surface.

**BUT** it is not enough simply to find more food. Man also needs shelter, education, welfare and a social life. He needs not only means, but also a reason to live. All this may still be within the bounds of achievement in a world of 7,000 million people, as predicted for the year 2000. But all our hopes would be submerged if the present geometric rate of progression were to continue: some 40 years later there would be a population of 12,000 million. Children now being born may well live to see the year 2040.

The mind has difficulty in grasping such possibilities, and many dismiss the figures as mere abstractions. We try to persuade ourselves that some providential *deus ex machina* will slow down the world's population growth over the next decades, we argue that, as regards developed countries, the birth rate is reasonable in the United States, moderate in

France, and insufficient in such countries as Belgium and Hungary. It does appear that the rate of increase in the industrialized countries started flattening out as soon as a certain level of economic development and social well-being was reached. But by a quirk of fate it is in those countries where existence is most precarious that the population is expanding most rapidly.

A number of explanations have been advanced by sociologists. The most persuasive is based on the steady improvement of man's health over the past hundred years. This is perhaps to be ascribed not so much to medical progress as to general advances in hygiene, ranging from the purity of water to working conditions in factories, without forgetting the important role of compulsory schooling for all children. In the absence of statistics, we have no means of knowing the full ravages of mother and child morality before the beginning of the twentieth century. What we do know, however, is that even in recent times in Europe, it was taken for granted that of a family of six or seven brothers and sisters, three or four would die in childhood.

On the other hand, in any economy where child labour was quite legal and children were exploited without the slightest scruple — see the pages of Dickens — the large family offered a primitive kind of social security at a time when official systems were non-existent. Farms were unmechanized, and needed armies of workers, while in the cities the apprenticeship system was a substitute for schooling, and relieved the father of a family of his material responsibilities as early as possible.

While this social pattern has almost vanished in the developed countries, such is far from being the case in the economically less advanced countries which are desperately trying to catch up the hundred years' advance that industrialization and increasing social justice have bestowed on North America, Europe, the USSR, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. But until industrialization arrives, the developing coun-

tries adhere to the traditional family pattern, even though we are now in an era where a child born anywhere in the world has a better chance than ever before of achieving his normal life-span.

That infantile morality is decreasing is obviously to be welcomed, and we must see to it that over the next decades a common standard of health is achieved for all mankind, something which is far from being the case at present. The fact remains that health work is ahead of economic development, and if this gap persists, it will be detrimental to both.

It took India hundreds of years, from the dawn of her history until the present day, to bring her population to 500 million. But if the population continues to increase at its present rate, another 500 million will have been added between now and the end of the century, i.e., in about 30 years. It is hard to imagine the gigantic investments needed to create a viable economy that would yield adequate reinvestments in the form of housing, hospitals and roads for a population that has doubled in size. Yet even if all the aid now available from the highly developed nations were devoted to India alone, it would still not be enough to meet present needs.

**SHOULD THERE** be fewer children? Some countries say yes as far as they are concerned. In other countries where the population pyramid is already out of shape and where the progress of medicine by increasing the average life-span threatens to make it top heavy there should be more children. Birth control is advocated in some countries, condemned in others, and in yet others is a matter of indifference. Clearly, in 1968 at least, there can be no world-wide solution.

We hope that advances in scientific knowledge will ease the pressures which soaring birth-rates are already now creating in some of the developing countries. The year 2000 is likely to be difficult, the more so since the population explosion is linked with an inexorable process of urbaniza-



tion which, in spite of its many unpleasant aspects, will probably affect at least two-thirds of mankind. There seems little doubt that in the sphere of health, too, we will encounter setbacks, perhaps even some defeats. All the more reason for us to throw all our skill and knowledge into the advancement of science, in the hope that it will help us to win this peculiar race against time.



**BOOTS**

The regiment stands  
In battle array,  
One fourth of its muster  
Can answer this day

So, placed in formation  
To take the salutes,  
Are row upon row  
Of clean, polished boots.

This 'great adventure'  
Takes its toll  
Of youthful lives  
Whose earlier goal

Was live and love  
Travel or teach,  
Whatever their choices  
Each to each,

But sent, instead  
To a distant shore,  
They carry out crimes  
In a criminal war

Where sightless eyes  
With mouth agape  
Are shown each night  
On video tape.

And, placed in formation  
To take the salutes  
Are row upon row  
Of soldierless boots !

**IRN HAYDEN.**

*Economic Development*

# Big Aluminium Industry Being Built In Yugoslavia

*Belgrade,*

**BEING** one of the countries with the richest bauxite ore deposits (ore from which aluminium is obtained), Yugoslavia is preparing for the building of gigantic aluminium works which will make her one of rare world powers in the production of this "metal of the future." Until now, Yugoslavia has been far from fully exploiting these enormous bauxite ore reserves.

The future of the Yugoslav aluminium industry has recently been decided upon in the Federal Parliament. The members of the five-chamber Federal Parliament have finally passed a decision on the Federation's guarantee on foreign credits from which two large aluminium works will be built — near Titograd in Montenegro and near Mostar in Herzegovina. This decision has been adopted after a successfully concluded arrangement with French "Pechiney" Aluminium Company.

Under this arrangement, the French firm will give to the Titograd aluminium works the licence, engineering and technical assistance in the building of an alumina processing plant with the annual capacity of 200,000 tons and an aluminium electrolysis plant with the capacity of 50,000 tons a year.

These production capacities completed, in addition to that at Kidricevo in Slovenia, Yugoslavia will nearly treble her present aluminium production. With the present annual production output of slightly below 50,000 tons per annum, Yugoslavia does not hold significant place in world aluminium production, although the situation is quite different when bauxite ore production is in question. Nanemy, with the annual bauxite ore production of 1,887,000 tons (1966), Yugoslavia was one of the leading European and even world producers of this rare and valuable ore.

Although the present production is not satisfactory in view of possibilities, Yugoslav economic experts nevertheless assess its present level as a significant success of the national aluminium industry in the postwar period. They bear in mind the fact that we started almost from nothing in the first postwar year — 1946. Only 71,000 tons of bauxite ore were produced that year together with 567 tons of aluminium in blocks. Even greater success has been achieved in the production of rolled aluminium goods and its alloys — it has increased from 153 to 57,280 tons.

A **VITAL** role has been played in deciding on the building of another two giants of the aluminium industry by three factors: the abundance of bauxite ore, great power potential and the vicinity of seaports. Montenegro abounds in very rich bauxite ore deposits precisely in areas where there is little arable land. Large quantities of red bauxite ore, the most suitable for the production of aluminium, are located there. Also found in these areas is white bauxite ore. In the past, little care has been devoted to white bauxites since the domestic needs have been small and foreign demand low. But, white bauxites are in ever higher demand in the chemical industry of late, as well as in the production of refractories and tiles.

Bauxite ore is also found in many parts of Herzegovina, in the south-western part of the country near the Adriatic. This is also a karst region with small areas of arable land. About fifteen large bauxite ore deposits have been surveyed so far. Most of them contain over a million tons of ore. Bauxite ore deposits in Herzegovina are near the land surface so that exploitation is easy and low-priced. This has been the main argument in favour of the building aluminium works near Mostar.



*Mao's Thought*

## Key To Success In Rare Abdominal Operation

*Shihkiachwang*, June 4: In the triumphant advance towards all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, army surgeons near Peking, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, have displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and removed an abdominal tumour weighing 45 kilogrammes from a 37-year-old peasant woman. The success of this rare operation has once again proved the mighty power of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. It is a blow to the bourgeois academic "authorities" who pronounced the case incurable.

**THE PATIENT**, Chang Chiu-chu a lower middle peasant, is a member of the Kuochun People's Commune in Mancheng County, Hopei Province. In the summer of 1964 she became aware of a small lump in her abdomen which was giving her pain. Her abdomen swelled, and her weight increased rapidly to 95 kilogrammes, making it difficult for her to walk, bend and breathe properly. She could not lie on her back in bed but had to sleep reclining on her side or in a kneeling position, and caluses formed on her knees. Her physical condition caused her increasing mental distress.

When Chiu-chu's husband, a railway worker, heard that some P. L. A. surgeons in Peking had removed an ovarian tumour weighing 16 kilogrammes, he was filled with hope and took his wife to a P. L. A. health centre near Peking. Though this army health centre was not equipped for such a rare operation the medical workers studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Serve the people whole-heartedly", and resolved to do everything they could to save their class sister. Before the operation, the health worker specially assigned to nurse Chang Chiu-chu studied quotations from Chairman Mao with her every day. This gave her courage.

In the study course in Mao Tse-tung's thought organized in the health centre the medical workers fought self-interest and repudiated revisionism and aimed to get rid of the old conventions of the bourgeois academic "authorities." This helped them build up their confidence so that they dared to struggle and dared to win. They followed Chairman Mao's teachings: "Fight no battle unprepared, fight no battle you are not sure of winning", "Strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously."

In examining the patient, the medical workers combined fearless revolutionary spirit with strict scientific attitude. After more than a month of observation, clinical examination and repeated consultations, they concluded that the growth was a benign tumour. Faced with the challenge of removing such a huge tumour, the entire medical staff studied this teaching of Chairman Mao over and over again: "We are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause, never undertaken by our forefathers. Our goal must be attained, Our goal can certainly be attained." They considered the operation from every possible angle and took into account and prepared themselves for every difficulty that might arise. A meeting of rescuing the dying and healing the wounded was held before the operation and everyone pledged themselves to be faithful to Chairman Mao.

The news that a rare abdominal operation was about to be performed on a peasant woman spread all over the barracks. The commanders and fighters looked on what the health centre was doing to save the life of their class sister as a revolutionary action and stood by to give any help that might be needed. The tense battle began in the operating theatre on March 23. Leading members of

the army unit were present to encourage the surgeons and nurses.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "What we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work", the medical workers overcame one difficulty after another. The whole operation was completed in 13 hours. The tumour weighed 45 kilogrammes. The patient was given 7,520 c.c. of blood. She was pulled back from the brink of death.

On regaining consciousness, Chang Chiu-chu was filled with gratitude for our great leader Chairman Mao. She passed her hands over her abdomen and the tears coursed down her cheeks as she cried: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him! It is Chairman Mao who has saved my life!" Gradually she recovered her health. The incision healed in six days. Eight days after the operation she was able to walk.

