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## The New Budget Will Assist Capital Formation For The Rich Elite

At the time of writing, comments on the latest Budget of the National Government are not yet available. Only the *Daily Mirror* (3/8) has so far taken a sharply critical position, whilst the *Lake House* is obviously utilising all its propaganda devices to sell the Budget to the voter. The *Daily Mirror*, which voices the sentiments and grievances of middle-class *suburbia* and the fears and apprehensions of the *rich* who do not want the SLFP back in power, stated in its frontpage editorial that "the Upper Ten, the affluent and the prosperous have everything to gain and nothing to lose by this Budget. The 'Submerged Hundred', the middle and the working class, have, on the contrary, hardly a breath of benefit from the winds of 'relief' that have blown the way of the rich."

What worries the *Daily Mirror* is that "by its twenty five percent increase on the price of coconut arrack, the National Government will not

only drive the Common Man into the arms of the Opposition but also into the clutches of a greater menace — the kassippu killer." The paper ended its comments on a dismal note. "All in all, we are sorely disappointed with what is presumably out to be a seductive election budget. The heady aroma of relief may lure the wealthy, already lolling on the cushions of comfort, but will surely repel the larger mass of people, wallowing in want. The cost of loving the rich and spurning the cost of living as evidenced in this one but the last Budget of the National Government may boomerang destructively on it, unless an all out offensive is waged against prices even at this late hour." **Such is the view of one of the newspapers which has extended uninhibited support (and sometimes seemingly critical) to the National Government. But, as the next General Election draws nearer the *Daily Mirror* has begun to surface the latent fears of the ruling elite.**

There is not the slightest doubt that the new Budget only further regularises the plan and the policy of the National Government to stabilise capitalism and capitalists in this island. This Budget only rounds off the corners which arose as a result of devaluation and the FEEC system and will also enable the very rich to accumulate more capital for investment. Savings of ordinary people are also to be siphoned into large public companies which are usually controlled by managerial elite representing the interests of what the *Daily Mirror* calls the "Upper Ten". There is little else to say about the Budget. The process of a change-over from the state-sponsored capitalism (euphemistically called "socialism") of the SLFP to the Upper Ten controlled capitalism (aided by the state) of the UNP is interesting for the historian but a little painful to the common man—in whose name everything is done under the parliamentary system.

*Nuclear Research For Vietnam*

## Pentagon's Dangerous Work

THE PENTAGON has been conducting research on the use of nuclear warfare in Vietnam since the early 1960s. Despite the recent disclaimers by the Johnson administration, the Department of Defence appears to be fully prepared to wage a tactical nuclear war if given the go-ahead.

Exact details of the research are a secret, of course, but the *Guardian* has uncovered the fact that in 1964, the Institute for Defence Analysis (IDA) completed a secret study of "Tactical Nuclear Weapons" "Their Characteristics and Battlefield Utility". This study was published as IDA report HQ-64-2638, under a contract from APRA. The project was conducted by Joel Bengston, W. Scott Payne, and Jean G. Taylor.

As early as March, 1962, Pentagon scientists were considering the effectiveness of nuclear weapons in the mountainous terrain of Southeast Asia.

At that time, Daquesne A. Wolf of the Defence Atomic Support Agency in Albuquerque, N. M., completed a secret report on "The Influence of Hills and Mountains on the Use of Atomic Weapons". Wolf's task was to determine the extent to which the destructive effects of an atomic blast would be deflected by the slopes of mountains. This is obviously an important question if nuclear weapons are used against Vietnamese positions in the mountains surrounding the marine post at Khe Sanh.

MORE RECENTLY, a group of scientists from America's top universities have been meeting under Pentagon auspices to consider the use of tactical nuclear weapons in the Southeast Asian battlefield. The scientists, Freeman Dyson of Princeton, Steven Weinberg of Harvard, and Robert Gomer and S. Courtenay Wright of the Universi-

ty of Chicago have been working on a study of "Tactical Nuclear Weapons in Southeast Asia". The project is sponsored by the Jason Division of the IDA under a contract from the Advanced Research Projects Agency (APRA) of the Department of Defence. IDA holds APRA contract No. DAHC-15-67-C 0011 for this work; the results of the project, published in March 1967, as IDA report no. HQ 66-5220, are naturally highly classified.

