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COFFEE AND TEA—WORLD WIDE RACE: FACTS CEYLON CANNOT IGNORE

All over the world there is a race between coffee and tea to capture addicts to ensure stable sales. It is known that the rich generally favour coffee whilst tea promises to be more popular with the poor whose intake is expected to increase substantially every year. In India, for example, the per capita consumption of tea has been rising in recent years at the rate of over three percent annually—faster than the rise in per capita income. Elsewhere in Asia and North Africa, there is evidence, according to FAO experts, that consumption of tea can expand when incomes are rising. Even in East and West Africa where tea drinkers are a small minority, the number is expected to increase with bigger wage packets. This is not the case in several high-income countries where tea consumption levels are determined more by tradition and habit than by changes in income or prices. Though liking for tea seems to respond to changes in income in the Common

Market countries, the amount of tea consumed is still small. Rising incomes have brought more tea consumers in Turkey and Japan, and the Soviet Union is annually buying more tea from the developing countries. The Chinese continue to like tea and coffee is not likely to make any inroads there.

Experts in the F. A. O. engaged in working out commodity projections for 1975 and 1985 have predicted a 3.2% to 3.5% annual increase in coffee consumption in the *developing* countries. This rate in 1975 would be faster than the overall world average increase estimated at 2.3 to 2.6 per cent. In the *developed* countries, however, coffee consumption is expected to increase at an annual rate of 1.8 to 2.1 percent. The demand for tea by 1975 is projected to rise all over the globe by 2.2 to 2.7 per cent. Even in 1985, the *developed* countries will consume over three-fifths of the coffee pro-

duced in the world. The *developing* countries will however continue to increase their demand for tea at the rate of 3.1 to 4 per cent a year, with the increase in the *developed* countries estimated at an annual average of 1.1 to 1.5 percent.

These facts have to be taken into account together with production figures (projected and estimated) to get a picture of what the prospects for tea are in the next ten to fifteen years. The future of Ceylon tea is not as dismal as it is sometimes made out, but this is a matter which must be discussed at greater length. *Tribune* will devote time and space to this important problem of tea in the coming issues. It must be kept in mind that whilst consumption levels tend to increase, the price per pound has continued to drop in the last two decades. This is mainly due to the financial manipulations of merchants and financiers in the developed countries. This is another aspect of the problem that *Tribune* will examine in some detail.

Drinking Problem In Ceylon

An Appeal To Alcoholics

IT WOULD SURPRISE those who have a drinking problem in Ceylon that the United States Supreme Court is expected to give a ruling that alcoholism is an illness for which a person cannot be imprisoned.

Alcoholics Anonymous is a fellowship of men and women who share their strength and hope with each other in order to solve their common problem and to keep others from alcoholism. The only requirement is a desire to stop drinking. There are no dues or fees and A.A. is not allied with any other organization. The primary purposes of its members is to stay sober and to help other alcoholics to achieve sobriety.

An alcoholic can be anyone from any walk of life. All manner of people rich and poor, educated and illiterate, young and old men and women can be alcoholics. Alcoholism is no respecter of persons, many people fall victims to it, even in this beautiful island home of ours. An alcoholic is someone whose drinking causes problems in any department of his or her life. There is no doubt that alcoholics, without exception believe they could one day drink normally again. Except in very rare cases, if he takes that first drink, that A.A. advises him to avoid by practising "the 24 hour programme", go on a drinking spree (bender) for a number of days.

A. A. has a simple problem to follow and that is to make up your mind not to take a drink "today". Yesterday has gone beyond all re-call and you may never see a "tomorrow", so only for "today" avoid "that first drink", and so when every "today" comes and you

avoid "that first drink" you can remain sober days, weeks, months and years.

A.A. when you come into it provides 12 steps for your guidance to practise sobriety for the future, and if you come into it with a sincere desire to stop alcoholic drinking you will find it a great help in your home, your office, amongst your near and dear ones and your fellowmen. Haven't you heard of broken homes, broken families, deserted wives and children and if you are an alcoholic you have contributed to this state of things. Is it not time that you consider this question dispassionately when A.A. will be on your doorstep if you ask for its assistance? The call dear alcoholic must come from you, not your wife or child, mother or father, sister or brother, but from you alone and if you need our help, please ask for it.

A. A. is a way of life and our co-founder Bill W., who started A.A. has been sober for 33 years and is now 73 years and is still spreading the A.A. message around the world. A.A. is now in force in 83 countries, including ours. We do not claim that it is the only instrument for helping problem drinkers, but we do claim that it will help any alcoholic who wishes to try it out, with a sincere desire to stop. We call ourselves "Alcoholics Anonymous", not by choice, but because we try even to hide from our wives that we are alcoholics.

So dear readers, if you have a drinking problem and cannot help yourself, then give A.A. a chance to help you. You need not be afraid, we will not disclose your name even to your wife, if it be your desire. Finally please remember this fact that the alcoholic can never control his drinking and

that his allergy is for all time incurable, or must be regarded so. Alcoholism can send you to an early grave or to a mental hospital for "keeps".

A.A. has saved hundreds of thousands of almost lost souls in various parts of the world and in our dear country as well. Then why not try it by writing to "A.A.", "Florenceville", No. 5, Gauder Place, off Sri Saranankara Road, Dehiwela, and we shall help you, if you want to help yourself.

From you we desire nothing, except an honest try to keep to the A.A. programme as we practise it. Write in please to the address given, if it be your desire.



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Comment On Current Affairs

● MAVIDDAPURAM : the last stand of caste dichards

As long as a temple is a place of public worship, there is nothing in the really genuine and ancient Hindu *agamas* which required Harijans to stand outside the precincts where high caste worshippers were permitted to enter. It was a different matter where an individual had a shrine room or even a building inside his private residence or property where he and his family worshipped without rights of entry to the general public. Into such a place where the public had no right of entry, the owner was entitled to keep out all and sundry whether on the basis of caste or even on the colour of the skin. But a recognised public centre of worship like the Maviddapuram temple is a totally different proposition. Restrictions on entry based on caste, as we have stressed on many occasions, were later encroachments on Hindu ethics in the later period of feudal landlordism, and with the demise of the feudal system caste taboos had no further place in Hindu society. Vested interests never die without a fight and Jaffna dichardism is making a last-ditch stand at Maviddapuram. It is only a matter of time before even this bastion falls. Neither Duraisamy Kurrukal nor Suntharalingam can make time stand still. They cannot push the hands of the clock back either. In South India, where caste had prevailed in the most acute form, Hindu temples were thrown open to Harijans as far as back as in 1936. Even the Maharajas of Travancore and Mysore, the last word in orthodoxy, had thrown open their most important temples without a demur. In the comparatively freer society which is being ushered into the world today, caste is not compatible with religion, and the dichards of Jaffna must recognise this fact without delay.

● GROWTH OF EXTREMISM : Sinhala chauvinism in the South and Tamil separatism in the North

The failure of the National Government, as all other governments in the past, to solve the communal question on a reasonable and principled basis tends to accentuate the growth of extremism based on racialism. *Tribune* has repeatedly pointed out when the problem of District Councils was being discussed that unless the communal question was solved, it was inevitable that fanaticism would tend to grow. The emergence of the Sinhala Mahajana Pakshaya wanting to make Ceylon a complete Sinhala State and the

the demand of the FP Youth League that a separate Tamil State be set up are the inevitable outcome of the frustration caused by communal politics. Fundamentally, communalism and racialism in Ceylon cannot be solved except by ending the economic crisis which stems from developmental stagnation. The Sinhalese-Tamil-Muslim communal problem cannot be ever fully resolved unless there is full employment (and a shortage of manpower therefore) in a developing society with better standards of living. In the absence of a dynamic break-through on the economic front, communal bickering, racial tensions, irrational opposition to innocuous District Councils, quarrels over language and the like will foul the political climate of this country. If the FP cannot obtain even a harmless system of District Councils from the Sinhalese brethren it has coalesced with, then youthful Tamil unemployed cannot but ask for a separate State. If the UNP is not able to offer full employment to the Sinhalese educated youth, a Sinhala Mahajana Sabha is an inevitable outcome demanding that all "Indians" in employment be driven out and that all Ceylon Tamils should be *Sinhala-ised* linguistically and culturally. Theoretically speaking, it is possible to *Sinhalese-ise* the Tamils in Ceylon just as much as it is possible for the one million Tamils to set up successfully a separate State. But, the growth of extremist politics will only bring tension, civil strife and even bloodshed.

● POYA AND PROHIBITION : paradoxical policy will only help kassippu kings

Elsewhere in this issue a *Tribune* Reporter has drawn special attention to the problem of arrack, kassippu and prohibition. He commends, as we do, the suggestions made by the IGP that the excise laws relating to arrack should be changed if the kassippu menace is to successfully be brought under some kind of control. Even at the same time as the IGP's welcome suggestions were publicised in the daily press, there were also published disconcerting items of news which showed that the Home Ministry and the Cabinet had succumbed to the demands of the All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress that total prohibition should be enforced on Poya days. The reason given is that the majority of the people in this country are Buddhists and that for this reason it was essential that total and complete prohibition should be enforced on that day. The ACBC seems to forget a number of fundamental facts: that this country is a secular state and that it was wrong to impose a Buddhist taboo on other communities even if it be only on one day of the week. If the Government surrenders to the religious jingoism of the ACBC, it will not only lead to communal and religious frustration among the other religious minorities, but it will also open the floodgates to the kassippu kings. And, tourists would have to be warned that they cannot buy beer on a poya day. It is also likely they too would be compelled to rely on the bootleggers.

The Changing World

Man-The Most Dangerous Animal In The World—And The Mystery Of Human Existence

by Kurumuni

THE QUESTION is being asked more and more frequently these days as to why man is considered "the most dangerous animal" on this planet. Many think that the statement is a clever quip or a witticism to raise a laugh in a drawing room, but there is much more to it than that. Some consider this statement a suitable gimmick to draw a crowd. In a big US Zoo is exhibited a big signpost with the caption **THE MOST DANGEROUS ANIMAL IN THE WORLD**. Below is full-length mirror, and if one looked into it, as every visitor to the Zoo was tempted to do, one saw oneself representing man (*homo sapiens*). How true the statement is very few people ever pause to consider.

It is not merely the question of man killing man in wars, or in private quarrels or for looting and robbery. The biological species known as *homo sapiens* has continued to multiply in spite of the increased killing rate within its own species. In the USA, upholding the right to possess private firearms as a sacred privilege, the homicidal killing rate is persons per hour. An awesome total of over 750,000 are estimated to have died from gunshot wounds in the United States since the turn of the century. This huge civilian death toll is far greater than the 530,000 Americans killed in battle in all the wars in which the USA was involved—from the revolutionary war for Independence to the Civil War, in both world wars, in Korea and the current conflict in Vietnam.

It is not the rate at which human beings kill each other which has earned for *homo sapiens* the title "most dangerous animal in the

world". He has merited this honour of doubtful eminence because of the rapid manner in which he has exterminated whole series of other species of animals inhabiting this earth. Though the technological advance achieved by man during the last five thousand years, beginning with the bow and arrow and ending with the high velocity precision rifle, and coupled with fast transport, *homo sapiens* has given vent to his avarice and greed and has thereby upset the biological balance which nature had evolved for the continued survival of many different forms of life on this planet.

SOME ANIMALS prey upon others for food, but a natural balance is automatically operative to ensure survival. Take the case of the lion and the antelope. Without the predators, the number of the prey would so greatly increase that their food supplies would be endangered and a whole species would be threatened with starvation. The number of the predators are also circumscribed by other natural factors. In all forms of life upon earth, this kind of biological and natural balance had secured a kind of equilibrium that has made philosophers as well as scientists ponder in wonderment.

But, this kind of natural equilibrium which had existed for countless millions of years upon this planet was upset by man when he achieved technological advance which had outstripped his moral and ethical growth. Man did not kill only to feed himself and his family. He killed also for pleasure, for profit and for the sheer lust for blood. The killing for profit and lust has been so vast resulting

in the destruction of many species in their entirety — that it has made many to sit up and think.

Some of the most spectacular examples of this total destruction has come from the United States which is admittedly the most technically advanced and richest country in the world today. Less than two hundred and fifty years ago, in the praires of North America were herds of buffalo and bison which from all contemporary accounts were so numerous that they could not be counted. They had roamed the plains at their free will and were hunted by the Amerindians with bow and arrow and spear for food. The killing was on such a natural and balanced level that both species had profited by it.

THEN, came to Europeans. What they did to the Amerindians (Red Indians to the Yankees) is another matter, but history will not forget that a whole race of the species *homo-sapiens* were virtually exterminated by the fire-power of another race from the western coast of Europe. Just as the Amerindians had to be specially 'protected' by government from complete extermination in special camps and colonies, so also a few remaining herds of buffalo and the bison were carefully guarded in special enclosures as museum exhibits—to prevent predatory European hunters from finishing off the last of them. The buffalo and bison were slain by the thousands, if not millions, for no reason whatsoever. There were parties of sharpshooters on the roofs of trains who shot at the huge animals for the fun of it and left their carcasses to rot in the sun. A few herds of buffalo were just about saved and were placed under strict government protection, and though the species may survive, it is not likely that they will ever be seen in such vast herds as had existed before the advent of the Europeans.

But, the north American *passenger pigeon* was not as lucky as the buffalo. This bird had existed even in greater numbers than the buffalo.

and had migrated north and south seasonally. They would fly in formation wing-tip to wing-tip in a column about five hundred yards wide and hundreds yards high, stretching literally from horizon to horizon. Shooting down such closely packed birds was child's play for the modern hunter. And the killing of these pigeons was limitless, and today not one *passenger pigeon* has survived the holocaust.

THESE are only two examples of human lust for killing, but the list of such dreadful action is a long one. It is said that about one thousand different kinds of animals are at present in danger of extinction. They include the Arabian oryx, several Australian animals, the elephant and the cheetah of Ceylon, the Indian wild ass, the orang outhan, the mountain gorilla, several seals, the African white and the Asian rhinoceroses, the walrus, the polar bear and many birds.