HSINHUA



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In the USSR

# Aircraft Factories Now Make Refrigerators

New York,

ALTHOUGH total US military spending continues to rise, the aerospace industry is one of the most unstable employment-wise, because of the violent changes in programs. This year perhaps 100,000 employees in the space program lost their jobs. In a time of general retrenchment, as may be expected to follow the Vietnam war, a half million or more workers in aerospace, missile and electronics industries would face sudden unemployment.

At the end of World War II auto union President Walter Reuther advanced a program for keeping aircraft workers on the job with various lines of civilian production, but nothing was done about it.

In the Soviet Union, under a planned socialist economy, a similar problem has become an opportunity. An article in the latest issue of the weekly, *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* (No. 49, 1967), reports that the Soviet aircraft industry, besides its military production, and rising output of civilian aircraft, is making a rapidly increasing contribution to the supply of consumer goods, especially major household appliances.

The following figures show the production of major consumer durables by aircraft factories, for 1965 and as planned for 1968:

Item	Production (thousands)	
	1965	1968 plan
Household refrigerators	178	300
Washing machines	165	240
Electric vacuum cleaners	390	595
Motors for boats	15	85
Tape recorders	30	65

More than half of Soviet electric vacuum cleaners are now made in aircraft factories. Altogether, more than 450 different items are turned out by these plants.

**HIGH QUALITY:** Because of the high concentration of engineering and skill in Soviet aircraft factories, many of the goods turned out are of the best world quality. Examples are types of photographic equipment, milk separators, juice extractors and gas ranges. Among the wide range of products is a set of equipment designed and produced for modernized poultry farming.

The table above shows a specially rapid rise in output of motors for boats. The shift to a five-day work-week has led to a multiplied demand for pleasure boats for use on rivers and lakes. The motors, designed in the aircraft industry, range in capacity from 2 to 25 horsepower and more, with operating characteristic equal to or superior to foreign models of similar size.

The aircraft designers have specialized in developing a whole series of new, fast sporting boats, made of aluminium or fibreglass, including gliding cutters and a new type with underwater folding wings.

Since the aviation industry lacks capacity to mass-produce all the types of boats it designs, arrangements are made for turning out some of them in other industries.

The aircraft industry aims to raise quality to the point where all these appliances will work ten years or more without repair. Adjustments and repairs required on newly installed refrigerators were cut from 9.2 percent in 1965 to 4.4 percent in 1967, while they are down to less than one-half of one percent on vacuum cleaners and washing machines.

The article complains of the difficulties arising from the fact that the Gosplan — State Planning committee doesn't plan production of consumer goods in full detail. As

supply to aircraft factories of materials and parts needed for consumer goods output. There are also resulting delays in production, excessive paper work trying to get supplies, and rush work when they arrive.

The author, V. Mesyatsev, an Aviation Ministry official, also calls for improvement in the planned concentration of production of specific items within particular ministries and enterprises. This would reduce the scattering of output which curtails production efficiency.

It might be argued that this experience is not applicable to the United States, where there is already "surplus capacity" for most types of goods in terms of the capitalist market. However, there are many exceptions — housing is the most outstanding — and many types of goods for which there is a vast potential market if the high-salaried technical personnel of the industry could be put to work to develop advanced, low-priced models.

Actually some companies, Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in particular, have tried to develop a variety of civilian activities. But this will inevitably remain limited as long as the companies are free to fire excess workers at any time. What is needed to stimulate the use of aerospace industry resources is a law guaranteeing permanent employment to its workers, with the companies and the government required to find alternative uses for the equipment and labour when military and space work declines.

—LABOUR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

## SPORTING DEATH

An 86-year-old Yorkshire game keeper, retiring after 75 years on the job, said: "I like a good shoot. On this estate we once shot 446 peasannts in a single day. The birds have a 50-50 chance, so I wouldn't call it slaughter."



Third Conference Of

## Tamil Art & Literature Federation

by Sajjad Zaheer

IT IS A long and tedious journey in a train, during the hottest season, from Delhi to Madras, and beyond to Trichinopoly, but I undertook it, mainly for two reasons. The invitation was from Tamilnadu Kalai Ilakkiya Perumandram (Tamilnad art and Literature Federation) which was holding its third conference at Trichinopoly from May 30 to June 2. I had been unable to attend its previous conferences.

The founder of the Perumandram was one of my dearest and oldest friends and colleagues — Jeevanandam, who alas, died in 1963. He had spoken to me a great deal about his plan to set up a writer's and artists' organisation in Tamilnad.

An outstanding scholar of Tamil language and literature, with a prodigious memory for the finest gems of classical Tamil literature, a great Tamil orator, he was at the same time a trade unionist and political leader, a painstaking organiser and builder of the Communist movement in Tamilnad. Alas, Jeeva could only attend the first, foundation convention of Tamilnad Kalai Ilakkiya Perumandram held at Coimbatore in 1961 over which he presided. But the foundation, it seems, was well-laid.

The first conference of the Perumandram was held at Madurai in May 1964, and about 1000 delegates had come to it from all the districts of Tamilnad. Many well known writers, poets, scholars, belonging to different political views joined the organisation afterwards. The second conference was held at Pollachi in district Coimbatore in February 1966.

And now the third conference at the historic town of Trichy, which I was invited to attend. I was naturally keen to meet personally the

progressive writers, and other intellectuals of Tamilnad and to acquaint myself with the problems of cultural and literary development in Tamilnad today.

AND THEN the second reason why I was keen to go south. Even from my all too meagre knowledge of the history of Tamil literature and culture I had felt that of all the modern languages of India Tamil has the richest and the most ancient continuous literary tradition and this had fascinated me. No other modern Indian language (except Sanskrit, which cannot be called a living language now) is as ancient as Tamil.

Its first available book, *Tholkapiyam* is a book of grammar, is said to have been written in the 3rd century B. C., and, it must have been preceded by many centuries of literary culture. This means that "modern" Tamil is more than 2,500 years old. No other living language in the world except the Chinese, can claim this antiquity — Sanskrit and ancient Greek, probably contemporaries of Tamil in their origin are no longer living i. e. not spoken or written by any considerable group of people today.

However, antiquity by itself need not be a virtue. We know this all too well in our hoary land, with its damnable caste system and the numerous black superstitions and irrational beliefs and customs prevalent among the people.

THE REMARKABLE THING which strikes one about the ancient and medieval Tamil literature, even while read in fragmentary translation e.g. the Tirukkural composed by Tiruvalluvar in the 2nd Century B. C. now available in the Sahitya Akademi publication in all the

major Indian languages, is the high moral tone, the popular common-sense, the passion for justice, and the spirit of humaneness and toleration which pervades this literature. Here are, for example, a few aphorisms from the *Tirukkural*:

"No food is sweeter than ricegruel, When you have worked for it".

"Vain is the kingdom where are all good things,

But no love between the ruler and the ruled."

"The joy of avenger lasts but a day.

"The joy of the peacemaker lasts forever."

"They are great who fast and do penance,

but they who forgive wrongs are even greater."

One is tempted to write about other great Tamil achievements in the field of literature and art. The *Ettutogai* (Eight Anthologies) the collection of about 2,000 poems of the Sangam period, poems of the poetess Avvaiyar; great epic poem of the 6th century, *Silappathigaram* (the jewelled anklet) with its poignant story of the love and sacrifice of the heroine Kannagi for her murdered husband Kovalan; of the masterly grandeur of *Kamban's Ramayanam*; of the breath taking splendour of the architecture and sculpture of *Mamallapuram*, and the mighty *Madurai Temple*, the dynamic grace and beauty of the bronze casts of Tamilnad, the enchanting and elaborate dance, *Bharat Natyam*.

But I must restrain myself, not only for reasons of space and relevance. A critical appreciation of all these should come to us from competent Tamil scholars and critics themselves. A direct and first hand account is always better than an indirect one. Mine, unfortunately, can only be of the latter kind.

The third conference of Tamilnad Kalai Ilakkiya Perumandram was held on the spacious green lawns of Heler school, where a beautiful pandal of palm leaves, well decorated and well lighted with neon and electric lights, had been erected. About three hundred delegates from



all the districts of Tamilnad came to attend the conference. Among these were well known writers, poets, educationists, playwrights, and scholars of Tamilnad, as well as a large number of teachers, university students, trade union and Kisan and some communist party leaders of Tamilnad.

Well known progressive writers of Kerala, K. Damodaran, MP, Ponkunnam Varkey, K. Sen Gupta from Bengal, K. A. Abbas, and Sajjad Zabeer had been invited to attend as special guests.

**THE CONFERENCE** was broadly divided into three sections — the delegates session, the open sessions of the conference to which the general public of Trichy was invited, and finally the cultural programme which began from 9 p. m. at night till the early hours of the morning. I marvelled at the amazing stamina and patience of the participants who could sit through the entire proceedings till late at night, with hardly any time for rest or recesses in between the numerous functions.

Dr. Meenakshi Sundaram, vice-chancellor of Madurai university eminent educationist and scholar delivered the presidential address at the opening session on the 2nd June was devoted specially to a seminar on the life and writings of Maxim Gorki — this being the centenary year of the great Russian writer. Well known Tamil playwright A. Subramaniam (secretary of Tinnevely branch of TKIP) presided over this session. Among those who spoke about the various aspects of Gorki's writings — his plays, novels, short stories and his literature theory of socialist realism were: Potha Reddi a young student who read a paper on Gorki's influence on Indian literature; Vishwanath, who read a long poem on Gorki; an outstanding playwright, and drama critic of Tamilnad Mani Sashtri who spoke about Gorki's play "The lower depths"; K. Algeraswamy, the Tamil short story writer; Sajjad Zaheer and lastly T. M. C. Ragnathan, the President of TKIP.

Another session of the conference, presided over by Prof. N. Vanamamalai was devoted to folk literature both traditional and modern. Krishna Sen Gupta, secretary of Indian. Folk lore society and editor of the magazine "FOLKLORE", had specially been invited from Bengal to participate in the Conference, Prof Vanamamalai, historian and scholar, is himself a reputed folk-lorist in Tamilnad. In addition to speeches on folk lore, many speeches were in this session on the "protest songs" of Tamilnad today.

Two other interesting functions of the conference were Kavi Rangam and Pattimantra, both traditional Tamil literary functions.