The Institute for Defence Analysis is a defence-oriented "think tank" which does most of its work for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Although nominally independent, IDA is actually sponsored by twelve U. S. universities, including Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Princeton, Stanford and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Recently, IDA has come under a coordinated attack by Students of a Democratic Society campus chapter. A faculty meeting at the University of Chicago voted Feb. 15 to recommend the university's disaffiliation from IDA.

IDA has worked on several other Vietnam projects for the Pentagon, including a technical study of the "Interdiction of Trucks from the Air at Night". This study of "night warfare" against "surface cargo vehicles" was conducted by David O. Caldwell of the University of California under the aegis of IDA's Jason Division.

### HOPE

This turmoil which sometimes doth rage  
In an inside core like a whirlpool  
Turning calm water, a self-battle to wage  
Will be channelled like in Gal Oya's pool  
To light up a million homes and to move  
A thousand machines and to remove  
Unnecessary toil and hand's mental disuse.  
The hidden waters, currents and breakers  
Which unstirred, unplanned, unfocussed  
Pass useless like waste waters  
Will stop and turn with Churchillian deed  
To great things as by Churchill wrought —  
A bold wise Churchill who with upraised heart  
Stopped Cyclops-Hitler, a demon who did try  
To burn us and eat us and rob our heart  
Blinding our eyes by arrogance's silly tinsel  
Which fades before humility or Love's gold.

Lanka is not so vile in heaven's eyes  
That heavenly beings will not come to like  
A sojourn in this once blessed Isle  
Where dedicated lovers of a better life  
Dwelt in forests earnestly seeking  
A peace powerful, a tamed atom-force,  
Blessing even trees with Meth, a stimulant  
Even more powerful than some musical sound  
To which plants responding increase rice.

M. K. ANAWARATNE

## Headlines Of The Week

**THURSDAY, July 25** — The Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate Scheme has completely stopped the people of Indian origin from leaving this country under the 1964 New Delhi Pact. A major fire broke out in the Central Bank in Queen Street causing damage amounting to several lakhs of rupees. A plot to assassinate President Nasser on his return from Moscow on July 12 was broken up only twenty four hours earlier.

**FRIDAY, July 26** — Two incidents of hand bomb throwing in the early hours of Wednesday morning have been reported to the Jaffna Police headquarters. A Canadian expert on the co-operative movement has been invited by the Government to lead the Royal Commission to be appointed to inquire and report on the Co-operative movement in Ceylon. The Sansoni Commission recommendations will be put into operation at the Insurance Corporation as from August first. The Central Vice Squad moved into several Colombo markets yesterday and arrested four butchers for allegedly profiteering in beef and mutton. The *Daily Mirror* reported that the proposed strike of public servants has now been put off for September, when the financial year ends. Soviet Union has built up pressure on the reformist regime in Czechoslovakia, by keeping up verbal and psychological assaults. The Vice-President of the United States pledged to work for a swift, honourable solution to the Vietnam war.

**SATURDAY, July 27** — The Government has released foreign exchange to the value of nearly fifty million rupees this year for the import of motor vehicles, commercial vehicles and vehicles for the tourist trade. The Government has decided to lay down strict quality control standards on all handicrafts manufactured for export, following a series of complaints from abroad that our handicrafts were of poor quality. Communist Party First Secretary Dubeck received a clear majority in the eleven-man Presidium which met to consider his refusal to bow to Soviet pressure to abandon his liberal course. Another round of rioting by Negroes broke out in Cleveland.

**SUNDAY, July 28** — The Government has approved an extra allocation of Rs. 10 million to the CWE for dried fish imports. Work on the Rs. 12 million six-storeyed quality control laboratory is expected to commence in early September. The Ceylon Transport Board has turned down a proposal to increase bus fares. The Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister was reported prepared to discuss the Sabah claim with the Foreign Secretary of the Philippines who will meet him in the next few days. Senator Edward Kennedy has announced his decision not to seek the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination.

**MONDAY, July 29** — The Central Bank Employees'

Union has urged the Monetary Board for the immediate appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to probe the recent fire that broke out at the Bank. Tea exports dropped by 25.2 percent. The *Pravda* said yesterday that the danger hanging over the socialist achievements in Czechoslovakia had increased and warned the Czech communists that time does not wait. The British Government lawyers are drafting a Rolly-approved order aimed at testing the loyalty of the Rhodesian judges.