Apart from the land animals, the whales, the giant mammals of the sea, are threatened with extinction. All whales of commercial value in the Northern hemisphere became extinct more than half a century ago. The surviving whales seek refuge in the vast waters of the Antarctic, and every summer whaling fleets from the big fishing nations continue to seek them in those waters. They are hunted by fast whale catchers and mother ships process the carcasses immediately. There is said to be some kind of international control for whale hunting, but the regulations are observed more in the breach than in their observance. The greatest animal that has ever existed on earth at any time is the *blue whale*, a giant capable of dwarfing even the elephants. These huge creatures—the greatest of them weighing as much as 130 tons—are the prize of the whaling fleets. Every season they are reported to be fewer and smaller. Ruthlessly, the commercial whaling firms continue to kill them and it is most doubtful whether we can expect them to survive as a species

another thirty years. They will cease to exist—utterly and completely—for no other creature can survive the onslaught of *The Most Dangerous Animal in the World*. What does all this add up to?

PROF. NIKO TINBERGEN of the Oxford University Animal Behaviour Research Group has called man a misfit even in his own kind, an "unhinged killer"—indeed the only mass murderer in the animal kingdom because all other animals manage to settle their disputes without killing, and that bloodshed is rare within other species. "A scientific understanding of human behaviour that would lead to its control is probably the most urgent problem that man faces today," Dr. Tinbergen said recently at a symposium on behaviour sponsored by the San Francisco Institute of Animal Behaviour and the California Academy of Sciences. Dr. Tinbergen said that human behaviour was endangering the survival of the species and even of all life on earth.

"Our technology has achieved an unprecedented mastery of the environment but now is rapidly getting out of hand", he said. Man is depleting natural resources, even the oxygen and nitrogen of the atmosphere, according to the Professor, and as if that is not bad enough, he is waging war on his fellows and killing them on a massive scale. Dr. Tinbergen said the attitudes that determine human behaviour have acquired "truly lethal potentialities."

The first question to be answered is what makes an animal fight, Dr. Tinbergen said, since aggression is the most "directly lethal" of our behaviours. He does not include fighting between predators and their prey, since that kind of aggression is no threat to the civilisation on the earth. It is "intraspecific" fighting, that is, fighting between members of the same species, the kind that man most freely indulges in, that is the great danger. Dr. Tinbergen said many animals fight others

of their own species — for example, in the mating season or when not enough food is available for all. "But the striking paradox here is that man is the only species in which such fighting is actually destructive", Dr. Tinbergen said. Among other animals, intraspecific fighting can be of advantage in the evolution of the species, but in man it threatens the species' existence, according to Dr. Tinbergen. Dr. Tinbergen said most species of animals have evolved a delicate balance between advance and retreat, that is, between aggression and fear. Man's cultural evolution, which has far outpaced his genetic evolution has upset this balance in the case of man.

"It is an old cultural phenomenon that warriors are both brain-washed and bullied into all-out fighting", Dr. Tinbergen said. "They are brainwashed into believing that running away is despicable." He said that brainwashing and bullying soldiers (by threats of punishment if they do run away) is a "cultural excess" that endangers the human species. Another such cultural excess is the use of long-range weapons. "Very few airmen who are willing or even eager to drop their bombs 'on target' would be willing to strangle, stab or burn children, or for that matter, adults, with their own hands", Dr. Tinbergen said.

If face-to-face with the victims of their bombs, these airmen would shrink in horror of killing because of the evident distress of the victims and their efforts to placate their attackers. Such a frank display of distress and such meek efforts to placate the enemy are the means by which other species avoid bloodshed and death within their species, Dr. Tinbergen said.

Humans on the other hand, tend to avoid the use of these necessary social tools because of our cultural excesses, he said. As a result we have become "unhinged killers", and have created a special environment that, instead of insuring our survival, seems about to do the opposite.

Where does one go from here? What is one to do? At one time it was thought that education would bring sanity to man. But modern education has only produced specialists who have perfected (and continue to perfect) the system of mass killing, and Hippies and other teenage rebels against established society which has accepted violence as its motive force for existence and not self-promotion. The Hippie and Flower Children revolt against violence and war may influence human thinking in some directions, but it is doubtful if this revolt by itself will be able to stop man from destroying life on this planet on a mass scale.

Has philosophy or even religion anything to offer to make man a less dangerous animal. The different religions which have flourished in the last one thousand years have only enabled man to become a more dangerous animal. Philosophy has also been subverted for the same purpose. It is pointless quoting maxims and teachings of religious leaders which are only observed in their breach — what is valid is the reality.

Will a dynamic theory of Karma, however, be able to provide an answer to this problem? Many youthful rebels from the West have flocked to India as "vagrant" tourists and travellers in order to find out if the puzzling mysteries of Karma can help them out of the intellectual bottleneck in which

willing to provide lessons in "transcendental yoga" at US dollars fifty (or more) a day at posh Himalayan hideouts. Other sadhus think that ganja is a better way of knowing the ultimate truth. With yoga at \$ 50 a day or ganja at Rs. 10 a grain, the young rebel from the West will only find total disillusionment within a short time.

But this does not mean that the really revealing philosophy of the ancient seers in India does not throw light on the mystery of human existence and more importantly on human behaviour. The truth is on the present generation finds itself. But, where in one to look for the truth? Quacks are plentiful and they are loudest in peddling their theories. Some "Maharishis" are not easy to find and there are many tempting distractions which prove disastrous to those in quest of truth.

Quacks abound, loud-mouthed boosters waylay the honest seekers after truth, sensationalists and exhibitionists claim miracles that others dismiss as tricks, and humbugs pretend to be rishis—all these "deviationists" stand in the way of those who want to find the truth.

But, all these seeming distractions are no doubt part of the "paraphernalia" that surrounds the mystery of human existence. To pierce this mantle it needs patience and deep understanding. From understanding springs knowledge, and such knowledge when it does come is personal and is difficult to communicate to those whose minds have been conditioned by the pseudo-rationalism of the money-crazy West that has been enamoured and thrown off the balance by technological progress (of a kind) in some fields of human knowledge.

In Retrospect

- ★ **FP Youth Leaguers & Tamilnad**
- ★ **Caste & Suntharalingam**
- ★ **Mrs. Bandaranaike & R. G. Senanayake**
- ★ **Anti-Marxist Muslim United Front**

IF some newspaper reports are any clue to what is happening now, it seems more than clear that the Federal Party is facing a pretty embarrassing situation from its own Youth League consequent to the absence of a categorical pledge in the Speech from the Throne, that legislation would be introduced to establish District Councils during the new session of Parliament.

The *Daily Mirror*, which, by and large, is not sympathetic towards the Federal Party, said in a front page story on 18/7 that a resolution demanding the creation of a separate state for the Tamils was passed unanimously at the Working Committee meeting of the Federal Party Youth League held on the

17th instant at Jaffna. The report stated that the Working Committee decided to invite all the FP members of Parliament to ascertain their views on this proposal, and if they refused to accede to their demand, the Youth Leaguers should quit the party and form a separate organisation to fight independently for a Tamilnad. The Youth Leaguers were quoted by the paper as saying that the time had come for them to part ways in view of the attitude adopted by the majority community towards the minorities and that many speakers had condemned the attitude of the Part-High Command towards the problems facing the Tamils and that the present stand taken by the Party would take the Tamils nowhere.

ALGERIA / US GOLD

In November and December last year Algeria converted 150 million US dollars bought from the Bank of France into gold. The transaction was made directly with the US Treaty at the fixed price of 35 dollars an ounce. Washington believes the Algerian assault on American gold reserves was launched on French advice.

Whether the Federal Party will quit the National Government and switch over from its original demand for a Federal form of government to a separate Tamil state only time will tell.

THE caste issue in the North seems to be gathering momentum. The *Daily News* reported that the District Judge of Jaffna had made an enjoining order restraining the ex-MP for Vavuniya and the spokesman for the Maviddapuram Hindu Temple, Mr. C. Suntharalingam from preventing a depressed class man from entering and worshipping at the temple. The *Poya Observer* reported that Mr. Suntharalingam was carried bodily out of the temple to the Kankesanturai police station by a posse of constables after a complaint that he had kicked two devotees of the depressed class in the outer courtyard of the temple. Mr. Suntharalingam, according to the *Daily News*, is to be reported to Court for defying the order of Court and preventing a depressed class person from entering the temple.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, addressed a lengthy letter to Mr. R. G. Senanayake, founder of the Sinhala Mahajana Pakshaya. She charged him with setting off fissiparous tendencies in the Sri Lanka Freedom Party after rejoining the Party and also of trying to assume the role of "saviour" of Sinhala Buddhism in the country. The other accusations levelled against him are that he refused to participate in several by-election campaigns and that he walked out of the Horagolla meeting on the Common Programme and refusing to accept it. So far Mr. Senanayake has not commented on Mrs. Bandaranaike's letter to him.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Budi-ud-din Mahmud Leader of the Islamic Socialist Front, had cautioned the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake against his participation in the Anti-Marxist Muslim United Front sessions as it would not be consistent with the Government's policy of

non-alignment, he attended the meeting which was held at Dharga Town. He was quoted by the *Daily News* as saying that any form of slavery in this country could not be tolerated and every individual should have his freedom and liberty to live under a democratic government. He said that after thirty two years of experience in politics he realised that one of the essential requirements for maintaining democracy in the country was the protection of all communities from power hungry politicians. He said that all classes of people should be afforded an opportunity for equal treatment and should be given their due religious and cultural rights. The citizens of this country should not attempt to feed on hatred and jealousy. No totalitarian form of government could flourish in this country as the people were not prepared to accept communism or any other "ism".

The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. H. Mohammed, and President of the Anti-Marxist Muslim United Front said that the District Councils Bill had done one good thing for the country as it had shown the lack of political morality and decency in our disgruntled politicians who change faster than the seasons. He said that the people of the country could be assured that the Government was fully committed to liberal democracy and would not endeavour to push through a legislative measure against the wishes of the people. Whatever the merits of the D.C. Bill might be he was sure that there was a lot of disappointment and heart-burning on the part of those who went round the country passing resolutions, catching headlines and creating nightmares long before they knew what the Bill contained. Mr. Mohamed added: "Somebody has spoken of the Muslims becoming slaves of the Tamils. We believe in concord with all sections of people in this country and the Muslims will not be slaves of Tamils or anybody else. Sectional conspiracy has become the bane of this country. The very large majority of the Muslims do not

stand for it. Muslims of my persuasion stand for national harmony, unity and progress."

He said that the Front aimed at the creation of a liberal democratic welfare state and it was pledged to fight Marxism or Marxist principles in whatever form or shape it appeared. Marxism could only thrive where want and misery prevail. Mr. Mohamed explained, "our object is to eliminate from our community those conditions under which Marxist principles could find a breeding ground. We cannot raise the living standard of the people unless we co-operate with the Government. For this reason our Front will continue to support and assist the Government in all its attempts to better the conditions of the people. One cannot escape observing the attempts of some people to invoke the aid of religion—which is in essence spiritual—to advance political interests of themselves and their allies. Every Muslim should dread the idea of politicians attempting to throw a religious mask over their political schemes and activities. Some people are speaking of true Socialism. What is this true socialism? If it is of Marxist brand, it is absolute anathema to the Muslims. It is only too well known that Marxism holds God to be the primitive stock-in-trade of barbarians. I am a member of the UNP and I am fully committed to the political program of that party. I do not wish to fool anybody by saying that the policies or actions of the Government or party are founded on Islam.

Although at this meeting the Prime Minister did not make an attack on Marxism, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. W. Dahanayake, said that all communities should be grateful that all anti-Marxist forces had rallied round under one banner and Mr. Budi-ud-din Mahmud was only trying to mislead the Muslims as he had done in the past.

IGP'S Valuable Suggestions

To Eradicate The Kassippu Menace

by A Tribune Reporter

SOME very valuable and sensible suggestions were made by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Eleric Abeygoonewardene, at a recent press conference to eradicate the *kassippu* menace. They were (one) that taverns be opened in all the areas; (two) that they be kept open for longer hours; (three) that a person be permitted to transport more than two bottles of arrack and (four) a reduction in the price of arrack. One does not know whether the Government will implement these proposals, but they are food for thought to the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. W. Dahanayake. It is to be hoped that he will recommend to the Government that a more enlightened and rational excise policy be adopted in the interests of the people's health and the country's revenue.

To begin with, history records that prohibition, total or partial, wherever it had been tried out has been a complete failure. In Ceylon, too, it has been a total failure from the very time it was enforced, notwithstanding the fact that this country is overwhelmingly Buddhist. Of course, it is not necessary to detail the circumstances which had motivated the enforcement of prohibition. Suffice it to say that it was actuated by political and religious considerations.

It is not only the Police Force and the Excise Department, but all those in the vanguard for the enforcement of total prohibition know it only too well that arrack and *kassippu* are available to consumers in unlimited quantities in all the dry areas if only one is prepared to pay prices over and above the fixed price of arrack. Not only that almost every schoolboy knows where arrack and *kassippu*

are illicitly sold. What is worse still is that in and around places of worship illicit dens have sprung up like mushrooms after a heavy downpour.

The upper echelons in the Police and Excise Departments know it that they are fighting a losing battle against *kassippu* magnates who are peddlars of slow death. They are able to be in business and rake in a fortune because, bar a few officers, majority of the personnel of these two departments are on the regular payroll of these magnates. Otherwise how can one explain the existence of *kassippu* dens not many yards away from some Police Stations. It is only when they do not offer the correct bribe that the Police raid these dens and unearth several gallons of these poisonous brews. It is a safe bet that even if the present strength of the Police Force is increased tenfold or, even more, it would be wellnigh impossible to eradicate the *kassippu* menace.

ANOTHER reason which accounts for the terrific increase in illicit arrack and *kassippu* dens is that the taverns close too early in the evening. Taverns open at nine in the morning and close at seven in the evening under the excise regulations which had been drawn up during the colonial era.