**KAVI RANGAM** is something like the Urdu mushaira, wherein poets recite their poems written on a fixed theme. In this Kavi Rangam the participating poets had taken certain lines of Subramaniam Barathi's poem ("Life is woe without Sakti", "Sakti is the force which destroys snakes", "Sakti is mature love", "wisdom that enriches life is Sakti") and each had written on one of these themes. S. B. Sundaram, poet, playwright, ex-Congress MLC and Vice-president of the TKIP presided over the Kavi Rangam. The poem of K. C. S. Arunachalam was very much appreciated, specially the lines; "Snakes in human form surrounded us, they poison even the rivers and oceans, they kill lakhs, why do you then kill only one ordinary snake?"

*Pattimantra* is the traditional form of debate in Tamilnad. The subject for the Pattimantra at the conference was the Tamil Cinema, presided by K. Baladhandayutham, the Marxist scholar and veteran communist intellectual of Tamilnad. Among the speakers in the debate Pulaver Kiran, Prof. Saalai Ilanthiraian and Kuru Tamiezhagan.

It is significant that our Tamil friends did not confine themselves to discussing problems of Tamil culture and literature.

Malayalee, Urdu and Bengali writers who were specially invited

to attend the conference spoke on the common problems of Indian and world cultural development today. (K. A. Abbas, K. Damodaran, Ponkunnam Varkey, K. Sen Gupta and Sajjad Zaheer.)

In addition to this, in view of the fact that Trichy has a considerable population of Urdu speaking Muslims, an Urdu Mushaira was also organised in the conference pandal, in which besides K. A. Abbas and Sajjad Zaheer, about fifteen Urdu poets of Trichinopoly participated. This came as a considerable surprise to the two Urdu guest writers from North India, who hardly knew that even in far off Trichy there is a centuries old tradition of Urdu poetry and literature. When Urdu, as a language is being suppressed in its north Indian homelands by reactionary elements it was heart-warming to see good fraternal relations between the Tamil and Urdu speaking inhabitants of Tamilnad.

The conference took some important organisational decisions and passed several resolutions.

First of all the long policy statement laying down the objectives and tasks of the TKIP was adopted after a long and thorough discussion by the delegates. It was felt by many delegates that only indicating the objective of humanism was not enough. Socialist or scientific humanism should be the objective.

Criticism of the work of organisation was made by the delegates. K. Damodaran, intervening in this discussion suggested that each district branch of the association should plan out its practical work for one year e.g. writing and producing at least one play, holding of one seminar on some specific subject, holding of young writers' and poets' camp with participation by some senior writers to train and help the young writers to improve their writing etc. The achievements or otherwise of this planned work could then be examined at the end of the year. This suggestion was accepted.



The question of syllabus in all the educational institutions of Tamilnad which is still largely the same as during the British rule was also taken up. It was decided that the TKIP should initiate the task of revision of these syllabi.

On the vexed language question the conference took the view that all Indian languages should be given equal status in the country and the Central government of India should help the growth and development of all languages equally.

The last resolution passed unanimously and with acclaim condemned US aggression in Vietnam and demanded the immediate cessation of bombing of DRV.

New office bearers and the general council of the TKIP were elected. Prof. N. Vanamamalai (one of the previous Vice-presidents) was elected the new president. Among the Vice-presidents are S. D. Sundaram, T. M. C. Ragnathan, K. C. S. Arunachalam, Kundarakuddi Adgilar, Secretary, D. Pandian and treasurer K. Baladhandayutham. Many other eminent Tamil writers are on the general council of the organisation such as N. A. Parthasarathy, Jayakanthan, etc.

The leaders of the TKIP assured the general secretary of the Indian Progressive Writers Association that their organisation should be considered as an organic part of the all India movement. They have moreover, decided to become members of the IPWA and be represented on the all India Executive Committee of the IPWA.

It was obvious to me that the progressive writers and intellectuals of Tamilnad have been able to build such a vital organisation and hold such a successful conference because there is close unity between them and the political and democratic personalities and organisations of Tamilnad specially the Communist movement in Tamilnad which has been inspired by the work and ideals of late Jeevanandam.

The words of Kalyanasundaram, secretary of Tamilnad State Council of the CPI who spoke on the last day of the open session of the Council ring in my ears: "There are many universities in our country, consider the Tamilnad Kalai Ilakkiya Perumandram as one more peoples' university which you must cherish and develop for the education and cultural growth of the common people of Tamilnad." I wish that other parts of our country might also follow the good example of Tamilnad.

### Science

## How The Earth Got Its Mantle?

NEW IDEAS of how the discontinuity between the Earth's crust and its mantle was formed has been put forward by Dr. Stephen Grigoriev. Known as the Mohorovicic discontinuity, it has been the subject of many theories since its discovery, some 60 years ago.

Dr. Grigoriev's theory starts from the recognition of the temperature limits at the depth at which the layer formed. These lie roughly in the region of 400° C. to 600° C. The critical temperature of pure water — that is, the temperature at which it will evaporate, irrespective of pressure — is 374° C., and the critical temperature solutions of salts in water increases it to 450° C.

Water is a good solvent of many compounds existing in the crust and even better as a solvent at high temperatures. The theory suggests that hot water percolates down through the crust, carrying substances in solution, and deposits them when it evaporates lower down at a temperature of about 450° C. The steam will then rise through the crust to condense when the temperature falls below 374° C. Percolating down, the water dissolves a fresh load of substances to repeat the cycle again and again.

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A special layer of very hard rock will be formed along the temperature contours corresponding to about 450° C., and it is this layer that Dr. Grigoriev believes to be the Mohorovicic discontinuity. Such an explanation also accords with the appearance of a similar layer — the Conrad layer — between granites and basalts. Tidal action of the Moon on the Earth's crust is sufficient to account for the cracks and fissures which would be necessary to allow the downward flow of the water. The theory predicts that, when Soviet and American plans to drill down to the discontinuity are achieved, no clear-cut boundary will be found. Instead there will be peculiar transitional layer of rock, across which there will be a sharp variation in density.

### ATOMIC CUTLERY

What will they think of next! Cutlery with fashionable wooden handles that can go into a washing-up machine year in and year out, and still look like new. In a BBC broadcast Olga Illner reported on an atomi-age technique that has been developed by the oldest firm of cutlery manufacturers in the world - Joseph Rogers and Sons, of Sheffield. First, wooden handles, basically sycamore, were impregnated with a special plastic, and then irradiated in one of the research laboratories of the British Atomic Energy Authority. They were tested by being rinsed non-stop for three months in detergent, and then baked in desert conditions of more than 82° C. They came through these ordeals in perfect condition, without cracking, warping, and with no deterioration of the polish. In a nutshell, this means that you can now buy cutlery with wooden handles that have none of the disadvantages of wood, while retaining all its natural attractions.



THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Winsome Cousin

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.*

*The comely Mrs. Tilikeratne who came for treatment to Amaradasa later 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 strange conduct towards the youth.*

*That night Sundari suffered an emotional imbalance due to the pressure of Ravi in the House. She locked herself in the room and her mind went to the past. She remembered her early love for Rajendran, his betrayal and the cause of her emotional disorder.*

*Next day Amaradasa discovers further proof of Sundari's queer conduct towards Ravi. That disrupted his regard for her. Ravi and Sundari left for Colombo.*

*Amaradasa came to his village home and the affectionate atmosphere of his old home made him a new man. He received a letter from his school friend Rajan.*

It was a cool, clear day, fresh as a flower. The village lay soaked in the shadow of the mountain. Amaradasa could hear the shrill voice of children at school and the babble of men already at work. This was punctuated by the drone of the giant beetle and the call of the woodpecker.

As was his practice he began the day with Yogic exercises and the "moments of silence". Behind closed doors he performed the exercises with grace and accuracy concentrating on the vibration of his mind and the movement of his limbs like tuning the instrument and its notes before the final recital. Thereafter he sat for a few moments of silence and merged in the stillness of the mountain. To him his mind was cleanest at that moment and he never thought of the morning bath, a mere soap and water.

After tea (breakfast) he went towards the kitchen to speak to Swarna. It was the hang-over of the habit of old times. When his mother was alive he used to go to her to think aloud and talk over matters in which he needed her advice. Today was like one of those days and he wanted to sound Swarna about his visit to Mrs. Tillikeratne.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

When someone asked Adolph von Thadden the reason for his visit to South Africa, where he arrived at the end of May, the chairman of the West-German National-Democratic Party said he has come to rest in its wide-open spaces. It is characteristic, however, that the neo-nazi leader has chosen to relax in a country which, after the defeat of the Third Reich, gave a home to more than 2,000 nazis. In South Africa, where apartheid divides the population into white-masters and black slaves the former nazis feel perfectly at home. Especially since they are assured of the benevolent attitude of the country's rulers who are notorious for their pro-Hitler sympathies. The present Prime Minister, Balthazar Vorster, it may be recalled, planned a fascist coup during World War II. The South African authorities encourage the activities of the many fascist organizations in the country. The latter hold noisy rallies to the accompaniment of shouts of "Sieg heil!" and "Heil Hitler". On his return from a visit to South Africa, Pastor Martin Niemoller declared that "everything there is as it was in Germany during Hitler's days". And the late American "Fuhrer" Rockwell once said that South Africa was the best place for an international nazi rally. No, rest is probably not the main reason for von Thadden's sojourn in South Africa. Suffice it to recall that an organization calling itself the Working Group of German Patriotic Associations, which declared its solidarity with the West-German National-Democratic Party, was established after his last visit. Von Thadden's present visit obviously pursues strictly practical aims.



"Akkey, do you know one Tilikeratne?"

Swarna looked up with eyes full of mischief and surprise.

"How do you know her?"

"Why do you answer me with a question?"

"Because the old cousins have come together for a holiday here"

"I dont understand".

"She is your cousin. Have you not met her?"

Amaradasa was a little confused under the searching eyes of Swarna. "You know, she came to the dispensary for treatment two days ago and told me that her mother was a close relation of mother."

Swarna threw up her head and laughed loud.

"Why are you teasing me, Akkey?"

"Isn't that funny when a nice young woman comes to a nice young man and tells him that her mother was a close relation of his mother? So, so tell me the rest of the story also.

"I told her that I was coming home."

"Then she told you that she was also coming home."

"How do you know that?"

"That's how it works out, Mahatya".  
She smiled with satisfaction.

"I never thought you could be so funny".