**TUESDAY, July 30** — All three accused in the Kularatne case were unanimously found guilty by the jury yesterday and sentenced to death. Labour Officers who were on strike from May 16 will return to work on August first. The Chairman of the Port Cargo Corporation charged certain shipping organisations with exploiting this country for their own advantage. Government schools closed today for the second term vacation and re-open on September first. The *Observer* reported the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs as saying that the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake as having assured the depressed classes that all loopholes in the Prevention of Social Disabilities Act would be closed to enable them to enjoy elementary freedoms. Czechoslovak and Soviet leaders met on their common border today to decide the future of communism in Eastern Europe. Police reinforcements were rushed to Gary in Indiana early today to help quell renewed sniper fire from black militants following a four-hour outbreak of violence yesterday in which six people were shot and wounded. Communist China promised to back up North Vietnam with nuclear weapons. Pope Paul VI today restated the Catholic Church's ban on abortions and all forms of artificial birth control and reaffirmed the doctrine that only the rhythm method as acceptable to the Church.

**WEDNESDAY, July 31** — Government's estimated revenue for 1968-1969 falls short of estimated expenditure by Rs. 1,057 million according to the budget estimates tabled by the Minister of Finance, Mr. U. B. Wanninayake, in the House of Representatives, yesterday. Ceylon's death rate has fallen to about eight per thousand placing her among the countries with the lowest mortality rate a Health Department survey reveals. There have been trouble in yet another Hindu temple in the North which is closed to the worship of the Harijans. All pre-school children in future will have to be vaccinated against polio in order to qualify for admission to schools. The team of World Health Organisation experts on malaria, who were recently in Ceylon has warned the Department of Health Services to immediately implement a one-year crash programme to combat the fast-spreading epidemic. Government Departments, Corporations and Statutory Boards have been urged to entrust their overseas business solely to the Bank of Ceylon, except under very exceptional circumstances. The Russians intensified their war games near Czechoslovakia by extending the manoeuvres to East Germany and Poland.

# Comment On Current Affairs

## ● MORE AND MORE COMMUNALISM : under the garb of racial amity and national unity

The National Government, led by Mr. Dudley Senanayake, has no doubt made a genuine effort to reduce communal tensions and bring about greater amity among the different religious and racial groups in the country. But, even with the Federal Party inside the Government as one of its main bulwarks, the Government had failed to achieve any fundamental success in resolving the communal problem in this country. So far as the Tamils are concerned, communal amity would have been possible only with greater employment opportunities and economic development possibilities for the ordinary Tamil people. Coupled with this is the urgent need to remove the fears that the Tamil-speaking minority have that the majority community will not attempt *either* to discriminate against the Tamil community in employment, trade and economic progress, *or* seek to liquidate the Tamil people and their culture through a process of disguised genocide or racio-cultural assimilation. The Federal Party won the support of the majority of the Tamil people in the contemporary context of the demagogic dynamics of the parliamentary system by campaigning for parity for the Tamil language and against Sinhala *only* and greater autonomy for the Tamil people in their traditional homelands as a federal unit or semi-autonomous district council region. Compelled by the pressure of party politics, the FP totally ignored the economic causes from which their political slogans were derived, and concentrated for the purposes of vote-catching on emotional cries which inevitably were infused with jingoistic communal ideology. At the same time, owing to the same set of circumstances, employment and economic progress among the Sinhalese (and even the Muslims) had become stagnant. Unemployment among the Sinhalese increased by leaps and bounds and living standards did not rise in a manner which satisfied the people. The failure of the Left Parties, owing to disunity and other fissiparous tendencies in the progressive movement, from the 1930s and more particularly after Independence in 1948, to channel political development along politico-economic lines, opened the door wide to the demagogic and communal parliamentary parties to swing the votes in their favour on emotional slogans. This brought into being Sinhala and Tamil communalism and the racial riots of 1958 and other clashes were tragic manifestations of deadly confrontation between the two leading communities in the island. There was an uneasy truce, with occasional clashes and an abortive satyagraha movement, between the