By and large, the vast majority of consumers do not start drinking early in the day, but do so only towards evening. By the time, however, a person gets back home, he finds taverns closed. For instance, a person who lives in Negombo and has to travel down to Colombo for work can hardly get back home before seven to buy his drink. He has, therefore, to buy his arrack at the nearest

illicit den for which he has to pay a higher price. What invariably happens is that he is served with a bottle of arrack which is liberally adulterated with *kassippu*. This is where the danger to his health lies.

The rules governing the time of opening and closure of taverns might have had some validity when they were framed by our colonial masters, but they certainly have no validity at all today. They are antiquated rules and must be changed at once to keep the taverns open till about nine in the evening. If foreign and arrack bars can be allowed to remain open till late in the evening, there is no plausible reason why taverns should close by seven.

WHILE being on the subject of closing time of taverns, it would indeed be relevant to refer to the two full days of Wesak when taverns and bars selling arrack are ordered to be closed. It is, of course, conceded that Wesak is a religious festival most sacred to Buddhists. But the closure order of taverns has only made a terrible mockery of it. What happens during these two sacred days is most revolting and disgusting to Buddhists as well as to non-Buddhists. The day before taverns are closed there is a terrible sale of arrack which is largely bought up by the sackload by agents of some renters and owners of illicit dens. Thereafter, they are retailed at Rs. 10 per bottle when the fixed price is only Rs. 8. Last Wesak when this writer was holidaying with his friend at Anuradhapura he was shocked to see not a few Buddhist devotees after taking sil imbibing arrack from illicit dens which are to be found by the hundreds all over the sacred city. A wag remarked to the writer, "*arrack sells faster during Wesak than on other days*". It is also pertinent to ask why should only taverns and bars selling arrack should be ordered to close down during the two Wesak days, while hotels are permitted to sell foreign liquor.

Now comes a report *vide Daily Mirror* 16/7 that the Ministry of

Home Affairs is preparing legislation to close down liquor shops and taverns on Poya Days. Whatever the reason which has motivated such a piece of legislation, we can only say that if this is implemented it will deal a death blow to the tourist industry which the National Government is endeavouring to promote to earn increased foreign exchange. It is a safe bet that no foreigner will ever step into this country a second time and also dissuade others from coming here when he finds that he cannot buy his drink on a Poya day.

There is indeed a lot of sense and logic in the Inspector-General's proposal to permit a person to transport more than two bottles of arrack instead of the present ceiling. When the colonial government placed this ceiling its primary aim was to place as many impediments and obstacles as possible to dissuade people from drinking arrack in order to encourage the drinking of "Made in Britain" liquor in order to find export markets for them.

PERHAPS the most effective way to combat the *kassippu* industry, which over the years has grown into a highly flourishing one, is to reduce the price of arrack and for the Government to serve a more wholesome drink to consumers than the raw stuff that it now doles out which is admittedly injurious to health. As is well known, the Government makes fabulous profits from the sale of arrack at the present price. In 1966-1967 the State made over Rs 314 million from arrack and toddy. Knowledgeable sources are of the opinion that the Government will be able to earn a bigger revenue than at present if the price is reduced by about thirty percent. Would it be too much to suggest that the price of a bottle of arrack be sold at Rs. 6.

By all means, let the State and the temperance movement workers go all out to educate the people and the growing generation, in particular, on the evils and harmful effects of liquor. The best way to

go about this is to start a propaganda drive in all schools. This would be infinitely far better than to enforce prohibition. Unless some serious re-thinking is done and a more rational excise policy is adopted, all those who are pressuring the Government to implement prohibition will only be actively assisting the *kassippu* merchants to rake in a fortune at the expense of the people's health.

Martin Luther King's

Suspected Killer

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. was killed by a gun shot as he stood on the balcony of a hotel in Memphis, Tennessee, on 4 April, 1968.

The shot which killed the Negro leader came from the window of a second-floor bathroom of a lodging house across the street from the hotel where Dr. King was staying. A long cardboard box was found on the pavement outside the lodging house which contained a Remington rifle. The killer had left behind other clues, an unusually large number of them even for an amateur criminal—finger-prints on the rifle, a spent shell, a pair of binoculars, clothes. The spent shell was discovered by the police in the bathroom from where the shot was fired. Witnesses later said that they had seen a man drive away from the lodging house in a white Mustang.

U. S. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark promised to identify the assassin within a few days and claimed that no grounds existed to suspect the existence of a conspiracy. One week later, the police were still unable to make any definite announcements. It had begun to suspect that the clues were deliberately planted and more than one person was involved. These doubts were strengthened by another fact. Within a few minutes of the killing, fake police

radio calls were put out apparently to draw the police away from the fleeing assassin.

Eight days after the murder, the Federal Bureau of Investigation produced a tentative description of a man named Eric Starvo Galt. He had been identified as a roomer by the landlord of the lodging house from where the shot was fired, from an artist's conception of the man's features based on descriptions by witnesses. The abandoned Mustang car was found by the police near a housing project in Atlanta. The owner of a boarding-house in Birmingham in Alabama State confirmed that Galt had rented a room from him last fall at about the time the wanted man was found to have obtained an Alabama driving licence.

Who was Galt? The police refused to disclose details but inquiries showed that FBI agents had contacted persons with that name in several other states. All the information given out about him was that he was an unemployed seaman from Birmingham and that the Mustang car seized by the police after King was killed had been registered in that name.

Fifteen days after the killing, the FBI identified Eric Starvo Galt wanted for the murder as James Earl Ray, a 40-year-old escaped convict from the Missouri State penitentiary. It said that the identification had become possible through a systematic search of latent finger-prints found during the investigation of the King case against the finger-prints of more than 33,000 persons for whom wanted notices are on file in the Bureau's Identification Division.

A warrant for the arrest of Galt charged him with wilfully and premeditatedly killing Martin Luther King.

Why Ray had chosen the alias Eric Starvo Galt was still a matter for speculation. He could have taken the name from two novels—

Ian Fleming's "On Her Majesty's Service" in which a sinister character bears the name Eric Starvo Blofeld and Ayn Rand's "Atlas Shrugged" where the question is asked. "Who is John Galt?"

Ray had escaped from Missouri prison on 23 April, 1967, presumably in a truck carrying bread from the prison bakery to prison house farms. He was sent to jail in March 1960 on a 20-year sentence for a supermarket hold-up and a car theft in St. Louis. He had tried to escape once before from Jefferson City prison but was caught after two days, hiding in a ventilator shaft. His criminal record dated back to 1949 when he was convicted of burglary in Los Angeles. In 1952, he was convicted for armed robbery in Chicago and in Kansas City in 1955 for forging money orders.

THE establishment of the criminal record of the suspect blew up the FBI's no-conspiracy theory but it preferred to keep silent. It seemed unlikely that a man with a criminal history would have sought to kill Martin Luther King unless he was promised a substantial amount of money for carrying out the murder by other men forming a conspiracy. The killer himself was apparently not motivated by racist hatred but the others behind him were.

FBI investigation yielded other facts about the man named Galt. He had left Los Angeles on 15 December and drove his Mustang to New Orleans where he contacted either an engineering or contracting firm. He liked alcoholic beverages, with a preference for vodka and beer. He was an avid dancer and liked Western and country music.

The hunt for Ray alias Galt he was found to have adopted two other names, John Williard and Harvey Lowmyer—spread to all the southern states in USA, and notably to Mexico and Canada, known to have been Ray's favourite hiding places. A bearded man

answering to the description of Ray was actually arrested in Mexico and interrogated for 12 hours and later released. The FBI alerted the police in foreign countries to be on the lookout as it had information which indicated that he may have fled to Australia.

When nearly four weeks after the killing the FBI failed to lay its hands on the suspect, it became evident that the suspected assassin had managed to slip through its net and was on his way to some foreign country.

On 16 April twelve days after King was murdered in Memphis, a neatly dressed man appeared at the office of a travel bureau in Toronto in Canada. He ordered a 21 day round-trip excursion ticket to London on a BOAC jetliner. The man said he had no Canadian passport and the office promised to get him one. Passport procedures, are extremely simple in Canada—the applicant has merely to swear that he is a Canadian.

He gave his name as Ramon George Sneyd. He claimed he had been born in Toronto, but had moved away. He had no birth certificate and as he had returned only three weeks ago he could not find a guarantor. The notary public at travel office witnessed the man's statement. On 2 May, four days before the man's departure for London he appeared at the travel bureau office, bought his ticket, picked up his passport and left.

Some time before 1 June, the FBI asked the Canadian police to go through its passport files. The police officers went through about 250,000 passport applications in the past year checking the photographs against pictures of James Earl Ray. In the application of Ramon George Sneyd they found a resemblance. But Sneyd on inquiry was found to be a Toronto police constable. He had not applied for a passport

That was the first positive proof of the whereabouts of James Earl Ray. After learning that he was on his way to Britain the Canadian police tipped off FBI and Scotland Yard in London.

Ray flew to London on 6 May by BOAC and went the next day to Lisbon. There, while Toronto and New York were busily trying to trace his movements he tried to get his false passport changed. He called at the Canadian embassy on 16 May and complained that his name had been misspelt. Sneyd should have been Sneva. He was issued a new passport.

ON 11 June, he arrived in London at 11-15 a. m. from Lisbon and was attempting to pass through British immigration control. The immigration official inspected his passport and requested him to step into the back room for interrogation. There Scotland Yard officers took over.

Ray was found to carry two Canadian passports and a loaded pistol in his hip pocket. He was wearing spectacles and had about 300 dollars in his person. He said he was born in Toronto, had no fixed address and was unemployed. When he was taken into custody he was charged with possession of a forged passport and carrying firearms without a certificate.

He was on his way to Brussels and could have waited in the transit lounge for his plane without passing through immigration control. Why did he leave the transit lounge? Did he meet someone there?

A brother of Ray in St. Louis when he was informed of the capture said that Ray, if he did kill King, could have done it only for a lot of money. The suspicion of a conspiracy has thus become infinitely strengthened. Ray, the escaped convict, evidently did get a lot of money for his travels to Canada and Europe and stay abroad. Who paid him?

Chinese Cultural Revolution

Second Anniversary: New Deviations

These days, nearly two years since the beginning of mass movements in the Chinese cultural revolution, observers who follow developments on the Chinese political scene cannot but see elements which, in a sense, exclude each other. **Only two official attitudes are sufficient to illustrate this.**

The *first* is that the situation in the country is good, better than ever before, and the *second* - that the struggle is very fierce, that many difficulties are still to be faced, that "the handful of class enemies furiously oppose the mass revolutionary movement", that sabotage is organized, that anarchy and a lack of working discipline exist, together with deviations in the direction of rightist opportunism and leftist extremism, conspiracies and the like.

Is this a paradox or not - this is not essential in the last resort. But the fact remains that so defined a picture reflects a real situation for whose more detailed analysis there are, unfortunately, insufficient elements. **This is why every assessment of China can presently be based on impressions only which are sometimes deceptive and sometimes insufficiently augmented.**

AS exceptionally interesting is noted the repetition of Mao Tse-tung maxim of 1962 (when open confrontation in the leadership became obviously inevitable.) This maxim indicates that "the restoration of capitalism is still possible in China". A new idea immediately preceded by the mentioned conclusion in the present quotations perhaps offers an explanation or, better to say, a consequence of such an assertion.

This idea is contained in a hint that "the proletarian dictatorship will gain even greater revolutionary power" through the forming of

revolutionary committees and the improvement of their work. The revolutionary committees consist of representatives of the Army, cadres and mass organizations. They have replaced the abolished Party committees and governments, i.e. lower provincial authorities. The initial idea has been that the revolutionary committees act as provisional governments. However, their provisional character is not emphasized of late and is giving room to the mentioned hint about the future strengthening of their role.

If the need is stressed to strengthen the authority of the revolutionary committees parallel with insistence on the struggle against a possible restoration of capitalism in China, the present repetition of the past allegations about this restoration is an introduction into greater prerogatives of the revolutionary committees. •

ATTEMPTS TO REHABILITATE LIU SHAO-CHI: The present-day situation contains in itself elements of fiercer struggle reflected through the writing of the Chinese press. It is openly spoken, for example, about attempts of the class enemy to negate the victory of the cultural revolution. The idea on "the recall of correct decisions", i.e. the rehabilitation of those dismissed, replaced or at least discredited, is still attacked which means that views about this question are not united.

Obviously, considerable difficulties have been encountered in this field. It has been made public these days that Tan Chen Lin, who is likely to have ended his career as a member of the Communist Party Politbureau, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier, tried to rehabilitate Liu Shao-Chi, officially enemy No. 1 of Mao Tse Tung and his ideas,

in the spring of 1967. Only a couple of weeks ago, Tan Chen Lin was directly mentioned in the press. It is difficult to answer the question what does it mean that a whole year after Tan Chen Lin's intention it is spoken of the inevitable need for the struggle against those trying "to recall correct decisions". It is obvious that attempts at rehabilitation are not exhausted merely along the Tan Chen Lin-Liu Shao-Chi line, but that such rehabilitation not only for Liu Shao-Chi but also some other from "the handful of capitalist-orientated personalities" has been desired among high-ranking leaders with the prerogatives of authority.

PARALLEL with the struggle against those trying to "recall correct decisions", the struggle is presently waged against another deviation from President Mao Tse Tung's line - against extreme leftist deviation.

Those publicly mentioned personalities classified into this last category advocate the overthrow of everybody against the cultural revolution in whatever of its stages and, generally speaking, all those who are insufficiently revolutionary. This is a fundamental contradiction to those who advocating the view that nobody should be overthrown but, on the contrary, that those overthrown should be rehabilitated.

Mao Tse Tung's line is against both of these two deviations. It supports the view that the "handful" of the most hard-core political opponents ought to be removed. It is difficult to determine this "handful", but it is certainly stronger than the idea of the rightists (that nobody should be overthrown) and considerably weaker if compared with the ideas of the so-called extreme leftists (that everybody should be overthrown). The term "handful" is, otherwise, very relative, for it is not the same thing to cover by it several million or several hundred million people, no matter if this is qualified as a "handful".