"You have come here after such a long time. That's why everything looks so funny. Now tell me what happened ?"

"I promised to meet her at her house".

Swarna remained silent.

"Why wont you speak, Akkey?"

"If your dear mother lived today she would send for that girl".

"What's wrong if I go ?"

"You have forgotten the custom of this house. Our kith and kin must come here and we dont go to them unless there is something important."

"I am a medical man and she is my patient. I promised to see her and she will have to pay for my visit."

"How much, Mahatya?"

PANAMA

## HOW PRESIDENTS ARE MADE

The real results will probably never be known, the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* wrote, commenting on the Panamanian presidential elections of May 12. There was so much fraud during the balloting and count of votes that the Panamanians were at a loss to know who had been elected. For more than two weeks the results were held up—for "technical reasons". One high ranking official confidentially told newsmen; "We shall drag it out and see what happens".

"The question of who would be President was, after all, decided backstage, or, to be more exact, in the U.S. Embassy. While the officials were "dragging it out", the Americans were making up their minds as to which of the two contenders would be more likely to sign the new shackling agreements on the Panama Canal drawn up in Washington and more dependable for suppressing the discontent that was bound to follow. In the end, the scales tipped in favour of veteran politician Arnulfo Arias. When this had been decided, a CIA agent by the name of Algeiro appeared in the barracks of the National Guard - the only armed force in Panama - and issued instructions accordingly. The Guardsmen raided the premises where the ballots were being counted and ejected followers of the hapless candidate Samudio. This speeded up the count. Washington has ordered the presidency to be given to Arias," the Panamanian *Tiempo* wrote shortly before this happened. The order has been carried out.



"What they usually pay a doctor. Say Rs. 10.50."

"You are going to see your cousin and she will have to pay you. Are all doctors like you Mahatya?"

Amaradasa could not avoid laughing at Swarna at the crafty way she looked at him.

"Akkey, listen to me. I promised to see her and I must keep my word".

"You are just like your mother. You want to have your own way. That girl will be here in the afternoon. Then you speak to her".

"No. No. That won't do. I'll go now. You settle the rest with uncle. Swarna smiled to herself as she went to the old laird's room.

Amaradasa could hear the old man's sharp questions and Swarna's cautious answers. At last he called Amaradasa.

"Putha, that girl can have her medicine here".

"Not that uncle. I promised to see her at her residence. When a doctor makes an appointment he must keep it."

"Very well. Hereafter she must come here for her medicine. Swarna you send for her."

This outdated habit of the Walavuwa did not intrigue him so much as the twist Swarna had given to his meeting Mrs. Tilikeratne. "People always see something unusual in the meeting of a man and a woman," he mused.

He asked from Swarna the direction to Mrs. Tilikeratne's house and went down the incline keeping to the left along the footpath. He saw men and women digging the earth for yams and roots. When they saw him, they stood up, their hands folded in respectful greeting.

"Mahatmaya, has not been this way for a long time. You have forgotten us".

This indictment hit him at the weakest spot. He looked at them tongue-tied, unable to speak. Theirs were withered faces, faces grown old before their time. wooden faces, impassive and bloodless; dried beards like dead moss on stones, discoloured tufts of hair on those heads; below the foreheads their eyes had sunk deep into the sockets like choked flame in deep holes. They wore mud stained and torn sarongs and kamboys and the women's white blouses had lost their original colour and become greasy and brown. They were mere skeletons with lingering breath in them. Primitive creatures released from caves. Misery and grief, frustration and defeat, hunger and disease and a wretchedness beyond words seemed to oppress them. The tragedy brought by the floods was aptly conveyed by the looks on their faces. A living record.

"Well, I could not come. How are you all now?"

### JUDGES WITH A PAST

Bonn is always deeply offended when anyone abroad expresses distrust of its judicial system and suggests that its judiciary is packed with war criminals. But the facts speak for themselves. Take the recent exposure in the West-German press of Federal Judge Friedrich Mattern. In 1941, newspapers said, Mattern appeared in the "German High Court" in occupied Prague and later was made Deputy President of the Special Court in Brno. Nazi special courts in the occupied countries, it may be recalled passed death sentences for the least offence. There are documents to prove that in 1942 Mattern sentenced four persons to death in eight days. But, instead of being embarrassed by the publication of these facts, the West-German Supreme Federal Court waxed indignant. Mattern's past, it said, had long been known. It was described in a brochure entitled "Criminals in Judges' Robes" published in Prague in 1960. A demand for this trial had been turned down by the Karlsruhe Land Court on the grounds that Mattern "had not exceeded his authority". That the Supreme Federal Court should take such a stand need surprise no one. There are many more people with a nazi past in that body.

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"What comfort, what good have we seen, Mahatmaya. We are just here".

They could not be any worse.

"You have started work early today."

"Yes, Mahatmaya. Tomorrow is the pay day on the estates. We have to sell these and get something for the children"

Amaradasa moved on his head bent unable to bear the suffering that had come to the village. Had he been here during the floods what could he have done? Perhaps nothing. His presence would have been a source of comfort to these people. It was too late even to regret. He felt ashamed of himself to have forgotten the place of his birth and the people to whom he belonged.

As he emerged out of the trees, below the clearing he saw a cottage with tiled roof. He heard a young woman's voice call:

"There, there. Menike, come out and see."

As Amaradasa entered the compound lined with marigold, gardenia and wild roses, Mrs. Tilikeratne came out bounding. She was dressed in typical Kandyan style, a tight fitting blouse and a batic, full of ferns and flowers.

"I thought you won't come!"

In spite of his depressed mood Amaradasa gasped. "What beautiful creatures, our women are", he thought. His mother was a famous beauty and proud like a queen.

"Why, Mahatya?" she spoke in English, "You look so different today? Hope you don't feel shy to come here?"

She found him to be distant, preoccupied and his eyes had a far away look. She felt he was not looking at her.

"I am not so old fashioned, Mrs. Tilikeratne. Have you got the reports?"

"Please come in and sit down first. I'll get you the reports".

She lowered her eyes and walked in. He noticed that he had hurt her.

"Mrs. Tilikeratne, could I have a glass of water?"

"Why water. Won't you have some tea?"

"Thank you. First the water please."

"People in the village say that you are like your mother."

"You knew her?"

"Of course."

U.S.A.

### NO LEGAL GROUNDS

A sub-committee headed by Senator Danial 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 U. S. 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 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.



"Then you must have seen me?"

"You also must have seen me. It's a long time ago. My? I have forgotten your water".

She ran in. Amaradasa smiled to himself. Was he like his mother proud and unbending? How did he become a beggar at the door step of Sundari?

Mrs. Tilikeratne came back quickly with a tumbler of water without a saucer or tray.

"Sorry", she apologised, "I forgot the tray".

"That's quite all right".

The young female cousins who were gathered beyond the passage giggled. Amaradasa looked at Mrs. Tilikeratne as much as to say 'What's all this about' and Mrs. Tilikeratne gave a prompt reply: "They are surprised because this is the first time the Walavuwa has come out like this."

"You and your Walavuwa"

For the first time Amaradasa laughed loud. She handed him the the doctor's report and withdrew to prepare his tea.

He read through the report which stated that the prolonged mensus may be due to intense mental disturbance. A full investigation was suggested. Amaradasa wondered what could be the cause of such serious mental state. He wanted to question her carefully to reach the basic trouble.

Mrs. Tilikeratne returned bearing a tray loaded with home-made sweets and placed it before him on a tea poy.

"What's all this? I am not here on a social call!"

"Oh! please don't behave like an outsider, Mahatya".

There was a peal of laughter from the end of the passage.

"Who are those?"

"Your village cousins."

Amaradasa smiled. His mind went back to Sundari's parlour.

"Did the old one object to your coming here?"

"You are starting to gossip now".

She laughed, revealing all her teeth in their perfect formation. Her olive face lit up with an inner joy and her bust heaved as if it would split open her blouse. She knew, she was flirting with him and for once Amaradasa relaxed and let himself go in the eddy of her mood.

"Your report says that there is something wrong with your chad"

## A CITY IN THE SEA

Will the city of the twenty-first century be a city in the sea? The British glass manufacturers Pilkington Brothers, certainly think so, because (they argue) crop-growing land will be at a premium, and there is unlikely to be room on shore for all of the ever-increasing population. To back their belief, Pilkingtons sponsored a unique display in London: a model of a huge concrete and glass city of the future, intended to be sited fifteen miles (25 km.) off the east coast of England, to take advantage of the recently discovered undersea natural gas fields in the area. Called Sea City, it could house, employ and entertain some thirty-thousand people. And it could just as well be built in many other parts of the world where there are undersea land-shelves to support the foundations, and where overcrowding on land makes more living space an urgent necessity. In a BBC broadcast, William Titchford reported that this remarkable city looks rather like an enormous egg-shaped amphitheatre around an island-studded lagoon, with a small entrance for ships and hovercraft plying to and from the mainland. The terraced sixteen-storey wall and wind break which forms the amphitheatre would accomodate more than twenty-thousand people in flats facing the lagoon, while the seaward side of the wall would house the industrial and maintenance part. In the lagoon, on a score of concrete islands connected by elegant bridges, would be private houses, shops and schools.

How practical is Sea City? Well, it's claimed that the whole project would cost very little more than a similar new town on land.



"I am fit for Angoda, Mahatya".

"I am quite serious, Mrs. Tilikeratne".

"What's this? Mrs. Tilikeratne ! Mrs. Tilikeratne ! Please call me "Menike".

"Very fine. Now let's come to business. I want to ask you a few questions. If you don't like to give full answers, you may say

"Yes or no"

"A cross examination ! Isn't it?"

"No. To make it easy for both of us."

"Well, I won't be shy like the other day."

"Tell me, what worries you."

"A lot of things which I can't say".

"Do you worry because you don't have a child ?"  
There was a long painful silence.

"Won't you like to have one?"

"No", she faltered.

There was pain and anguish in her voice. Amaradasa had dug up the hidden sores of her life.

"I am sorry to have asked that question. I did it only to help you."

"That's quite all right. I want this thing to stop. It kills me".

"We can stop it if you co-operate with me. Something to drink and regular mental exercise."

"I will; and I must say you are a clever doctor."

"Don't flatter me. I must be going now".  
He got up.

"When are you going back, Mahatya?"

"In a couple of days."

Amaradasa walked out followed by Menike. There were three pairs of eyes watching them through the window.

"Can you find the way", asked Menike teasingly.

"No, Mrs. Tilikeratne. You have to escort him". said a bold female voice from within.

"Why won't they come out and speak, Menike".

In the midst of laughter Amaradasa left.

## DANGERS OF SPACE DEBRIS

In common with many astronomers, the famous British radio astronomer, Professor Sir Bernard Lovell, is seriously concerned about some of the dangers of space research. In a recent speech, he gave a warning of the danger that the growing amount of man-made debris in space might spark off nuclear war. Sir Bernard quoted an American Government report describing an incident during the Cuban crisis, when a rocket used in a Russian attempt to send a probe to Mars exploded. The cloud of debris scattered was picked up by the American early warning system. Fortunately, the computer quickly revealed that it was not an attack, but the potentialities for misidentification were there. Sir Bernard also reminded his audience that a similar, though fictional, situation had been the basis of the novel "Fail Safe", in which an American deterrent is brought to its highest state of readiness through a mistaken alert, and then a computer failure leads to the hydrogen bombing of Moscow. He added that there are nearly 1,300 catalogued man-made objects in space, and many of these might return unexpectedly to earth. Reporting Sir Bernard's warning in a BBC scientific talk, John Newell said the situation may have been somewhat exaggerated, as the United States keeps track of every single space launching and of the orbit of every piece of space debris. It also has systems for detecting any new launchings.



*In Vietnam US Pursues*

## Chemical Warfare To Destroy Crops

AS THE United States pours more men, materials, and money into the Vietnam conflict, the State Department expands its propaganda effort to conceal the grim truth that our role in the war is a lonely one. Thirty one other nations, the Department claimed recently, have been assisting South Vietnam since 1964. But Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, promptly disclosed that thirteen of them gave £26,000 or less from June 1964 through December 1966, and that others have given nothing for a year or more.

Some of the Asian countries have provided help at prices that can only be described as extortion. Thailand, for example, has agreed to send 10,000 men to Vietnam, raising its troop strength there to 12,000. The full price to be paid is a Johnson Administration secret, but part of that secret price consists of a US agreement to give the Thai army £50 million worth of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles. This gift is in addition to the massive costs of building and operating seven US air bases in Thailand where we now have 40,000 American troops.

The price we pay South Korea for the 48,000 men it has sent to Vietnam is so generous, Richard Dudman reported in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, that the Administration keeps the figure classified to prevent other countries from demanding equally handsome terms.

What is known is that besides paying the Korean troops more than they receive at home, providing modern arms to South Korea, and aiding that country with development loans, we maintain 50,000 US troops there. We also furnish South Vietnam with funds to buy steel from South Korea; this substandard steel, says Senator Birch Bayh, Indiana Democrat, is sold at exorbitant prices.

In spite of repeated claims by Secretary of State Rusk that the United States has the genuine support of other nations — in Asia and elsewhere — for the war in Vietnam, some of this support is miniscule and in the case of our Asian "allies" it is purely mercenary. Surveying the Asian picture, Dudman wrote that the United States "now is pumping an estimated £1 billion a year into the economies of Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, and other allies, as well as Japan, in connection with the Vietnam war. Just as the Korean war was a sort of Marshall Plan for Japan, the Vietnam war is a Marshall Plan for much of the rest of the Far East."

"The facts", said Senator Fulbright, "are that very few countries are supporting us in Vietnam in any meaningful way and that most Asian countries are profiting from the war while we, and of course the South Vietnamese are spending and dying."

If the Administration ever permits Secretary Rusk to comply with the recent request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he come before it and answer questions, we doubt that he will be responsive to queries about the price we pay for Asian allies. That is a subject classified as secret, along with so many other hidden aspects of our immoral adventure in Vietnam.

**DELIBERATE STARVATION** of the enemy has always been a weapon of war, and Vietnam provides no exception. What is new and appalling in Vietnam is that the use by US forces of herbicides and chemicals to destroy crops and defoliate vegetation may so upset the balance of nature and poison the soil as to render the land unfit for use for years to come.

This was the warning of the eminent biologist Arthur W. Galston, President-elect of the Botanical Society of America, in a recent article in *Scientist and Citizen*. "When we intervene in the ecology of a region on a massive scale" wrote Galston, "we may set in motion an irreversible chain of events which could continue to affect both the agriculture and the wild life of the area — and therefore the people — long after the war is over."

The US herbicidal and chemical intervention in Vietnam is massive. In the first nine months of 1966 alone a thousand square miles — an area the size of Rhode Island — were defoliated. Crop land — mostly rice bearing — rendered unproductive totalled more than 150,000 acres at the beginning of 1967. By the end of 1967, a million and a half acres were expected to have been "killed", of which perhaps 450,000 would be in crops. This is an eighth of the cultivated land of that tortured country. The projected increase in this year's budget for herbicides and chemicals designed to destroy the productivity of soil could run the total of spoiled land so high as to be catastrophic.

In 1964, South Vietnam exported forty-nine million tons of rice. A year later exports had vanished, and the country was reduced to importing 240,000 tons, a tonnage which has undoubtedly skyrocketed since then.

What are the social results of this destruction of food supply? How does it affect the US military effort to defeat the Vietcong in Vietnam?

Jean Mayer, professor of nutrition at Harvard, member of the Joint Nutritional Commission of the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organisation and a recognized international expert on famine starvation, and their effects on beleaguered people, wrote a companion article with Galston in *Scientist and Citizen*.

In Mayer's judgment, the military effects of attempts to defeat the enemy by starvation are nil. Mayer, who has made a careful study of the effects of starvation efforts in various past wars, made this assessment of the



Vietnam results: *"From a military viewpoint, the attempt to starve the Vietcong can be expected to have little or no effect. What it can be expected to do is to add to the flow of refugees already far beyond the capacity of the program designed to care for them."*

The US herbicidal policy has already forced at least 600,000 Vietnamese who formerly produced food — mainly rice — off their land and into camps, supported — naturally — by US funds.

AID officials reported, according to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 12, 1967, that there were more than *two million* South Vietnam refugees in South Vietnam, almost four times the number for which adequate provision was made. The refugees are exclusively women, children, and old men.

There is no evidence that the US military's starvation campaign is reducing the firepower of the Vietcong, or the food supply of its soldiers. Food shortages, whether friendly or enemy, affect first the children, the infirm, the elderly, the civilian, and farm worker, and last of all the soldier who can seize what food there is, or have it awarded him by his government. *"Starvation as a weapon"*, writes Mayer, *"has the peculiar property of inflicting on civilians while doing little damage to the military. To destroy crops — with herbicides or in any other way — is therefore to employ a weapon whose target is the weakest element of the civilian population."*

It seems incredible that the most powerful nation on earth, the richest, the most overfed, would deliberately destroy not only today's meager food for the women and children of Vietnam, but also leave the earth sterile for future generations. It is a searing tragedy for us, as well as the suffering Vietnamese, that this miserable war drives us to destroy, destroy.

*In South Africa*

## Economics Of Apartheid

by A Correspondent

APARTHEID is a much misunderstood word, but the non-white workers of South Africa have no difficulty in defining it. For them, it has a very crude and straightforward meaning—economic exploitation.

This exploitation is bolstered up by a maze of laws, restrictions, penalties and punishments. It is surrounded by philosophic and religious theories where colour is used to obscure the real issue of naked exploitation. Whites permit non-whites to perform intimate functions for them—to care for their children and the aged; to cook their food; to nurse them. Yet these same whites claim that it is against the law of God and of man to ask them to sit next to non-whites in a train, a restaurant, a schoolroom or a university.

When the South African Government announces to the world that it "will solve its problems in its own way" it means simply that it will continue to maintain the privileged economic position of the whites at all costs. The non-white workers know that although they live in the wealthiest and most highly industrialized State on the Continent of Africa, they cannot earn enough to feed their families. A fully employed city worker eats meat only once a week; for the remaining six days he and his wife and children live on tea, bread and maize. A farm worker lives only on maize—this in a land where meat, butter, fruit and eggs are produced for export. In a world where tuberculosis is no longer one of the killer diseases, 40 people in South Africa die every day from some form of this illness; often it is TB of the bone. There are 350,000 new cases every year.

Two hundred out of every 1,000 non-white babies die before the age

of one year. This is the seventh highest figure in the world. For whites the figure is 27 per 1,000 live births one of the lowest in the world.

£72 per year is spent on the education of one white child. £6 10s. per year is spent on the education of an African child and his education is of a special kind. It is designed to cut him off from the heritage of mankind; its aim is to teach him that he was born to serve the whites; he is made only sufficiently literate to perform those jobs required of him — those jobs which he and his fellow millions of non-whites must perform to keep the vast industrial machine going.

In a rapidly shrinking world for capital investment. South Africa offers overseas investors profits on a cosmic scale. British, American, French, Italian West German, Japanese and other overseas investments amount to approximately two thousand million pounds sterling. The average annual return on capital is 27 per cent.

The South African Government maintains these profits by protecting the investors from the workers. The entire maze of Apartheid laws has no other purpose. If workers could organize, profits would fall. So to prevent them from organizing the Government uses the whip and the boot. It arrests almost 1,000 Africans every day under the pass laws. It imprisons African strikers. It uses extra-judicial procedures which allow for sentence without trial. It has legalized torture. It has herded the non-white peoples into vast ghettos. And all this is done to preserve "Christian values" and "White Civilization." It is to protect profit and privilege.

THE VAST majority of white workers in South Africa have been seduced by high wages and protection



from competition by their fellow workers into becoming part of the oppressive machinery of the State. The black majority of workers are treated as helots, while the skilled white minority remains divided from them. The skilled minority sees the majority as a threat to their security. Appeals to prejudice and self-interest help to maintain this division. It has been the fate of many fine progressive white trade unionists to find that they are unable to win their own members to support the progressive trade union principles and practice.

Because there is an organized trade union movement in South Africa, the myth is widespread that South Africa is a democratic State. It is as well to analyse this, for the present Government of South Africa is opposed to trade unionism in the internationally accepted sense. Their real attitude has close kinship with the National Socialist theory of Hitler Germany; the corporate State of Mussolini's Italy or the Falangist State of Franco in Spain today. As early as 1942, 6 years before their return to power, Dr. Malan, the leader of the National Party had stated that "The system of collective bargaining has outstayed its usefulness entirely." He felt that the task of the trade unions was to regulate domestic matters between employers and employees and to look after the "spiritual welfare" of the workers.