Sixty Years Ago

What Was It That Came From Space? The Tunguska Mystery

by Valeri Lutsky

June 30, 1968, will mark the 60th anniversary of the collision with the globe of an immense celestial body which was designated as Tunguska meteorite. The nature of this body has not been established to the present day, and the dispute about it have been going on for 40 years. The Tunguska miracle was also a subject of debates at the National Meteorite Conference which was held in Moscow recently.

There is nothing in world history to match this phenomenon, just as there is nothing to compare with it. All the conclusions are drawn only with a certain degree of probability. The Tunguska fall is certainly one of the most stupendous mysteries of nature retained by human memory.

WHAT HAS MAN found out in sixty years? Let us recall the situation which developed in Central Siberia, in the area of the Podkamennaya Tunguska river, on June 30, 1908, when the celestial body broke into atmosphere of the earth. In the following article we shall quote facts alone. There is no doubt that on June 30, 1908 a fiery sphere - a bolide falling from the sky was observed on an area of about 1,500 km, near the Podkamennaya Tunguska river, in Siberia and in many other places.

The archives of the Meteorite Committee, USSR Academy of Sciences, and other organisations have the written testimony of numerous eye-witnesses, collected during the expedition to the Tunguska taiga as far back as the 20s. These data were collected by Leonid Kulik, the outstanding explorer of "celestial stones". Also preserved in the archives are newspaper clippings of those times, the results

of the polls of local people arranged by various expeditions in the past few years. All the local people say that the fiery sphere did exist. At a distance of more than 1,000 km from the place of its fall one could hear the sounds of a giant explosion. Some say that there were several explosions.

The Tunguska catastrophe was accompanied by a whole set of geophysical phenomena. The falling of the Tunguska body or to be more precise, its explosion when it approached the globe, caused a local earthquake, which was registered by seismographs at the observatories in Irkutsk, Tashkent and Tbilisi. Having processed the seismograms, Arkadi Voznesensky, Director of the Irkutsk Observatory, established that the explosion took place at 7 hours 17 minutes eleven seconds a.m. local time. This was the first case of registration by seismograph of a tremor caused by invasion of terrestrial atmosphere by a giant body.

THE BAROGRAMS at many meteorological stations of the world in Copenhagen, Zagreb, Washington, Potsdam, London, and Jakarta and others - registered air blast waves. Investigations showed that they even went around the globe. On June 30, 1908 the instrumentation of the Irkutsk magnetic and meteorological observatory registered an excitation of the magnetic field of the globe.

A remarkable phenomena was observed in the small hours of July 1, 1908. At more than 150 points over Europe and Asia there was an intensive luminescence of the nocturnal skies. And here is one more unusual fact which was noticed only two weeks after the explosion of June 30, 1908. The

staff of the Actinometric Station in California, USA the only one at that time engaging in systematic observations of the intensity of solar radiation, noticed a sharp blurring of the atmosphere and a substantial falling of solar radiation. This could be compared to what takes place after big volcano eruptions. This phenomenon was registered in the period from the beginning of July to September 1908.

However, perhaps, one of the most impressive phenomena connected with the Tunguska fall was the stupendous radial felling of timber in the area of the explosion. This was discovered only in the end of the twenties, after the first expeditions organised by the USSR Academy of Sciences. In the future numerous expeditions, as well as aerial photography of the locality helped to establish that the felled timber occupies an area of about 2,500 square kilometers.

The tremendous geophysical and other phenomena caused by the invasion into the atmosphere by the celestial body (many of these phenomena were of global nature) certainly increased the interest of scientists and specialists in various fields to the study of the Tunguska fall. This interest mounted especially after it was practically established that there were absolutely no large particles of the Tunguska body in the area of the catastrophe. Not a single piece of stone or iron was discovered either by direct searching or by magnetometric probes made in the past few years. In fact the absence of the substance of the Tunguska body brought into being the remarkable mystery of that unusual phenomenon, a mystery which has not been solved to the present day.

However, in 1957, during analysis of the ground brought by Kulik as far back as the thirties, Moscow scientist, Alexander Yavnel discovered some microscopic magnetite spheres which got formed out of little drops of nickel type iron. They were very much like those

found at the place of fall, in 1947 of the famous Sikhote Alin meteorite.

THE SAME AS A HYDROGEN BOMB - The analysis of the data accompanying the felling of timber, the study of the structure of the radiation incineration of the surfaces of trees, as well as the information on the testimony of eyewitnesses of the flight of bolide make it possible to establish the trajectory of the flight of that celestial body in the last stage of its existence. This was an immense body with a mass of about one million tons. It is also possible to establish the energy of the explosion which was indeed tremendous - $4 \cdot 10^{23}$ erg. This is the same as an explosion of 10 million tons of Trotyl, or a big hydrogen bomb !

What has actually happened with the body proper ? Here is what Mikhail Tsikulin, a young Soviet scientists and master of physics and Mathematics (who jointly with Igor Zotkin, a Moscow astronomer, made model experiments on the explosion of charges of explosives over a dummy Taiga) has to say on this score.

"The Tunguska catastrophe of 1908 can be pictured as a result of the fission and being of a celestial body which moved with great speed in the atmosphere of the earth. It can be considered as established that the energy of the explosion did not emanate in a single point over the surface of the earth, as could be the case, for instance, in a nuclear explosion, but spread out along a line inclined to the surface of the globe, i.e., along the trajectory of the body flight. Since the process took place at great speed, the phenomenon was in the nature of an explosion."

Yet, at what altitude did the Tunguska body finally disintegrate? Where did it disappear too? here is what academician Vasili Fesenkov, Chairman, Meteorite Committee, USSR Academy of Sciences, has to say about this:

"With its great mass the Tunguska body could not reach the surface of the earth because calculations show, that its density was much less than that of the water, and it invariably would have to be subject to very great braking stress at an altitude of about 10-12 kilometers where the explosion took place. The result of the blast wave was the radial felling of timber. Falling to the ground was a negligible quantity of space matter in the nature of magnetite and silicate spheres. A substantial part of the Tunguska body turned into gaseous state, and the main mass of about one million tons gradually spread over the entire northern hemisphere, in a pulverised state."

This perhaps could have been the cause of the bright night of July 1, 1908, and of a substantial decrease of solar radiation. This is also why the Tunguska body has not been found. Thus, the data accumulated in 60 years made it possible to draw several fundamental conclusions. Yet, it is still unknown what was the nature of the Tunguska body, and this fact invariably causes appearance of hypotheses.

Everything connected with the Tunguska fall is so unlike the behaviour of an ordinary meteorite that some scientists got the idea that perhaps the Tunguska body consisted of anti-matter. Perhaps this was a case of annihilation of matter ? There were some enthusiasts who even voiced the thought that a spaceship working on nuclear fuel and coming from a different planet exploded in the atmosphere. However, the analysis of the experimental material made in 1968 gives reasons to assert that there are no traces of nuclear fission in the area of the Tunguska catastrophe, a fission which could date back to 1908. These data were announced at the latest meteorite conference in Moscow. As a result of the investigation of the Tunguska phenomenon the variants of the orbit in which a body could move in interplanetary space were calculated. There orbits vary from the typically asteroidal to the typically

comet. It is quite probable that a small comet collided with the earth on June 30, 1908. Such a hypothesis provides a fine explanation of the picture of destruction and of a whole number of geophysical phenomena caused by the Tunguska fall. True, it should be said in this case too that some geophysical phenomena are hard to explain.

It may very well be that the Tunguska body was a cloud of cosmic dust, through which the earth passed in the course of several days. On the morning of June 30, a denser section of the cloud could have invaded the atmosphere in the area of Tunguska, and this called a mighty blast wave, destruction and other phenomena.

Perhaps, the dust cloud hypothesis is one of the variants of the comet hypothesis. At any rate, each one of these does not preclude the other.



EAGLES Vs. HELICOPTER

Giant eagles suddenly attacked a MI-1 helicopter in the crags of the Tien Shan Mts, when the 5-ton machine invaded their kingdom. Georgi Sheverdyayev, the pilot, who used to be in the Air Force, said that the birds resembled fighter planes when they attacked. When one of them, wings folded and claws spread out, dived at the helicopter, the pilot instinctively put the machine out of the way and the bird just scraped the blade of the copter's rotor. If the eagle had hit the rotor there would have been a crash. Eagles in this locality used to attack people, but it was the first time they had taken on a machine.

Another Military Alliance

U.S. Moves In The Far East

Tokyo

EFFORTS to knock together an alliance between Seoul and Tokyo have increased considerably of late, according to press reports. A short while ago South Korea was visited by a delegation of Japanese parliamentarians led by Kai Okinora of the right wing of the Liberal Democratic Party, who negotiated with the Chung Hee Park junta and inspected with great interest units of the Korean army.

During confidential talks, some information of which trickled out in the press nevertheless, the sides considered the expansion of military co-operation. They discussed the idea of forming "a consultative organisation" for "guaranteeing collective security in north-east Asia." The Pentagon has long wanted to have such a military bloc at its disposal. In its plans this bloc is supposed to be an eastern link in the chain of US-led military alliances.

Quite recently the United States and Japan held joint naval exercises near Korean shores. The time of the manoeuvres was chosen by National Security Board Chief Masuda for a visit to the Tsushima island in the immediate proximity of Pusan. Masuda insisted on an early formation of the Seoul-Tokyo alliance. He was carried away by this idea so much so that he even began advocating the colonial domination of the Japanese militarists in Korea, declaring it "useful" for Asian peoples. It will be recalled that, beginning with Korea, the Samurais then attacked other countries of Asia.

It will be pertinent to ask: what for is the South Korea-Japan axis being set up? Seoul, Tokyo and Washington maintain that it is being formed for protection against "communist menace." There is no such menace in nature however. The purpose of the axis is not mythic at all. The United States wants to make it a pillar of its policy in Asia.

In any way, South Korea and Japan are already used for this end.

In exchange for dollars the Seoul regime readily supplied for the Pentagon 60,000 soldiers now engaged in heavy fighting in the jungles of South Vietnam. Dozens of thousands of GIS are quartered in South Korea, actually turning that country into a colony. American troops are a sort of "catalyst" heating up war hysteria in Korea. The junta led by Chung Hee Park not only calls for a "crusade" to the North, but also undertakes provocations on the line of demarcation, obviously heading for a conflict.

THIS bellicosity was recently heated up again by US Congress which approved President Johnson's request for additional military aid to South Korea to the sum of 100 million dollars. Seoul officials said this money would go on the purchase of American jets (*Phantom*) and warships. South Korean rulers explain this military buildup by the "threat from the North." This is merely a trick however. Even the UPI stressed in a review of the situation in Korea that "North Korea has adopted a defensive position." Thus the South Korean junta nurtures aggressive designs with the Pentagon's support. Such an extremist conduct of Chung Hee Park and his clique is not surprising of course. They are ready for any venture, for the Seoul regime is in fact a product of tension in the Far East created by Washington. This regime would have collapsed long ago if all of a sudden it had ceased to be needed for the United States for increasing the antagonism. Another thing seems strange at first glance—the policy of Tokyo.

The American-Japanese "Security treaty" is a chain binding the independence of Japan. However, if Japan wished so, it could have avoided the drawing of it into the dangerous orbit of US policy in Asia. But Tokyo follows in the wake

of Washington on many questions of vital importance for the country. It may be recalled that when the *Pueblo* spy ship was caught in the North Korean waters, the B-52 strategic planes, as the *Asahi Evening News* reported, were ordered to get ready for possible operations against the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Is it not clear what could happen if these operations were started? Yet, Tokyo does not demand the closing of American military bases on Okinawa and the dense network of these bases on the Japanese islands proper, though this runs counter to the national interests of the country. It is not a secret either that Japan renders the United States considerable support in the war against Vietnamese people. How to explain this policy? It seems that the snare laid by Washington is not the only explanation. To all appearances, some influential circles of Japan nurture far-reaching designs with regard to the restoration of Japan's former influence in Asia. It may be that some are reviving the plans of setting up "a sphere of joint prosperity of Great Asia", that is, of Japanese colonial domination on the vast expanses of Asia. In general, Japan's policy is unfortunately getting infected with expansionism. This is furthered in particular by the military building of the country with the blessing of the United States. The adherents of expansionism advocate close co-operation with Americans even at the cost of damaging the security of Japan. In other words, each of the three sides — Washington, Seoul and Tokyo — seeks to benefit from the Japanese — South Korean axis. It is difficult of course to judge who will benefit more from the knocking together of this alliance. It is absolutely clear however that the Seoul-Tokyo axis has nothing in common with the aspirations of the peace-loving nations. This new bloc may only complicate the already sharp situation in the Far East and increase a threat to the security of the Asian peoples. The Seoul-Tokyo axis is an alliance directed against the independent countries of the continent.

A Special Correspondent

FREEDOM TO KILL

by YEVGENY YEVTUSHENKO

YEVGENY YEVTUSHENKO, the Soviet poet, wrote this poem after the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. It appeared on June 7 in *PRAVDA*

*The colour of the Statue of
Liberty
Grows ever more deathly pale
As, loving freedom with bullets
You shoot at yourself,
America.*

*You kill yourself, this way !
It is dangerous to go out
Into this hellish world.
But it is still more dangerous
To hide in the bushes.*

*There is a smell on earth of a
universal.
Dallas,
It is frightful to live
And this fright is shameful.*

*Who is going to believe
hypocritical fairy tales
When, behind a facade of
noble ideas
The price of revolver lubricant
rises
And the price of human life falls ?*

*Murderers attend funerals
dressed in mourning,
And later become stockholders
And, once again,
Ears of grain filled with bullets
Wave in the fields of Texas.*

*The eyes of murderers peer out
alike from under hats and
caps,
The steps of murderers are
heard at all doorways.*

*And a second of the Kennedys
falls...
America, save your children !*

*The children of other countries
turn gray,
And their huts,
Bombed in the night,
Burn in your fire,
Just like your
Bill of Rights.*

*You promised to be the
conscience of the world.
But, at the brink of bottomless
shame.
You are shooting not a King,
But at your own conscience.*

*You are bombing Vietnam,
And with this your own honour.*

*When a nation is going
dangerously insane.
It cannot be cured of its
troubles
By hastily prescribed
calm.*

*Perhaps the only help is shame,
History cannot be cleansed
in a laundry.
There are no such washing
machines
Blood can never be washed
away !*

*O where is it hiding, the
shame of the nation,
As if it were a runaway
Negro ?
The slaves are within the
slaves.*

*There are many unfettered
murderers.
They carry out their mob
justice,*

*Pogroms,
And Raskolnikov wanders
through America,
Insane,
With a bloody axe.*

*Hey, Old Abe
What are people doing,
Understanding vilely only one
truth;
That the greatness of a tree
Can be assessed only after
it is felled.*

*Lincoln basks in his marble
chair,
Wounded.*

*They are shooting at him
again !
What beasts.*

*The stars
in your flag,
America,
Are like bullet holes.*

*Arise from the dead,
Bullet-pierced Statue of
Liberty,
Murdered so many times,
And speak out like a woman
and mother
And curse the freedom to kill.*

*But without wiping the
splashes of blood from your
forehead
You, Statue of Liberty, have
raised up
Your green, drowned woman's
face,
Appealing to the heavens
against being trodden under
foot.*

THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

OLD FRIENDS

CHAPTOR - 13

The Story so far

The beautiful Sundari lived alone in her estate bungalow. Of all her admirers Amaradasa was her favourite. Dr. Nayagam's nephew Ravi, came to spend the April holidays with her.

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 noted Sundari's strange behaviour towards the youth.

That night Sundari was emotionally disturbed due to the presence of Ravi in the house. She locked herself in her room and she recalled her early love for Rajendran, his betrayal and the cause of her mental disorder.

Next day Amaradasa found further evidence of Sundari's queer conduct towards the youth. Their relationship was strained and Sundari and Ravi suddenly left for Colombo.

Amaradasa came to the village. In the atmosphere of his home and the company of his people he became a new man. There was a letter for him from his school friend Rajan.

In spite of the rigid custom of the "big house" Amaradasa visited Mrs. Tilikeratne. Her personality made a lasting impact on him the same day Mrs. Tilekeratne (Menike) came to the Walauwa to assist Swarna. That night Amaradasa was disturbed by the song recited by old Kira and his helpless state brought Menike much closer to him.

The hangover of the incidents of the previous night made Amaradasa remain in bed longer than usual. He was living in the past over again. It had come before him more forcibly than any surprise he may have in the future and the ties that bound him to Menike seemed stronger than ever. He felt angry because fate appeared to have conspired against him. Why should it link his future with another man's wife? To escape from Sundari he had found refuge in Menike without knowing to himself.

Just then Menike came in with a letter.

"Here is something to disturb your thoughts."

"Must be from Rajan."

SOUTH VIETNAM

GOT OFF EASY

George Pawlaczyk and Franklin Passantino of the U. S. First Infantry Division stood well with their superiors. Both had been cited for bravery. Passantino, for instance, was decorated with a Bronze and Silver Star and had been recommended for another Bronze Star for "gallantry in action". And, then, the unexpected happened—the duo were hauled before a special court-martial. It happened near Saigon in October. A fierce battle was raging between U.S. troops and South Vietnamese patriots. Both sides were suffering casualties. Pawlaczyk and Passantino decided to take some souvenirs from the battlefield and cut off the ears of dead Vietnamese. An exceptional case, you say? No. *Time* magazine admits that Americans "now and then will cut off a few fingers or ears from the enemy dead as trophies." Why the court-martial, then? Because Pawlaczyk and Passantino did this ghastly thing before Columbia Broadcasting System cameras and the episode was shown to millions of televiewers in the United States. The Pentagon had to punish the men. Pawlaczyk, photographer for the divisional newspaper, was demoted and ordered to forfeit two-thirds of his pay for two months. Combat medic Passantino was demoted from specialist fifth class to specialist fourth class and also fined. The butchers got away easy, didn't they?

He opened the letter and read aloud.

"Dear Amaray,

I wrote to you a couple of days ago. Now I hear you have come home. I'll be glad to have you for lunch today. Like a good fellow get into a car and come. I'll take you back. Rajan".

"Who is this Mr. Rajan? I have heard of that name before".

"He's a trade union leader and a popular figure in these parts. We were together in college."

"So, you are going now to see him?"

"Yes. I don't want to miss him. Shall I bring him for dinner?"

"Please do. Perhaps you want something special."

"Special and simple as well?"

"Oh! What sort of person is he?"

"A very good man and an idealist".

In the next half an hour Amaradasa was on his way. After three miles of climb the car turned from the main road to the estate. It was a scene that always absorbed and stirred Amaradasa. The smooth green of the tea, with its varying tones of emerald in the haze of the morning sun rolled beyond the canyon and the mountain. To him the estate was part of the village and the village was part of the estate, the two halves of the same thing. The car came to halt in front of a large house surrounded by thick live fence. Rajan stepped out of the porch to meet his friend. He was tall, brown of skin and looked distinguished in his plain white vesty and long shirt.

"What an age, Amaray!"

They shook hands warmly and went in together. They crossed the hall and entered a large drawing room furnished with settees, a bed-divan and book shelves along the walls. A solitary picture of Mahatma Gandhi hung on the wall above his writing desk.

"This room has changed so much but still remains the same like you". said Amaradasa as he sat beside his friend.

"It merely shows how static I am. Now you must tell me what you have been doing with yourself; your painting and yoga?"

"Well, briefly when I was in India I had an exhibition in Bombay. It was well received by the public and the press and it pleased my vanity. Then I used to feel very vain about my paintings. As for yoga I still do it."

"Amaray, you look a new man. I have heard from the estate folks that you are a very kind doctor gifted with a healing

BUSINESSMEN

vs.

BUSINESSMEN

This is a story of how large American companies spy on one another and of the private detective agencies they engage for the job. Recent Senate investigations reveal that the "luckiest" companies are those which contrive to get someone in the "enemy" camp to work for them. That happens quite often. Though, of course, it is a costly business. When this can't be done, firms resort to the services of any one of the 50,000 or so private detective agencies operating in the United States. For a suitable remuneration they undertake to get the information wanted. Nowadays these agencies do their work scientifically, using planes, helicopters, electronic listening-in devices and electronic eyes. But even with all these techniques they have to display considerable ingenuity, for the big company bosses are not napping either. General Motors, for instance, has equipped the windows of its plants with tricky gadgets which lower light-proof blinds whenever a plane or a helicopter flies suspiciously close. Technique may be a good thing, but the job of guarding industrial secrets is still done by people. The Norman Jaspas Company for instance, employs hundreds of secret agents for the purpose. It's expensive and, what is more, does not always justify itself. Businessmen find it especially vexing when rivals get their secrets from men they pay to guard them. And this does happen. But loyalties don't count for much in this game.

hand. Unfortunately, my opinion about medical men is not very complimentary but when the common people talked well of you I wanted to see you."

"I am a villager. I find no difficulty in moving freely with them".

"There is also a special reason why I took to medicine as my religion".

"Is it to acquire merit?"

"Oh, no. It is an experience I had in India".

"Really!"

"You see, I made quite a tour of the Tamil country, visiting the temples and places of historical interest. The change of climate, travelling from place to place and the food did not agree with me. I fell ill and was laid up in a temple. It was then I learnt the goodness of human beings. The Poojari in charge of the temple was a saintly type of person. He nursed me and kept vigil by my bed day and night till I was able to get on my feet. When I was able to walk about I came to know him more intimately. He was well versed in Sanskrit, English and Tamil and was engaged in spiritual pursuits. The day before I left he told me: 'Amaradasa do not bother to send me money. I do not need it. But remember, you are an artist and a Buddhist. Devote your life in the service of the sick and the helpless. Love for living creatures will lead you to God'. And that's why I took to medicine as my life's work."

"That experience, I suppose, came as the turning point in your life".

"True, Rajan."

"Have you got anything to do with Dr. Nayagam?"

"No. My dispensary is close to their bungalow."

"Lucky fellow! You have good company. Mrs. Nayagam is something of a beauty and an accomplished person, I gather."

"Yes." Amaradasa was reluctant to say anything more.

Just then the servant boy appeared.

"Amaray, would you like to have lunch served here or in the dining place."

"Here, as usual."

"Then let us go out and look at your valley while the food is made ready."

They came out to the lawn from where they could have a clear view of the valley. To their surprise they saw an old villager selling his produce to a worker. A heap of yam lay on the ground after it was weighed up and beside it a measure of coarse rice on a piece of dirty cloth. The men got up as

PAYING THE PRICE

On June 20 a spokesman of the U.S. Air Force operating against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam announced a new system of service for pilots. In the past, they were allowed to return home to the United States (if they were still alive, that is) after 100 combat missions. This usually took from eight to ten months. Now they must serve a whole year to earn this right. In short their tour of duty in Vietnam is extended by several months. The Pentagon has tried to explain away this step by technicalities; the desire to introduce uniform tours for all pilots in Vietnam. The American press, however, has a different explanation. The Associated Press writes that it appears "obvious that extending the tours would slow up personnel rotation and thus relieve the pressure to provide replacements." And this pressure is increasing all the time. The U.S. air losses over the D.R.V. and South Vietnam are growing so fast that it is becoming more and more difficult to replace them. Even according to official American reports, the United States has already lost thousands of planes and helicopters over North and South Vietnam. Commenting on the recent dispatch to Vietnam of an Air National Guard squadron, that is, of air reservists, the *New York Times* writes that the government is activating reservists "because of the pilot shortage in the Air Force and the Navy created by the strain of the Vietnam conflict".

they saw Rajan and Amaradasa. "Quite all right. Don't bother about us". said Rajan to the men and turning to Amaradasa he asked, "Do you see that Amaray?"

• "Yes. The old type of bartering still goes on. Isn't it?"

"Look at it again. Can't you see anything more than your eyes could meet?"

"I can't see."

"That's a pity ! Many of us have eyes and we can't see. Look at this old gentleman from your village. He has brought him yam and his worker, his measure of coarse rice for exchange and to fill their stomachs. You know more about the suffering in the village after the floods. I am aware that your people do not get a square meal a day and they cannot get anything better than this dry rice for their produce. And these poor devils here can't get anything better than this yam."

"So, what do you see in that Rajan?"

"I see the Indo-Ceylon problem in that, my dear fellow. It is the problem of work for willing hands and food for empty stomachs and all the other things that give zest and dignity to life."

"I see your point."

"I am glad you appreciate that. That's why I wanted to have a chat with you. Sometimes I used to feel glad that I was born so close to this mountain and the valley".

The two friends stood there looking at the valley and its varied shades of green run into each other like threads in an unending carpet.

"From our place I could see this white wall, Rajan."

"And you felt like Ganunu hemmed in by the river on one side and this estate on another. In a way it's like that. Come, let's go in and have our lunch."

"You have a large heart, Rajan."

"That is the only thing that must not shrink".

After lunch they resumed their conversation. "I have talked a great deal, Amaray. Now tell me something more than you have already told me. Have you no plans for the future."

"I have told you all about my past. The future is uncertain".

"You must not mind if I am a little personal. You have an attractive neighbour. She could be a terrible distraction, specially when she lives away from her husband. You need not look guilty. After all we are men, not saints."

"I like the way you put it. No doubt she has been a distraction. But that's not important now."

ANTI VIETNAM

America's top folk singer Joan Baez calls herself 'soldier of non-violence' and runs a 'school of non-violence' in San Francisco. Her recent arrest outside the Oakland Army Induction centre climaxed the anti-Vietnam war movement in USA. It was the second time that she courted arrest in two months and would not mind doing it again when she comes out of jail after 96 days. "Going to jail is something which I think every one should do once in his life", she told the 70 carol-singing demonstrators including her old mother as the police approached her. She was arrested for disturbing the peace "when we thought we were disturbing the war". Her magnetic appeal is directed at thousands of American youth waiting to be shipped off to Vietnam to fight Johnson's dirty war. Her deep, rich, confident voice and extraordinarily varied collection of songs have placed her in a unique position in the folk music world. She can sing in French, Italian, German and Japanese with equal ease. Tall, slim and pretty the 27-year old Baez is a well-groomed and sophisticated "Folknik". She is one of those young American artistes concerned with the world around. The war in Vietnam has brought her actively into peace politics and she is making the best use of her mesmeric quality. Her aim is to make rebellion respectable and turn it into a 'social movement' against Johnson. She does not expect the peace movement to force him to stop the war immediately but "these people-doctors, teachers, housewives - felt they wanted to take the last step after writing letters to Senators and so on, and risk going to jail". Her plan is to carry the movement right to the battlefield in Vietnam.

"Then you have something else that's important."

"How quick you are on the up-take. Yes, I have something in view. It's a bit of a problem."

"What's the problem?"

"She is a very close relation of mine. She has character, good looks and education but another man's wife."

"That's a shame. Why think about it at all?"

"They are living apart, They may not get together again".

"How do you know that?"

"She has come back to the village with a mental illness. She is staying at home and I have undertaken to treat her."

"And her husband?"

"I asked a few questions about her illness and her answers implied that she will not get back to her husband."

"It's a tricky situation. If the relations between the husband and wife are bad, you must not make it worse."

"Thank you Rajan. Come home with me for dinner. After you have a look at her, you can advise me. Shall we go?"

"Very well, Amaray."

• *To be continued*



O YOUTH OF LANKA !

O Youth of Lanka, uncertain, poor - yet the Nations treasure !
 Look not for comfort, idleness, or sensual pleasure !
 Pray, think, resolve, unite, work, plan and advance
 To become an upright committee of men eager to dance
 To honour achievement, purpose and sustained true love
 Generously bestowed to one's own sustaining land; that is how
 Athens and Sparta and your own ancient renounced band
 To honour and strength and joy and health found a path grand

Hard was the work, simple was the taste, bold was the heart,
 Rough was the bed, coarse was the grain, pleasure was in the bard
 In days of glory, in days of youth, in days of growth
 In days when truth and beauty and nations spring forth.