WHEN Dr. Malan's party came to power in 1948, it found that it could conveniently maintain the facade of trade unionism, for the white workers offered no real threat to its policies. To understand this, it is necessary to retrace our steps.

Four years after the bitter and bloody strike of white mine workers on the Witwatersrand in 1922, where hundreds were shot and bombed by the Smuts Government and the leaders of the strike were executed, the white workers of South Africa accepted the first Industrial Conciliation Act of 1926. This Act, as the name implies, expresses the principles of class-collaboration.

It provides for the establishment of Industrial Councils to be set up jointly by trade unions and employers organizations. These Councils provide permanent machinery for the negotiation of agreements regarding wages, hours, conditions of employment and similar matters. Once negotiated and approved by the Minister of Labour, these agreements have the force of law. The Act drastically restricts the rights of all workers to strike and strikes among white workers are rare in South Africa. In terms of the Act, all "passbearing" Africans are excluded from recognition and registration under the Act. In other words, African workers are not represented on these Councils.

For 30 years, white trade unionists have sat in solemn conclave with their employers and have negotiated agreements which have protected and increased their own wages and their right to skilled work. As no African workers had the right to negotiate their wages and conditions the white workers have simply allowed the employers to "write into the agreements whatever wages they cared to pay their African workers." It is a damning indictment of white workers that 30 years after the Act came into operation, the wages of the African workers are insufficient to sustain human life. The following statistics bear this out: Manufacturing industry 225,00 whites earn R. 45,099,000. 654,000 non-whites earn R. 28,777,000. Construction industry 33,000 whites earn R. 6,704,000. 13,000 non-whites earn R. 5,657,000. Transport industry 115,000 whites earn Rs. 21,295,000. 111,000 non-whites earn R3,867,000. Mining industry 66,000 whites earn R15,540,000. 559,000 non-whites earn R7,962,000.

Whatever improvements the Africans have won have been the result of their own bitter and determined efforts in the face of the most overwhelming odds. One of the most outstanding campaigns waged by the African workers was the Johannesburg bus boycott of 1957, where 20,000 workers each walked a total of 2,000 miles in three months, because they refused to pay the increase

in bus fares. They walked in the heat and torrential rains of a South African summer, harassed, arrested and beaten up by the police. Women walked, with babies on their backs and bundles of washing on their heads. Nothing could smash the boycott and the bus company dared not raise the fares. This action culminated in the £1 a day campaign which swept South Africa like a prairie fire. From it grew militant unions which won increased wages for African and other non-white workers.

TO RETURN however, to the effect of the Industrial Conciliation Act upon the white workers. Many agreements negotiated contain a clause according to which trade union subscriptions are deducted from the workers' pay packets by the cheque to the trade union office. While this ensures a regular income for the trade union, it relieves the trade union officials of the need to visit factories and workshops to talk trade unionism to workers and to commit them deeply to the trade union struggle and to trade union principles. This 'painless' trade unionism makes it easy for the white workers to ignore the burning problems of the non-white workers alongside them.

#### STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

Commenting on the suspension of a College Dean who had suggested that bedrooms should be made available for men and women students wanting to sleep together the "Times", London, said: "It is no longer practicable for Universities to seek to regulate sexual conduct by draconian discipline. In any case there is always something indecent about such attempts, simply because you cannot have a sexual police without invasion of privacy. Savonarola and Peeping Tom are neighbours".



*Strategic Offensive*

## Big Business And The Wilson Government

by Our Special Correspondent

FOR MONTHS past Britain's Labour government has been under extraordinarily naked pressure from Big Business interests. And the more it has given in, abandoning even a semblance of the promised welfare measures and embarking on a frankly anti-labour policy, the more arrogant they have become. The most flagrant if not the most important instance of it was the notorious outburst by newspaper magnate Cecil King, who, writing in the *Daily Mirror*, one of the country's biggest-circulation papers, demanded not merely further changes in government policy but major changes in the government itself.

The biggest factor behind the monopolies' intensified onslaught on the government may well be a sense of the insecurity of their gains. This stems from two sources. To begin with, the government itself, particularly with a general election due within three years, must think about retrieving some of its forfeited popularity and is anxious to pave the way for some measures in the welfare field. Second, and far more important, there is the growing determination of Britain's workers not to let their living standards be lowered and their hard-won rights taken away. The May 15 strike of three million engineering workers was an impressive warning. The militant forces in the country's labour movement have no intention of being content with the concession here and there which the government might be willing to grant. And the monopolies fear that the Wilson Cabinet may not prove "firm enough in face of the growing Left pressure.

And so they are bestirring themselves, moving in a variety of ways to strengthen Big Business impact on the government.

ONE important step in this direction was the formation last autumn of what is known as the Industrial Policy Group, composed of 24 members of top business concerns. Head of the group Sir Paul Chambers, until recently Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries and since last month Chairman of Britain's biggest Royal Insurance Co., with assets of nearly £800 million. Among the members are Chairman of Unilever Lord Cole, Chairman of Shell David Barran, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry John Davies, and other leading figures of British business. Press reports say that between them they hold 120 company directorships controlling a capital of £4,000-£5,000 million. In the one year 1966 the companies concerned made £600 million in profits.

The IGP exerts its influence on government economic and social policy chiefly through the Confederation of British Industry. Its iron hand is clearly discernible in all recent CBI documents. Judging by press reports, however, the IGP does not mean to remain permanently in the shade; it has already begun with public criticism of the government. And it seems indicative that a *Times* report refers to a meeting of the Group as a "council of war."

Big Business is consolidating its forces along other lines too. Moves are afoot to strengthen the alliance of industry and finance, notably through closer links between the Confederation of British Industry and the City financiers. And while some of the financiers are not enthusiastic, most of the leading City banking and insurance concerns have in principle pronounced in favour. Following recent consultations with them the President of the CBI said that these plans might result in radi-

cal changes in the Confederation, and even in a change of name. And the prime purpose, both sides stress "strengthen the voice" of industry and finance when dealing with the government.

The tycoons are, however, aware that however much they may do to reinforce old and new "bastions of power", these may not be enough. Hence a growing desire to alter the political power itself to suit their present-day needs. There is for instance the much-talked-of idea of installing a "business government", and names of candidates for one have actually appeared in the press. But much as monopolists would like that, most of them cannot help realizing that any serious attempt to do it would bring on a severe political crisis in the country, which might well go against the ruling class.

And so they are doing their best to strengthen the Conservative Party (Big Business contributions to Tory funds in three months of 1968 amounted to £500,000 or nearly as much as in the whole of 1967). But these efforts can hardly take effect before 1971. Besides a Tory return to power would not necessarily increase "stability" in the country, and the businessmen know it.

That is why many of the advocates of "firmer" rule have taken to the more modest idea of "strengthening" the existing Labour government. It is in that light that the demand of Cecil King and others of that ilk for the resignation of Prime Minister Wilson must be seen. And few British observers have any doubt about whom Big Business would like to see at the head of the Labour government: present Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins, close friend and kindred spirit of late Labour leader Hugh Gaitskell.

A "Jenkins campaign" in the capitalist press has been going on for quite a long time, practically ever since he became Chancellor last November. And after his toughest-ever budget in March, with its greatly increased tax squeeze on the ordinary man, the campaign



really hit its stride. The *New Statesman* already spoke early in April of the "Jenkins boom" getting "too noisy." Cecil King's little outburst merely added a sensational touch.

AND of course it is not just a change of Labour's leader that the captains of industry and finance are out for. Their plans reach much farther and have a direct bearing on the whole future of the Labour Party and the British labour movement generally. Wilson, for all his Right-wing policies, believes in maintaining the party's traditional character with close ties with the trade unions. Not so Jenkins. As the *Times* recently remarked, he "has never pretended to be a socialist" in the ordinary sense of the term, and his politics "are entirely compatible with the historic traditions of the of the Liberal Party" and even of "the Left wing of the Conservative Party." Small wonder that the tycoons are putting their money on him.

Among the various plans being aired is one for a Liberal-Labour team-up of one or another kind, or, as a *Times* editorial (March 30) prefers to call it, a "radical alliance" on Liberal lines. One condition for such an alliance would be the ending of the Labour Party's present close ties with the unions, leaving only a kind of "spiritual" affinity.

The danger which such plans hold for the British Labour movement should not be underestimated, particularly seeing that they have supporters not only in bourgeois quarters but within the Labour Party itself.

As we know Cecil King let go too soon, blasting off his guns before the big salvo was ready. That is why his outburst produced an outcry even in some Right quarters, and he has now been sacked from the chairmanship of the *Mirror* group. But few people in the British labour and democratic movements are likely to have any illusions as to the direction which the strategic offensive of the British monopolies and those who support them is now taking.

*Soviet Armed Forces*

## Strategic Missile Troops

*Moscow*

THE strategic missile troops are the most powerful ground force in the military arsenal of the USSR. In their combat qualities, Soviet missiles are superior to any weapon. Their range is practically unlimited. One strategic missile can deliver to any point of the earth a charge of a greater power than all the explosives used in all the wars of the past. The launching pads of Soviet strategic missiles, and the missiles

themselves, stand out for high dependability and can operate under any conditions. Incidentally, the time of alerting missiles has been reduced to a minimum of late. Modern missiles hit the targets with a pin-point accuracy. The ground troops are a harmonious combination of all the ground services and the latest military equipment. These are the tanks, artillery, motorized infantry and engineering troops of broadly different purposes.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOVIET UNION

*Tass* commentator Vasilyev writes: Higher educational institutions of the Soviet Union now annually graduate four times more engineers than the United States. These figures are given in the statistical collection "Employment in the Soviet Union" that was brought out in Moscow. The book contains several hundred tables which show that work in Soviet society is the only source for material prosperity and a duty of every person. It is the first time in the past 30 years that a wide statistical review was published on this subject. The number of engineers is the factor which is indispensable to realising the reasons for the swift economic growth and great scientific prestige of the Soviet Union. Out of 100 million people now employed in the national economy, more than 5.5 million are specialists with higher education. Every third of them is an engineer. This is now the profession in the Soviet Union which employs the greatest number of people. There is also a great number of doctors and teachers in the Soviet Union. Medicine and teaching are among the other most representative professions. One of the important trends of the development of Soviet society is a swift growth of people employed exclusively or in a great degree in mental work. Before the revolution, Russia had less than one million intellectuals. By the beginning of 1968, 28.8 million people have been employed mostly in mental work. The number of people employed in branches of material production is noticeably decreasing. Since 1960, the percentage of peasants in the total figure of employment dropped from 30 to 19 per cent.