M. K. ANAWARATNE.

U.S.A.

DOUBLE GAME

Speaking over the radio on February 18, Dwight Perkins, a Harvard professor and prominent Orientalist, gave it as his opinion that the foreign policy aspect of the "cultural revolution" in China permitted the U.S. Command in Vietnam to plan "a major ground on escalation into North Vietnam" This position is now shared by many American politicians and brass hats, especially among the "hawks". Their appraisal of Peking's policy towards Vietnam is predicated upon concrete facts. One of them is the talk Premier Chou En-lai had in Peking on January 18 with Japanese Parliament Member Hisao Ishino, reported in the March issue of the Tokyo *Sekai*. According to Ishino, the interview with Chou En-lai lasted two hours. The Chinese Prime Minister dealt at length with the U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people and predicted that the American armed forces in Vietnam would be increased by "another 200,000-300,000 men." But, while painting this grim picture he did not say a word about China's support for the people of Vietnam. What is more, he deemed it necessary to stress that "China will not attack American imperialism first." A peaceful Peking stance vis-a-vis Washington is one thing, but giving a guarantee that the aggressor can act with impunity is something else entirely. And that, in effect, is what Chou En-lai did. This was confirmed by Alexander Eckstein, U.S. State Department adviser on Chinese affairs, who said on February 10 that China's assurance that she would not intervene in the Vietnamese conflict was encouraging the "hawks" in the United States.

A Revolutionary Innovation

Mao's Thought & The Western Piano

Peking

The singing of Peking opera "The Red Lantern" with piano accompaniment, a new-type proletarian art, has been performed under the personal guidance of Comrade Chiang Ching. This revolutionary good news has come at a time when the people throughout the country are jubilantly celebrating the 47th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese Communist Party. It is a present from revolutionary literary and art fighters for the birthday of the Party. *It is another flower of proletarian revolutionary art shining with the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.*

Leading comrades of the Cultural Revolution Group under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan received pianist Yin Cheng-tung, actor Chien Hao-liang and actress Liu Chang-yu. They also received principal actors of the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Shachiapang" Tan Yuan-shou and Ma Chang-li, and leading members of the revolutionary committees of the National Peking Opera Theatre and the Number One Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Comrades of the Cultural Revolution Group under the Party's Central Committee appraised highly the creation of Peking opera "The Red Lantern" with piano accompaniment and pointed out it was a valuable result of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art. They encouraged the revolutionary literary and art fighters resolutely to carry out the great principle of "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" set forth by the great leader Chairman Mao and perform new

deeds of merit in developing China's new, proletarian revolutionary literature and art.

During the reception, Comrade Chiang Ching announced the decision on behalf of the Cultural Revolution Group that the "National Peking Opera Theatre" is renamed the "National Peking Opera Troupe" and the "Number One Peking Opera Company of Peking" renamed the "Peking Opera Troupe of Peking." This is an expression of great concern for and encouragement to the new, proletarian revolutionary literary and art model troupes shown by the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader.

Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas on literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and on making "the past serve the present and foreign things serve China", revolutionary artists of the Central Philharmonic Society and the National Peking Opera Troupe jointly composed the piano accompaniment for the Peking opera "The Red Lantern" in accordance with an instruction from Comrade Chiang Ching.

As early as 1964, Comrade Chiang Ching, following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, made the instruction that piano should accompany Peking opera's with contemporary revolutionary themes. However, the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists in the literary and art circles blockaded this important instruction and alienated the revolutionary artists from it. The vigorous great proletarian cultural revolution has completely smashed this crime committed by the handful of class enemies. Inspired by the excellent situation in which victories have been achieved one after another in the great prole-

tarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary artists have displayed dauntless revolutionary initiative, broke down fetishes and displayed the spirit of daring to think, to act and to make revolution. Starting from the beginning of 1967 and after repeated experiments, they succeeded in composing piano accompaniment for the main parts sung by Li Yu-ho, the hero, and Li Tieh-mei, the heroine, in the Peking opera "The Red Lantern." **As a result, the piano, a Western musical instrument, is placed on the stage of Peking Opera for the first time in history.**

The Peking opera "The Red Lantern" with piano accompaniment retains the basic characteristics of singing in Peking opera; at the same time, it brings into full play the peculiarities of the piano — its wide range, its magnificent force and its varied ways of expression. Thus the lofty and heroic images of Li Yo-ho and Li Tieh-mei are even better presented.

This successful trial in making foreign things serve China brings forth a new creation in the proletarian revolutionary literature and art. It has opened up a new way for Western musical instruments and symphonies and for musical accompaniment to traditional Chinese operas. It has fully displayed the strong vitality of the new revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat and has once again shown the immense strength of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art.

HSINHUA

SOVIET NAVY

NATO has set up a permanent emergency fleet to meet the presence of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union is said to have 46 warships in the Mediterranean as compared with about 50 ships of the American 6th fleet.

Under Socialism

New Soviet Law On Marriage And Family

by Maxim Maximov

Moscow

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has passed a new law on marriage and family. The draft principles of the legislation on marriage and family for the USSR and the Union Republics had been worked out by the Commission of Legislative proposals jointly with the Commissions on Public Health and Social Insurance, Education and Science and Culture of both chambers of the Soviet Parliament. A wide range of specialists in various fields of science and culture participated in their drafting. The draft law was carried by the press and discussed for a number of months. The USSR Supreme Soviet and newspaper offices received, thousands of letters from Soviet citizens. The draft was elaborated with due regard for working people's proposals.

THE HISTORY of the Soviet legislation on marriage and family is instructive. The first decrees of Soviet power on these matters, taken after the socialist revolution of 1917, destroyed the old, antiquated principles of family and marriage and determined new norms agreeing with the advanced ideas and morals of the revolutionary class.

Let us recall: the law codes of Tsarist Russia pointed out directly that wife had to obey her husband implicitly, and please him in every way. As a matter of fact, laws on family and marriage reflect the same spirit of woman's slavish subjugation in many capitalist countries even today. They admit woman's inequality not only in marriage but even in fields where woman is formally equal to man: she gets smaller payment for the same amount of work. There are very few women in Parliaments and other elected bodies and government establishments. Ra-

cialist laws of some countries, barring marriages between Whites and Negroes, seem particularly ridiculous today. Since the outset, the principles of forming a family in the USSR asserted full equality of woman with man, equality of all citizens in family relations, irrespective of religion, race or nationality. The law immediately took a stand in defence of the spiritual and material interests of the children, asserted and carried out the most important principles of family and marriage relations like freedom and voluntariness of marriage, monogamy, and freedom of divorce.

THE NEWLY ADOPTED law develops, and continues the Soviet legislation on marriage and family. The Soviet socialist society wants home and family relations of citizens to be free from the heritage of the past and to be built along reliable and morally pure principles. We can already talk of new relations in the Soviet family. These relations are strong on account of mutual love and respect, equality of husband and wife, co-operation and mutual assistance in the field of family duties, joint responsibility of the parents for the upbringing of their children. But as the speaker, Chairman of the Commission of Legislative Proposals, Deputy M. Solomentsev, pointed out, it should be admitted that there are still many people whose moral makeup, whose behaviour in family and home lags behind the development of socio-ethical norms, of the claims laid by the society to a person. To the individual, a simple idea that there are no rights without obligations, that a person is responsible for all he (or she) does in life, for his (her) attitude to the family and the upbringing of the children has not been accepted by all as yet. As M. Solomentsev pointed out, the new law on marriage and family

aims at strengthening the legal basis of the family, at enhancing citizens' responsibility to the family and society. The new law further consolidates the actual equality of women with men in the USSR, enhances the prestige of the mother who plays a tremendous role in the upbringing of the younger generation, in the moulding of a citizen of new society.

The new law stipulates only general principles and norms on matters to be solved on a uniform basis in all the union republics. The republican codes, to be worked out on the basis of the adopted law, will regulate more elaborately the family and marriage relations with due regard for national and other local peculiarities.

THE MARRIAGE AGE has been fixed at 18 but a right has been granted to the Union Republics entitling them to bringing down the marriage age, only no more than by two years. The law stipulates that the husband and wife have absolutely equal rights. In going into marriage they may choose the name of one of them for both or every one may continue to go under the pre-marriage name. They are free to choose an occupation, profession and place of residence. Questions of the family life, the upbringing and education of children and managing the house are settled jointly on equal terms.

The draft restrains the old order of seeking for divorce through a court of law as a general rule. But many citizens had proposed that in indisputable cases, when both man and wife agree to divorce and when they have no children under age, divorce be granted through marriage registering offices. This proposal has been adopted and introduced into the new law. The law pays considerable attention to the principles and norms regulating mutual rights and obligations of the parents and children and defending the rights of children born out of wedlock. Unequal conditions of the material and moral position of unmarried and their children have been eliminated. Questions of establishing the fatherhood, protecting parents' rights, responsibility of the parents

for the upbringing and upkeep of the children, the procedure of exacting alimony payments for the maintenance of children, and some other matters have been further specified.

A special section deals with the application of the law to foreigners and persons without citizenship. The application of foreign laws on marriage and family to Soviet citizens residing abroad has been envisaged. The sphere of the application of Soviet and foreign laws on marriage and family has been clearly defined. Accepting the application of foreign laws to relations not falling under the operation of Soviet laws, the new law contains an important provision at the same time, according to which foreign laws on marriage and family or recognition of acts of civil status, based on these laws, cannot be applied in case they go contrary to the principles of Soviet system. The new law becomes effective as of October 1, 1968.



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

The collective farm "Novy Put (New Road) in the Paide District, Estonia, has its own Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon who was born in this locality is a peasant by descent. For 15 years now he has been a tractor-driver and has the best record for ploughing and harrowing on the farm. Every hectare he works yields over 4 tons of grain. Napoleon has a 5-room house with a kitchen and bathroom, modern furniture, radio, TV set and bookshelves. How did he get his family name? It so happened that 100 years ago a German baron bestowed the name of the French Emperor on one of the serfs as a joke. The father of the present Bonaparte decided to call his son Napoleon.

Polish National Day

Poland's Cultural Achievements

ANY EFFORT at a summary accounting of material as delicate and complicated as culture and national cultural achievement is extremely difficult. Which criteria are to be applied, what scale is to be used to gauge such variable phenomena as problems of popularization of culture, cultural policy and the far-flung branches of the arts beloved by the muses....?

If the rank of a national culture by contemporary standards is allocated in terms of names of great creators on the international scene, Poland can be proud of a Poland of eminent figures who have made great contributions to world culture. The names and works of distinguished composers, musicians, designers, writers, theatre and film directors have become the common property of modern culture, they are conjoined in the consciousness of many nations with the name of Poland. But this may also be a delusive criterion.

In the pre-war period, Henryk Sienkiewicz, the genial Nobel Prize winner, made Polish literature world famous. Historical novels such as "Quo Vadis" have been translated into dozens of the world's languages.

So famous names are important, but equally important is the land which nurtured them, the cultural level of the society as a whole from which stem its national rank and position in the contemporary world. For this reason we shall not begin this brief and incomplete presentation of the cultural achievements of Poland with genuine works of art that came into being within our last score of years, but with cultural-creative phenomena that contributed in a basic sense to the civilizational advance of the Polish society.

In the effort to evaluate the magnitude and character of the

phenomena, we must consider the fact that in the surge of the post-war culture People's Poland started almost at zero. It inherited from the pre-war backwardness and the Hitlerite occupation period an underdeveloped and devastated material cultural base: a frail school network of all types, libraries, book collections, cinemas, theatres, museums, scientific outposts, technical bases for the expansion of polygraphy and other means of mass media. And something more important too, a dramatic lack of cadres.

At the doorstep to a quarter century of Polish socialist construction, it may be truly said all the shortcomings of the past characterized by the 19th century archetype have been totally overcome, a fundamental structural change in the expansion of universal enlightenment and culture has taken place.

WHAT background elements have brought this about? What are the most essential sources of Polish cultural attainments? The foundation rests on the cultural policy of the People's Republic whose most important canon is the democratization of culture and the creation of conditions which implement full enjoyment of its benefits for the common good of the entire society.

This cultural policy which established state patronage over the development of all facets of culture and science enabled full integration of material means and their centrally planned disposition for the cultural advancement of the community as a whole. It freed culture from the restrictive brakes of commercialism, created opportunities for the flowering of "unprofitable" art forms and cultural activities. Moreover, it provided equality of satisfaction to all sections of the nation in terms of distributing institutions and cultural outposts,

liquidated the "white spots" of cultural backwardness on the map of Poland and stimulated the process of creating co-equal cultural centres in the whole country. Finally in making the choice of a cultural tradition for contemporary Poland it decided in favour of a revolutionary-democratic, progressive, plebeian cultural course.

The aspiration to create a socialist, democratized and universal culture was furthered by an unexampled dynamism in the expansion of institutions and outposts actively participating in broad mass education a network of houses of culture, factory and village reading rooms and youth clubs.

ONE of the basic pre-requisites in the preparation of the citizenry for deriving cultural benefits was the creation of a system of universal education, the actualization of the slogan "Poland, a land of studying people". This task was simultaneously realized in a nation which was undergoing fundamental changes in its economic structure, in a dynamic industrialization and urbanization process, reallocation of its inhabitants in a great migration from the land to the cities and the resettlement and development of the western and northern territories of the country.

The initial success was achieved in 1951 with the liquidation of illiteracy which plagued 22 percent of the pre-war population. Today it can be said on the whole that the nation, all the young people up to the age of 18 are studying some phase of education and science. Aside from the system of universal education in Poland, there are 75 institutions of higher learning with a student population of over 280,000. In addition there are 176 artistic schools composed of 16 academies of arts and 160 of the primary and secondary grade level, which are attended by 36,000 talented young people. These are the future cadres of Polish culture.

The cultural level of the Polish community as a whole is indicated most decidedly by its literary

acquisitions and the magnitude of book and periodical publications. A great step forward has been made in this respect as books became objects of universal usage. Over the period of the last 20 years, 43 publishing houses have issued tens of thousands of titles whose editions ran into hundreds of millions of copies.

If other facts are adduced-the annual issues of preparatory school textbooks reach 35,000,000 copies, medical publications in the past 20 years have had 3,250 positions with a 33,000,000 copies and technical and agricultural literature totalled 110,000,000 books - we have a good idea of the expansion rate of writing and reading in Poland, an important index of cultural advancement.

In order to round out the picture with the latest information, it is noteworthy that by December 1, 1967, Polish publishers printed more than 4,200 titles with a total impression of 80,000,000 copies. Of this number 15,000,000 were in belles-lettres, 16,000,000 in children's and youth literature and 1,370,000 copies in 140 titles on socio-political subjects.

We restrict ourselves not to bother the reader with figures by citing only a few more great basic accomplishments reflecting our cultural geography and character changes which aim at achieving maximum modernization in line with the 20-th century requirements and aspirations.

At the top of the list are the radio and television broadcasting which are forging ahead dynamically and quickly modernizing their traditional base. Radio covers the whole country and TV is quickly approaching full coverage of the whole land. The 6,000,000 radios and the 1968 forecast of 3,000,000 TV sets already constitute for the size of the country a powerful network diffusion of mass media.

In order to visualize the cultural pulse of Poland further, there should

be added 4,000 cinemas, so distributed geographically as to provide equal saturation of the whole country, 94 dramatic theatres, 18 operas and operettas, 19 philharmonic and symphony orchestras, 38,000 public and school libraries and 15,000 amateur art ensembles. On this same background may also be presented and evaluated notable artistic events which were initiated in Poland, the international successes of Polish Virtuosi, dramatists, designers and film-makers. And these are not mean accomplishments. They place Polish culture on an admirable niche as to position and rating in the international field, Poland's presence in the world.

Again it is difficult to try enumerating and discussing individual successes of Polish cultural representatives and the creative art forms. We can, however, add a few facts and figures illustrating the extensiveness of Poland's international contacts and the popularity of Polish arts abroad.

Poland has close cooperative and exchange ties with more than 80 nations on all the continents and among these are 34 whose cooperation is based on long-term bilateral agreements.

Within the framework of the exchange and cooperation in the years 1961-1965 alone more than 7,000 representatives of the Polish culture and art represented Poland abroad. Among these there were 130 large musical, theatrical and stage ensembles. During this period, Polish graphic arts were exhibited at 450 international expositions and 300 Polish full-length and 800 short length films made the rounds of cinemas the world over.

Polish contemporary literature of the post-war era was represented by 2,600 titles published in 45 countries of the world. Such is the extent of cultural growth in People's Poland, its rank and position in the contemporary world.

AGENCE POLONAISE
INTERPRESS

The Role of

Workers In Polish State Enterprises

THE PRACTICE of socialist building has convincingly proved that it is impossible to undertake ever more complicated tasks and to solve ever more complicated problems without the most active and conscious commitment of the works personnel, and their representative body, without the active participation of the workers' self-government.

History does not know an abstract, supra-class democracy. The bourgeoisie is the ruling class in the capitalist system. It gives a class meaning to the liberal-bourgeois democracy.

Although, formally, the citizens have equal rights and duties, the illusion of universal freedom is brutally dispelled by the sharp restrictions in the sphere of economic dependence of economically weaker classes on the stronger ones. A glaring example of this is seen in the restrictions on the freedom of activity of trade unions, and non-recognition of trade union organizations operating directly in the work place.

The slogans of the bourgeois democracy emanate hypocrisy, cant and perfidious propaganda advertising the western and American freedom, which is the freedom and democracy for the privileged groups of the oligarchy of the capitalist monopoly owners.

The superiority of the socialist democracy consists in the abolition of economic unevenness. The abolition of private property and the liquidation of the bourgeoisie and big landowners as a social class is the corner stone of socialist democracy. The rule of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a form of state system in the socialist democracy, because of its very nature removes the economic and social causes of inequality between

people, it makes monopoly of means of production by private owners and the rebirth of the bourgeoisie impossible.

Acting through the working class party, trade unions and other organizations and through institutional forms of the state system, socialist democracy makes it possible for citizens, in conditions of legal equality, to co-decide and to participate in the public life of the state, which represents the interests of the entire nation.

IN THE Polish conditions, the workers' self-government is one of the most important economic forms of socialist democracy: through it the works personnel can most fully influence economic plans and their implementation, and consequently the implementation of the social and economic programme for the development of the country. Apart from organizational-economic functions, the workers' self-government also fulfils socio-educational functions, changes their mentality, teaches them to link individual and general social interests, to understand national reasons, to strengthen social discipline among the personnel.

The economic content of the workers' democracy dictated by concern for the general social good, for the trade interests of the personnel of various enterprises in the final account helps to consolidate the socialist state, to strengthen the position of the working class as the class holding the helm of power, and the main force of socialist construction.

The trade unions have never taken an antagonistic attitude towards the economic administration exerting its functions on behalf of the worker-peasant state. Nor can such an attitude be taken in by the workers' self-government, even when it is implementing its

legal function of exerting control over the management, when it undertakes activity to enforce the due rights of workers or guarantee recognition of just criticism expressed by workers.

The role of the trade union movement, resulting from its function and place in the system of people's power, consists in carrying out social control over the management, over the observance by the administrative bodies of the personnel's right to co-management of their workplace, guaranteeing suitable work conditions to the personnel. This does not exclude the possibility of conflicts and clashes, but these conflicts and clashes cannot take place on the platform of sterile negation. The only correct platform of mutual relations is the introduction in the administrative management of methods of social action - of jointly looking for solutions, which are far from conformism and toleration of lawless action and infringement on the rights of the personnel, but are also devoid of the features of idle criticism or dissatisfaction. The relations between the management and the social representatives of the personnel are correct when both sides makes a thorough and keen analysis of the existing possibilities, if they correctly apply economic instruments and take care of the personnel's working conditions. It is not an alliance concluded for the sake of mutually tolerating each other's errors, as certain observers and commentators have tried to suggest on the basis of a superficial evaluation; it is cooperation dictated by common concern for the good of the national economy, for uniting social initiatives and the commitment of the whole personnel with the experience and skill of the managerial staff, which is responsible for the sector with which it has been entrusted.

The unchanging aim of the Party and of the trade unions is to further consolidate the workers' self-government, to increase the effectiveness of its work and raise its prestige in the eyes of the administrative organs.

In Poland

Women Are Employed In Many Industries

IN 1950 there were 110 women per every 100 men in Poland. In 1965, the index was 106. The numerical preponderance of women is decreasing with every year. The proportions are different in towns and in the rural areas. In 1965, there were 108 women per 100 men in towns and 104 in the countryside.

In the 13-30 year age group the percentage of women is growing in the group of urban population; on the other hand in the age group 30-44 years, the percentage of rural women is growing. Above 45 years, the percentage of women is higher in the countryside than in towns. Warsaw and Lodz are the two towns where the percentage of women is the highest. Lodz is the biggest centre of Poland's textile industry.

In the post-war years very advantageous changes have taken place in the level of education and percentage of educated women. At present women account for 38% of higher school students and 37% of graduates.

There is an evident growth in the number of women getting advanced scientific degrees. As regards the lines of study, the humanities are in the lead, and this is evident already in secondary schools. In higher schools women students account for 65% of all students of the humanities and medical sciences.

The rate of growth of women's employment in Poland is ahead of the general rate of growth of employment. This trend has been maintained for many years, and is still being observed in all the

successive years of the present five-year plan period. In 1966, the general employment growth was 3.7%, and that of women was 6.1%. The share of women in the employment growth in 1966 was 53.7% and in 1967 - 56.0%.

Out of the total number of women employed outside agriculture, the majority work in industry, trade coming next, followed by education, science and culture, health protection and social welfare.

In the year 1967, married women accounted for 75% of all working women in the 21-50 age group. The number of married women who are vocationally active is constantly growing. Married women are second bread winners. In towns, out of every three families there are two in which the husband and wife are both breadwinners.

In results from the data supplied by the general census that in 1960, 42% of married women in the group of non-agricultural population were working. A sample investigation carried out in 1967 has proved that in Polish towns the percentage of working married women has increased up to 66%. So it can be said that in a typical urban family husband and wife are both breadwinners at present. As mentioned earlier, apart from agriculture the biggest number of women is employed in industry. The textile industry is their domain first of all. Apart from this, there is a trend towards women predominating in health care, humanistic vocations and economic trades. Women are in the majority among young doctors, teachers and all these

NIGERIA

CIA

CURRENCY SUBVERSION

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is doing its best to subvert the currency system introduced in Nigeria by Gowon's Federal Government, the Tanzanian *Ngurumo* writes in an article headlined "Dangerous U.S. Provocations in Nigeria". Taking advantage of the exchange of old Nigerian banknotes for new, the paper says, the Americans are smuggling large amounts of old banknotes into the country from Switzerland and Portugal and exchanging them for the new ones. The following is an illustrative example of how this is done. An American flyer took a large number of old banknotes from Eastern Nigeria (which is in a state of civil war with the Central Government) to Switzerland. And from there they were brought to Nigeria by a West-German flyer called Kurt William. "This dirty operation", *Ngurumo* says, "has been undertaken to protect the economic interests of the United States. The danger of the dollar's devaluation and the measures taken by the Johnson Administration to save it have prompted the Americans to force down the exchange rate of the currencies in the African countries with which the United States maintains close economic relations. They are out to raise commodity prices in the local markets and so force these countries to devalue their currencies." The paper says the Americans are engaged in similar subversive activities in other African countries. And that despite the promises of aid made by American statesmen, notably by Vice-President Hubert Humphrey during his recent trip to Africa.

Automatic Translation Arouses Interest In Poland

THE IDEA of automatic translation has recently aroused strong interest in Poland. One of the basic problems to be solved in this connection is the structural analysis of the Polish language from the point of view of its adaptation to automatic translation. The theory of such translation is being studied by the Linguistics Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. It is suggested to set up a special linguistic laboratory in which the theory of automatic translation would be studied.

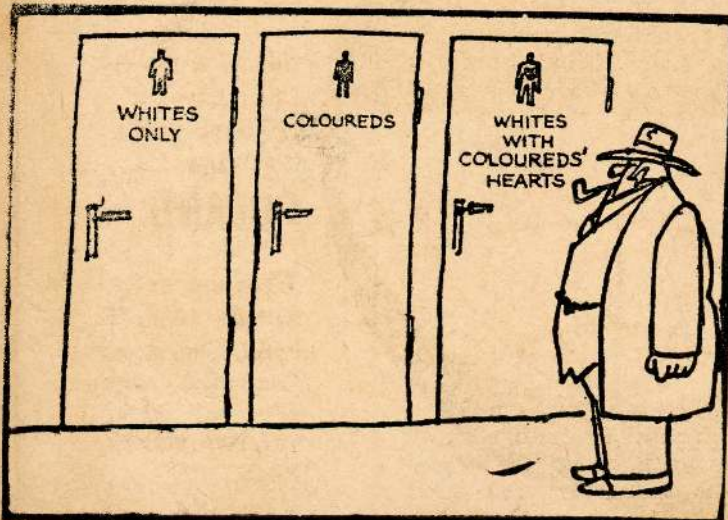
The structural analysis of the Polish language is intended at dividing the text into component parts and adapting it to a sort of supra-language which would allow of automatic translation. The work will require long years of studies in which linguists and logicians will participate. The possibilities of automatic translation have also aroused interest among experts on acoustics, mathematics, phonetics and other branches of science and technology. In connec-

tion with the work on the draft long-term plan of development of the sciences in Poland up to 1885, Professor Dr. Janusz Kacprowski from the Polish Academy of Sciences has submitted a programme of complex studies in this field. According to professor Kacprowski, automatic translation would find an extremely wide application. It would facilitate to a large extent the organization of various international conferences which so far cannot manage without a numerous staff of translators and interpreters. It would also simplify the time-absorbing translation of the increasing number of scientific and technical books, as well as of the press.

WHILE automatic translation of written text is a simpler matter in principle, simultaneous interpretation must be preceded by the solution of the problem of the reception of audible signals by the machine. The problem has a wider aspect. In the epoch of progressing automation it is necessary to make the contact of man

with machines easier which may be achieved, among other things, by means of making the automatic aggregates and production systems, dependent on audible signals. The solution of this complicated problem would be highly welcome in telecommunications in connection with the development of teletransmission systems.

Professor Kacprowski suggests to develop first of all, the structural and statistical analysis of speech and to work out the theoretical foundations of the synthesis of the Polish language on this basis. In this connection, it would be necessary to produce synthetic speech for programming by computers. Studies aimed at attaining a possibly natural speech and reproduction of the individual features of the speaker's voice by the machine are of great importance here. Further work would consist in the construction of apparatus and working out of the respective methods of compression and expansion of signals in speech. Finally, it is necessary to set up a system of distinction of sounds and words by the automatic device. Such a broad programme of research calls for the development of technical facilities in centres interested in work on automatic translation.



COST OF DEMOCRACY

Nelson D. Rockefeller may spend about 5.5 million dollars on advertising and direct mailing during his campaign for Republican Presidential nomination. Between now and August 5, when the Republican convention meets, ads will appear once a week in 40 newspapers in 30 key cities. One minute prime-time TV programmes will be shown three times a week via the networks on some 200 stations.