The characteristic feature of life in the Soviet Union is the consolidation of women's position in all fields. There are more women than men among specialists with diplomas. While there is a fifty-fifty ratio of men and women in the total number of factory and office workers. Some professions in the Soviet Union have already become women's professions. Women for instance, account for 72 per cent doctors and 68 per cent of teachers. There are people of various nationalities among scientific workers and specialists with diplomas. Before the revolution, there were a few people with higher or secondary education in the outlying Asian districts, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Now there are hundreds of thousands of people with higher educational and secondary education there.



The Dnieper military exercises, the biggest in the postwar period, revealed that the leading role in the Soviet ground forces is played by tank units and formations. They are now equipped with machines far superior to the Soviet T-34 tank which was unmatched during the World War 2. There are no barriers for modern Soviet tanks. They can roll on at a high speed across a rugged terrain, along the beds of full and deep rivers. They are capable of overcoming water obstacles afloat, like the amphibious armoured cars. The Soviet tankmen have everything necessary at their disposal for conducting successful military operations on the territories subjected to nuclear missile blows. The tank units and formations are capable of carrying on large-scale of offensive operations in great depth and solving big tactical problems.

Foreign military specialists who observed the Dnieper exercises, called the actions of the ground troops which took part in them "an alloy of firepower and speed". And that was actually so. Efficiently interacting with each other, tanks artillery, motorised infantry and, engineering troops carried on offensive operations at an unprecedentedly high rate and showed unheard-of firepower. A sharp stepping up of the ground troops firepower is a result of their being fitted out with missiles of broadly different kinds and calibres.

SOVIET aviation is as efficient and powerful as the Soviet ground forces. The USSR air force today is a truly formidable force. It has a sufficient amount modern planes of various types and classes. Take the missile carrying planes, for instance. These supersonic planes have a tremendous range and are capable of delivering nuclear charges of tremendous destructive power to the farthest parts of the globe and can hit targets from great distances. The fighter planes are famed for their excellent flying and combat characteristics. The American aces shot down by Vietnamese fliers in the skies of Vietnam

know this to their cost. It is known from newspaper reports that the Soviet MIG planes are far superior to the "Phantoms" and other American fighter planes of the latest makes. Transport planes can carry very strong forces. Thousands of heavily armed paratroops were landed during military exercises of late.

MISSILES of various classes and purposes are now the main weapon of the Soviet Navy, the most important indicator of its military might. They are capable of delivering warheads to targets fast and with a high degree of accuracy. Almost all classes of ships and coastal aviation planes, as well as the coastal navy units, have at their disposal these most powerful long-range means of hitting surface, submarine, air and ground targets.

Automation and radio electronics are being introduced on ships and in units along with nuclear and missile weapons on an ever broader scale. Atomic power plants have brought the farthest of the world's, oceans within the reach of these submarines. Automation and radio electronics play a decisive role in the navy control systems. The introduction of new equipment has imparted entirely new qualities to the Soviet Navy. The Navy's firepower and manoeuvrability have increased enormously. In case of war, the Soviet Navy will be able to carry on successful operations using the latest means of combat. Submarine sailors enjoy profound respect in all the fleets of the USSR. They successfully carry out round-the-world trips, sail in the tropics and under the Arctic ice and solve complex problems in many parts of the world ocean.

#### PRINTERS' MURDERER

"Roman Catholic morality is not opposed to heart transplants as long as there is absolute certainty of conscience that the doctor is dead"-The "Times" London.

#### BIG BUSINESS IN RELIGION

Religion is a big business this is the conclusion reached by the Columbia Broadcasting network which probed "the business of religion" in a special broadcast last night. Religious institutions are exempted from taxes, and many churches refuse to disclose their earnings. However, by interviewing many people and piecing together income-tax returns, experts reached the conclusion that the annual income of America's 3,50,000 houses of worship is about eight billion dollars-about Rs. 6,6000 crores," while church property amounts to a staggering 80 billion dollars. Tax-exempted church property is growing to such an extent that the tax base has been eroded in many communities. US religious institutions own billions of dollars worth of stocks. The actual amount is undisclosed. A Wall Street firm which tried to tabulate, gave up the task as hopeless after reaching the figure of three billion dollars.

It was disclosed during the CBS programme that some businessmen make more money by selling their business to religious institutions. They continue as "managers" and increase their profits because of the tax exemptions enjoyed by church ownings. Of an estimated 130 million members of houses of worship, 75 million are believed to be Protestants, 47 million Catholics, about six million Jews and about three million Eastern Orthodox. Church authorities were divided on the implications of such vast holdings.

INDIAN EXPRESS.



## SOVIET NAVAL.....

*continued from page 8*

from his article "The Rise of Soviet Sea Power" indicates how an Indian views the problem.

"Silent revolutions are often the more lasting ones. Such a revolution is the spectacular debut of the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean and in other seas of the world....."

"Although the presence of the Soviet Navy in the Mediterranean has attracted attention only after the successful Israeli blitzkrieg against the Arabs last year, evidence of its growing strength and range has been building up for some years. The Soviet merchant fleet had already made its mark a decade ago and in the interval it has been expanded at a fast rate....."

"While the Soviet Navy has yet to go a long way to catch up with the US Navy and it lags behind in almost all classes of ships except non-nuclear submarines, the rate of its expansion suggests that it will catch up in a few years time. The Soviet merchant fleet is larger in numbers than the American one, but in tonnage capacity it is behind. The rate of its expansion is such, however, that it will overtake the United States in about five years. There are three aspects of the Soviet naval expansion which deserve attention: its significance for America and the West and its significance for world naval strategy and its effect on other countries".

"For the Russians, its historic importance lies in the fulfilment of an old national dream. Bound by Asian land frontiers on the South and, for the most of the year, frozen seas on the North, Russia has always hankered after outlets to the sea, which have been mostly denied her. With the advent of air power, the Soviet Union was content for a while to think a navy was an outmoded form of national requirement. But this was a mistaken view which has been given up since

and for the first time in its long history Russia has a navy capable of reaching out to the lands beyond the open seas of the world. Its psychological effect on Soviet thinking cannot be overestimated .....

"The practical result of this breakthrough from the Soviet Union will be to enable it to project its power image in a new form. The visit of a Soviet naval squadron to India, Pakistan, Iraq and Iran in recent weeks is a demonstration of this. But apart from such gestures, the more concrete benefit of this newly acquired strength has been felt in Vietnam and West Asia...."

"This brings us to the second aspect of the Soviet naval breakthrough—its challenge to the West. It has been a commonplace to observe for decades that the, real western power was based on its naval supremacy. Throughout the 19th century, the British fought to maintain their naval supremacy because it enabled them to maintain their empire and prosperous trade".

"After the First World War, the American naval power supplanted the British. But its only effect was to transfer centre of power from Europe to America. As far as the rest of the world was concerned, it made little difference. The seas remained for all practical purposes, a vast Western lake. The Western Powers could and did employ their naval power with impunity to impose their own political views on dissenting States and, if necessary, to force them to change their governments...."

"The arrival of the Soviet Navy means that for the first time since Vasco Da Gama, Western Naval supremacy is faced with a serious challenge. This uncomfortable feeling is behind much of the attention being given to the Soviet Navy. It has also brought it responses of a nature which can be best described as a hangover of the Cold War, such as the British decision to make greater contribution of ships to the NATO command in the Mediterranean. This in return is irritating

the Russians who consider that unnecessary adverse conclusions are being drawn about their intentions. Therefore, it is necessary to take a more objective view of the situation, and to consider what the Russians themselves seek by demonstrating their naval power, to begin with, in the Mediterranean which touches 17 independent States. In any case, preliminary diplomatic salvos have already been fired to determine what happens in the Mediterranean....."

"What do the Russians seek? As long ago as April, 1967, the Soviet leader, Mr. Brezhnev, gave a clear indication of the Soviet outlook. Speaking at the Karlovy Vary conference of the European Communist Parties, he said, 'There is no justification whatever for the constant presence of the U. S. fleet in waters washing the shores of Southern Europe. One would like to ask: What are the grounds, twenty years after the end of the Second World War, for the end of the Second World War, for the U.S. Sixth Fleet to cruise the Mediterranean and to use military bases, ports and supply bases in a number of Mediterranean countries? This poses a serious threat to the independence of all coastal countries. The time has come to demand the complete withdrawal of the U.S. Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean'.

"In other words, the Russians are now prepared to bargain with the Americans to eliminate or at least to reduce to a minimum the presence of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. While the mattes was not taken up in the wake of the West Asian crisis, it was not forgotten. In December, 1967, the Ministerial Council of the NATO, meeting in Brussels, passed a resolution to take the necessary measures to parry the 'Soviet threat' as reflected in the penetration of the Soviet fleet into the Mediterranean region'. This has led a Yugoslav commentator to ask: Whom were the US and NATO parrying for a full two

*continued on page 32*



## FILM PAGE

● **PANAMA PASAMA** now at the *CENTRAL, NAVAH* and week day morning shows only at the *LIBERTY CINEMA*, portrays effectively on a tightly constructed plot the dramatic developments in an amusing sentimental manner,

### EMPIRE

David Knight-Moira Redmond in  
**NIGHTMARE**  
For Adults Only

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*Air-Conditioned*  
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**SAVOY**

Peter O'Toole — Audrey Hepburn  
**How To Steal A Million**  
*in PanaVision & Colour*

the problems of racial prejudice with feeling and tenderness. First and foremost the narrative centres around domineering aggressiveness to go through an ambition in life to live with pride and publicity by means of wealth, and maintain a mad enterprise of high society living. Equally it is a psychological and human adventure story with many hilarious and heart appealing situations. In this highly impressive Tamil movie there's a sufficiency of action, suspense and drama, as well as competent performances and good direction, and attractive production values. The songs are meaningful and carefully tuned by K. V. Mahadevan. The story, pialogues and direction of this unusual and entertaining film, is by K. S. Gopalakrishnan.