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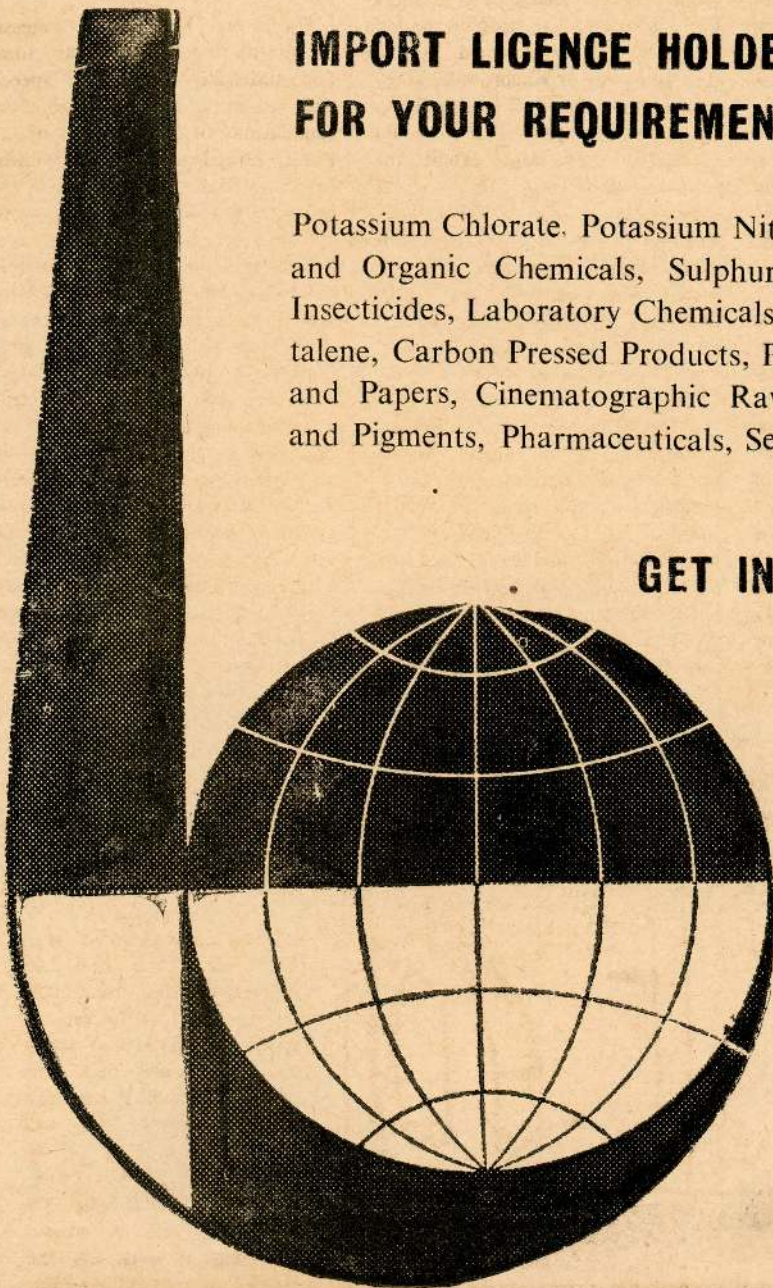
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FILM PAGE

EMPIRE Next Attraction

Robert Hoffman - Lisa Gastoni
in MGM's

Luring Wake Up & Kill

Air-Conditioned

REGAL

Sophia Loren - Stephen Boyd
in

The Fall of The Roman Empire

ELPHINSTONE

ROXY From Tomorrow

S. P. M. Movies'

AMATIKAMA

Directed by: Nihal Jayasinghe

SELLAMAHAL

● Jayashanker ● Jayalalitha

RAJA VEETTU PILLAI

From July 29

SELLAMAHAL-GAIETY

M. G. Ramachandran
Jayalalitha — Saroja Devi
in

Arasa Kattalai

CROWN

DEV ANAND
ASHA PAREKH
in

Jab Pyar Kisise Hota Hai

Air-Conditioned

SAVOY

Alex Cord -- Ann Margret
in

STAGE COACH

IN CINEMASCOPE AND COLOR

GAIETY

From Tuesday
Sivaji, Saroja Devi

PUDHIYA PARAVAI

● **STAGECOACH** in CinemaScope and De Luxe colour, a Martin Rackin production for 20th Century-Fox, Now showing at the **SAVOY CINEMA**. Filmed high in Colorado's Rocky Mountains in a setting never before used for a motion picture, with a cast that is truly allstar, features Ann-Margaret, Red Buttons, Michael Connors, Alex Cord, Bing Crosby, Bob Cummings, Van Heflin, Slim Pickens, Stefanie Powers and Keenan Wynn. Directed by Gordon Douglas, the picture mirrors a dramatic episode in the American West around 1870, with an authentic stagecoach, which played such an important role in the development of that territory, sharing stellar honours with the ten stars. Joseph Landon wrote the screenplay which he based on an screenplay by Dudley Nicholas from a story by Ernest Haycox.

The story delineates the reactions of a wide spectrum of characters under the exterior pressures of Indian attack and the interior one-developing among themselves. In its narration, tragedy is relieved by humour; the unpredictable response by the expected; suspense by action, as the fates propel the group into a brutal crucible, and ends in an exciting and thrilling climax.

Norman Rockwell, America's most famous illustrator, was commissioned by producer Rackin to create thematic material for advertising and exploiting the movie, and as a lark, accepted a small role in the picture. He is one of the townsmen gambling with Michael Connors in the film's second sequence.

● **7 GOLDEN MEN STRIKE AGAIN** in Technicolor now at the **NEW OLYMPIA**, is an adventure film full of fantasy and action. This time the gang of seven international thieves attack the greatest deposit of gold existing in the world. The stake is 70,000 tons of pure gold ingots. The methods used to carry out this theft are among the most advanced and spectacular, and the actual robbery is carried

the very noses of armed guards. Once the great robbery is accomplished, the gold is taken to a safe place, and then transported in a specially made under-sea boat. During the operation of the theft, the seven golden men demonstrate their ability in the most unexpected ways, giving the cinema-goer full measure of suspense and paradox. The brains behind the venture and the chief of the gang is the Professor, and he is aided by Giorgia (Rossana Podesta), who continuously changes her appearance, even to the point of changing the colour of her eyes every time she wants them to match a new wig or a new outfit. The story, screenplay and direction is by Marco Vicario.

● **TELL-TALE HEART** now at the **RIO CINEMA**, brings to the screen Edgar Allan Poe's spine chilling unusual short story in full length dramatic form the grimmest horror fantasy. Mystery fans looking for a good fight will find a series of tension-riddled moments in this immortal tale of desire and overwhelming terror. The picture stars Laurence Payne in the dual role of Edgar Allan Poe and Edgar Marsh, the luckless hero, co-starring are Dermot Walsh and lovely Adrinne Carri, one of Britain's brightest new



Ravichandran and Jayalalitha in a scene from the Tamil movie 'NAAN' Cinemas Ltd. release

dramatic actresses. The movie is produced by Edward J. and Harry Lee Danziger, and directed by Ernest Morris.

LOVE IN TOKYO aided by Shanker Jaikishan's lively musical score and V. K. Murthy's colourful photography in Eastmancolor embroiders the narrative with all the likeable ingredients making this Hindi movie now running to crowded houses at *RITZ*, and *ZAINSTAN*, an exciting colourful entertainer. The visual excitement is perfectly matched, and aided by the music, swinging, bouncing and exciting all the time, as if keeping in step with the rush, bustle and tension of modern living which constitutes the film's atmosphere. The movie is produced in a very posh and slick manner, with excellent production value and much else that is good to look at. Sequences that highlight this first Hindi film to be shot mostly on location in Japan include, Kimtai, Bashi, the biggest wooden bridge in the world; Mujajinea, a six hundred year old shrine floating on the water; Ginza,

the most illuminated center of Tokyo; Olympic Town; Tokyo Tower; Funabashi Health Center for steambaths; Hibia Park; Hakove; Hiroshira and Peace Park Kobe; Hendea Airport; Rock Gardens; highways, flyovers, repetroleys, sub-ways and a Geisha House; including two strip shows performed by Japanese beauties. The movie is produced and directed by Pramod Chakravorty, and released through J. N. Ramsamy Bros.

Story: After the death of Chi Ku's parents, his grand-mother sends his uncle (Joy Mukerji) to Japan to bring him back to India, but he does not like to leave Japan. Chi Ku though young is a Judo expert. Chi Ku escapes from his uncle's custody and while running away meets Asha (Asha Parekh), whom he had seen performing Indian dances over the TV network. Asha too is running away from her uncle Pran, who wants to marry her. Mahesh (Mehmood), friend of Chi Ku's uncle also arrives in Japan to meet his girl friend and her father. In the course he becomes a Sadhu and a Geisha girl, and helps Chi Ku's uncle in getting out Asha and the youngster from the clutches of Pran. After a series of

exciting and humorous situations, the mission ends in happiness for Chi Ku's uncle, who finds his love in Tokyo, Asha.

KINGSLEY

From 22nd

Daily 2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.

- Gemini ● Saroja Devi
- Thangavelu

in
**KALYANA
PARISU**

4th Week

**GAMINI
SAPPHIRE**

Daily 2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.

- Roy ● Shiranee
- Stanley

in
Venura Production

VANASARA

Story & Production
S. A. SOMARATNE

**MYLAN
CAPITOL
PLAZA**

From 22nd

2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.

- RAVICHANDRAN
- JEYALALITHA
- NAGESH

in
N A A N

(COLOR)

LIDO (BORELLA)

10 a.m, 2, 6 & 9.30 p.m

**Jis Desh Men
Ganga
Behi Hai**

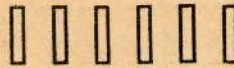
**Air Conditioned
LIBERTY**

HUGH O'BRIAN
JOHN MILLS

in

**COWBOY
IN AFRICA**

TECHNICOLOR
From Paramount



4th Week
CENTRAL

- GEMINI ● NAGESH
- IN

K. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN'S

**PANAMA
PASAMA**



SANDYA KUMARI and two other actors in the new release of the Ceylon Theatres' "AMATIKAMA"

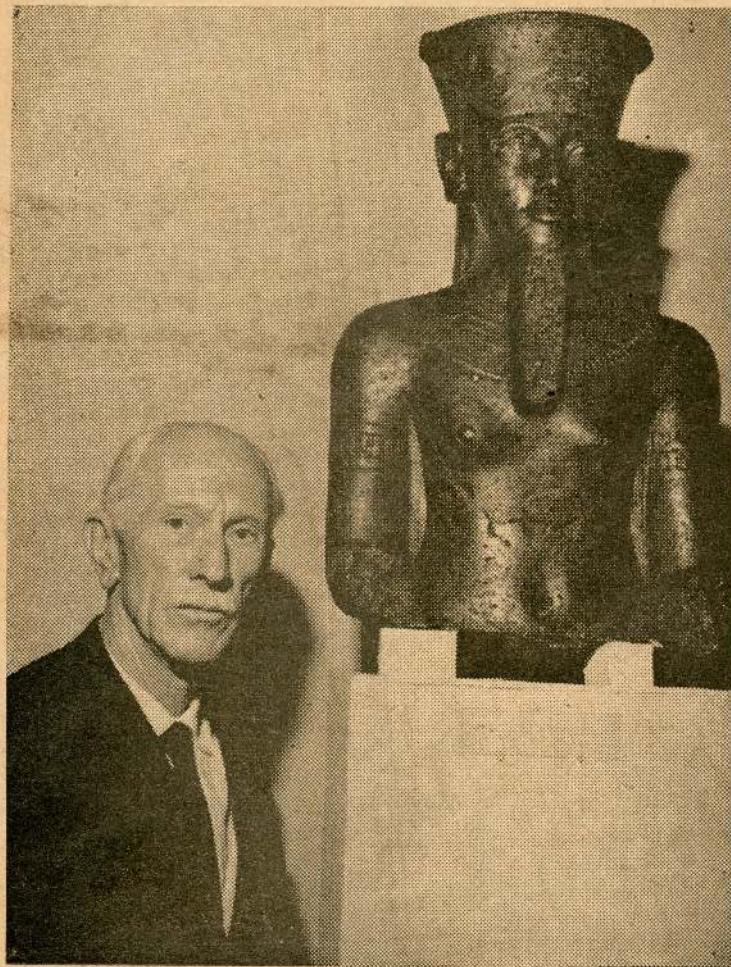
An Appeal From Helsinki

FOR RECONITION OF G D R

On June 8th and 9th, 1968, more than 100 distinguished representatives of various political beliefs and political parties, including 60 members of parliaments, from 15 European countries, gathered in Helsinki. The international meeting concerned itself with the subject: **The Significance of the Recognition of the GDR for European Security.**

After a two day lively discussion an **Appeal of the non-Socialist States** was adopted which calls for the immediate recognition of the GDR as an important precondition for European security. At the same time the conference decided to set up a Permanent European Committee for the the Recognition of the GDR under the chairmanship of Swedish Rike-

dag Deputy, Dr. Stollan Arvidson. The Appeal of the Conference has the following wording: "The Helsinki Conference on the Significance of the Recognition of the GDR for European Security, attended by members of parliaments, trade unionists, lawyers, writers and teachers from 15 European countries is aware of the threat to international security which results from the non-recognition of the *status quo* in Europe, holds the view that the continued refusal of some European governments to establish normal relations with both German states on the basis of equality, and the presumption of one of these states to be the sole representative of the German nation constitutes a serious obstacle to detente. The conference therefore, calls on all states to recognise the inviolability of the borders of the two German states, calls on both German states to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty, demands the admission of the two German states to the United Nations Organisation and other international bodies and appeals, over and beyond, to parliaments, governments, political parties and other public organisations to fully support all actions designed to bring about normal relations with the two German states on the basis of equality and mutual recognition, in order to safeguard lasting peace in Europe. The conference appeals to all media of public information to further, with all their power, the objectives of this conference."



Outstanding Polish archaeologist, Professor K. Michalowski, author of many publications and scientific works on the subject of antique art.

WRONG ARITHMETIC

A 17-year-old girl was expelled from an examination at Abadan when her mini skirt exposed all her mathematics notes painstakingly written on her thigh the night before. She explained that she had miscalculated, and put on her most revealing super-mini, instead of her regular mini.