Meenakashi (S. Varalakshmi) who was brought up in luxury and wealth, is aggressive, domineering, crazy over personal praise, publicity and high society life. Her husband (T. K. Bhagavathi) is just the opposite and leads a kind, loving and understanding life moving with all classes of people. Their daughter (B. Saroja Devi) falls in love with the family's own factory watcher's son Shankar (Gemini Ganeshan), a poor artist. The young lovers are determined to marry. The mother who is sqshamed of this union in the family, desperately tries all means at he command to break up the affair, but miserably fails, even with her wealth. The father silently and very happily approves of this marriage, as well as the son's (Nagesh) who is in love with a low cast street fruit seller Baby (Vijaya Nirmala) and according to a scheme to out-with the mother, she is posed as a wealthy girl from Malaya. The double marriage takes place. Later after many unpleasant incidents, when the wife's brother attempts to poison and kill Shankar, the daughter promptly leaves the mansion with her husband to live on their own in a small hut. Baby takes command of the mother-in-law to bring her to her senses. Events move fast to the auspicious first Deepavali festival after the marriage

of the daughter and son. In the meantime, the father discovers his brother-in-law is responsible for the poisoning attempt, which is the main reason for his daughter leaving the house. In anger he chases out his brother-in-law from the house. Now the main battle raging in the family between the mother and children including father is love and wealth. While the mother is adamant on wealth, the others stick to their own principles of love and understanding. As the Deepavali festival dawns, the mother yields to love giving up the false values of wealth, and the family is united in hapiness.

● **THE SECRET OF BLOOD ISLAND** opening this week at the *RIO CINEMA*, is based on a true incident that took place during World War II. In this thrilling adventure movie, Patrick Wymark plays the role of a villainious Japanese Prisoner-of-war camp commandant, Capt. Jocoma. In this story of the hiding of a woman secret of the hiding of a woman secret mer Film Production, released

2nd Month

*Air Conditioned*  
**LIBERTY**

TONY CURTIS  
JACK LEMMON  
NATALIE WOOD  
IN

"The  
Great Race"  
Superpanavision 70 mm

2nd Week

**CENTRAL**

● GEMINI ● NAGESH  
IN

K. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN'S  
**PANAMA  
PASAMA**



somebody talks. The first victim George Bludgin (Bill Owen) is flogged to death. The man's morale through Universal Pictures, is produced by Anthony Nelson and directed by Quentin Lawrence.

During wartime, when British woman secret agent Elaine (Barbara Shelley), is flying on an important mission to Kuala Lumpur to save many Allied lives, the Japs shoot down the plane, and she parachutes into the jungle five miles from the P.O.W. camp in Malaya known, horrendously, as "Blood Island". Sergeant John Crewe (Jack Hedley) who discovers her is determined that Elaine should complete her mission. The P.O. Ws commanding officer, Major Dryden (Charles Tingwell) too agrees to the proposal and Elaine is hidden until her escape can be effected with Corporal Levy (Lee Montague) who knows the jungle routes, acting as her guide on the journey to Kuala Lumpur. Many others are not happy about the plan to conceal Elaine, for they know her presence puts them in terrible danger. The KEMPI, the Japanese secret police, know the girl is somewhere, and they urge Major Jocomo (Patrick Wymark) and his brutal henchmen, Lieut. Tojoko (Michael Ripper) to even greater extremes of cruelty to reveal her whereabouts. Every day one prisoner is flogged until begins to crack. Then Levy is

ordered to be flogged. Tension mounts, and ultimately Elaine is discovered when the escape plan misfires.) Driden dies and Elaine begins the journey to KEMPI headquarters at Singapore. Then Crewe intervenes and continues the fight for Elaine's freedom.

● **WILD SEED** a sensitive and unusual love story, beautifully portrayed by two screen newcomers, is the enthralling movie fare, released through Universal, a Pennabaker production, produced by Albert S. Ruddy and directed by Brian G. Hutton, which opens this week at the *EMPIRE THEATRE*. It is a drama of the adventure and rebellion of two young people, the story is perceptive, vital and penetrating.

Daffy (Celia Kaye), an orphan from a good Manhattan family is making her way west to California and to a father when she has never met but about whom she has learned through a random newspaper item. She is rescued from her first misadventure by Fargo (Michael Parks) a worker who has no family ties at all, but the does have a sense of gallantry. Daffy requests Fargo to let her accompany him, since he is used bo roughing about the country. Eager to please him, Daffy learns quickly how to get free train rides and meals. As they travel from place to place, headed westward, through one adventure

after another, Daffy falls in love with Fargo, who tries hard not to return the feeling. He does finally show his love for her when they reach Los Angeles, and Daffy finds her father does not want her. Fargo makes Daffy face reality, and together they plan a new life based on truth and love.



Baby (Vijayanirmala) and Nagesh in a romantic scene from the Tamil movie PANAMA PASAMA, Ceylon Entertainments Ltd. release.

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5th Week  
**KINGSLEY—PLAZA**  
 Daily 2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.  
 President Award Winner  
*AVM's*  
 100 Day Celebrity  
 ● Gemini ● K. R. Vijaya  
 ● Nagesh in  
**R A M U**

2nd Week  
**GAMINI SAPPHERE**  
 Daily 2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.  
 ● Roy ● Shiranee  
 ● Stanley in  
 Venura Production  
**VANASARA**  
*Story & Production*  
 S. A. SOMARATNE

4th Week  
**CAPITOL**  
 3.30, 6.30, & 9.30 p.m.  
 Morning Show at 10.30 a.m.  
 at SAPPHERE

**THE FORBIDDEN CITIES**  
 Eastman Color (Adults Only)

3rd Week  
**LIDO (BORELLA)**  
 10, a.m 2, 6 & 9.30 p.m.  
 Sunil Dutt & Nargis  
**MOTHER INDIA**  
 Technicolor



## SOVIET NAVAL.....

*continued from page 29*

decades when there was no Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean? Although no immediate results can be expected from all these moves, in the long run there can be only two consequences. Either the Americans and the NATO Powers will have to be resigned to the Soviet pressure, or they will have to agree to simultaneous withdrawal of the American and Soviet fleets. Whichever way the solution goes it, will be a conspicuous triumph of Soviet naval diplomacy.....

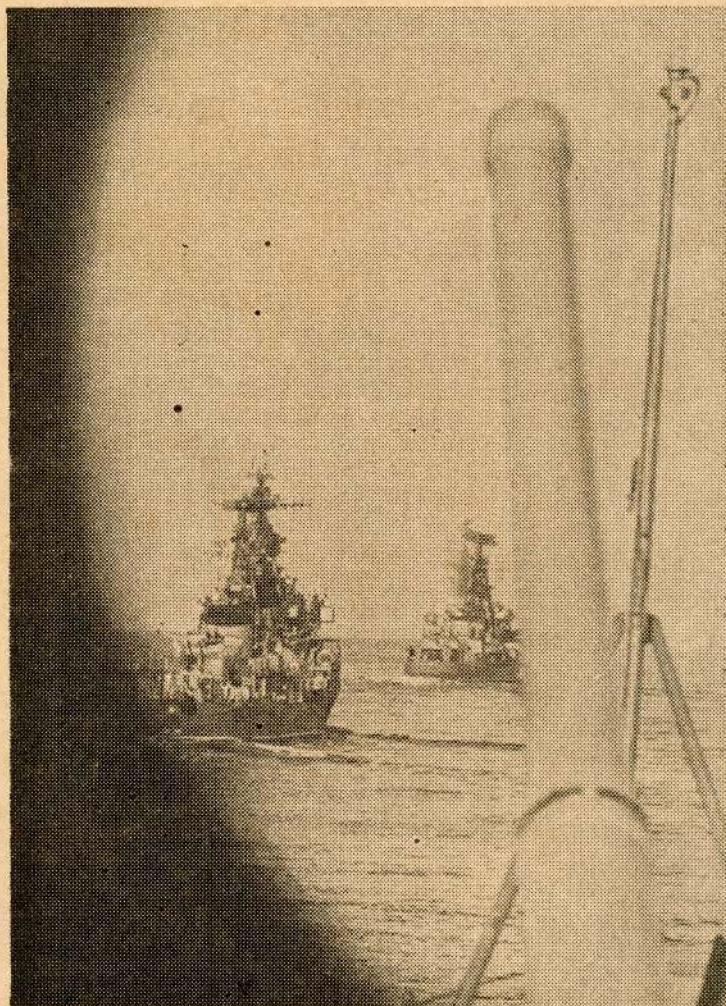
"There still remains the third aspect of the matter, the effect of Soviet naval power on world strategy and other countries. Some of the short-term effects, on the Vietnam war and on West Asia, have been indicated earlier in this article. The long-term effect will be to establish a parity between the Soviet Union and the United States in naval power and thus provide a counterpoint to uninhibited American power on seas. For the non-naval Powers cancel each other out, so far as the naval power goes."

"There will, however, be a profounder revolution in world military strategy since by deciding to expand their navy the Russians have taken a fundamental decision to create strategic mobility. In any future crisis the Soviet Union will not remain as nuclear-bound as in the past. This means that the Soviet Union is being transformed into a super-Power, with a capacity to deploy its strength to places of its own choice, whenever it wants to. Also for technical and financial reasons, it is apparent that the Soviet naval strategy is on defensive lines and is not as yet concerned with creating an *offensive* capacity which will need combined sea-air power of high quality. The Russians are not developing it at the moment. For instance, there are no signs that the Russians are building aircraft

carriers, and only two old ships are being converted into helicopter carriers....

"In this context, another aspect of Soviet naval strategy must be understood. When the Soviet ships called at Indian ports there were some inspired stories from Western sources that the Soviet Union was seeking port facilities from India for its navy. Such a misconception can only be perpetuated if it is forgotten that the Soviet Navy does not

often even use port facilities in Egypt and has developed a system of fleet train of supply ships to provide fuel and provisions on sea for its distant naval squadrons. It not only makes the naval squadrons self-sufficient but it saves them from being dependent on other countries. The Russians, of all people, know how unreliable foreign bases are in the long run, considering that they themselves have waged a not wholly unsuccessful campaign against American bases around their frontiers....."



SOME SHIPS OF THE SOVIET FLEET. A SQUADRON OF THREE LESSELS OF THE SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET IS IN COLOMBO THIS WEEK ON A GOODWILL MISSION. (SEE PAGE 2 FOR SPECIAL ARTICLE ON THE SOVIET NAVY)