years 1958 and 1965. With the inauguration of the National Government based on UNP-FP accord in March, 1965, unbounded hopes had been raised in many hearts that the communal problem would be solved once and for all. Over three out of the five years of the life of the National Government are over and it has become painfully clear that the communal problem, far from being resolved, has definitely become worse. There is also no doubt that the UNP has lost ground among the Sinhala people and the FP's position among the Tamils has been shaken in no unmistakable way. The UNP-FP effort to solve the Sinhala-Tamil confrontation through concessions in language and District Councils have failed miserably. To attempt to solve the communal impasse through language and diluted District Councils is to put the cart before the horse, because, without ending economic stagnation and providing employment opportunities for all on a national basis (and not on a limited electoral basis as at present,) communal tensions will increase in intensity. Unfortunately, with all the loud boasting by the publicists of the National Government, with all the foreign aid, with all the experts from the World Bank, etc., etc., the economic stagnation is getting worse in terms of population growth. Communalism therefore tends to also become worse and the open manifestations are now upon us — and what is particularly distressing is the quarters from which such communalism and also the new slogans that are being proclaimed as a panacea for the ills of the country.

## ● HEADING FOR DISASTER : one language, one religion and one race in a multi-national country versus the demand for a separate state for the Tamils.

The UNP-FP combine could not push through either the language concessions or the District Councils Bill, and as we have stated many times in the past this could not have been done without first resolving the economic crisis. In fact, if economic stagnation were removed, the current controversial complexities around language and District Councils will assume new forms without any bitterness or conflict. But, in the absence of any prospects of an immediate solution for the economic ills, communalism is gathering momentum at a galloping pace. Mr. R. G. Senanayake's Sinhala Mahajana Pakshaya has issued a manifesto which in content means that Ceylon should be re-fashioned as a country for one race, one religion and one language, namely the Sinhala race, the Buddhist religion and the Sinhalese language. The Tamils of recent Indian origin, namely the so-called Indian Tamils, are to be packed off to South India in staggered batches (after being kept here as voteless serfs), and the Ceylon Tamils are to be assimilated into the Sinhala stock through a slow process of cultural genocide. The Muslims too are in for a similar fate if they attempt to resist these chauvinists. The overwhelming parliamentary

majority the Sinhalese enjoy has emboldened certain jingoists to assume that it would be only a matter of time for the Tamils to be wiped out of the island. To achieve the objective of Sinhalingising the whole island and ending the reality of Ceylon being a multinational state, a new ideological campaign has been let loose: that Ceylon was Sinhala from the topmost North to the southernmost South: that Jaffna, Mannar, Trincomalee, Baticaloa, etc., etc., were really Sinhala until recent times: that national unity would be possible, only on the basis of one race, one religion and one language: and that the sooner the Tamils were pushed across the Palk Straits the better for the country. In order to secure the cultural and ethnic genocide of the Tamils in the shortest possible time, certain prominent Sinhala leaders have demanded that the so-called "traditional homelands" of the Tamils in the North and the East should be colonised under the aegis of the Government without any delay: and that Sinhala Only should be implemented with a vicious thrust.

All this propaganda will not frighten the Tamil communalists. It will only add fuel to the latent fires — fires which had seemingly gone out when the FP had become part of the Government. The new communal ideology of the Sinhala jingoists will increase the fears of the Tamil minority that they are faced with cultural genocide, and the Tamil masses will tend to support the war cries of the Tamil communalists who see no other way out of the deadlock other than demand a separate state for the Tamils. Ordinary Tamil people under emotional stress will not pause to consider whether a Tamil state *per se* in a part of this island would be able to end the economic stagnation which has gripped this country — particularly if the government of the Tamil State is led by communalists who have never thought seriously about economic affairs. Communalists are people who want an easy path to political power under the parliamentary system with an adult franchise, and the tragedy about the parliamentary system is that such communalists continue to flourish even without bringing any measure of success in reducing economic suffering and under-development. Now that the FP has failed to deliver the goods, there is every likelihood that the Tamil masses will slowly swing behind the communalists who demand a separate state. Unless the majority community quickly and expeditiously ends the fears of the Tamil minority that they face genocide, neither armies nor police can keep down the demand for a separate state. This cry has begun to gather momentum after responsible Sinhala leaders have launched a campaign to colonise the North and East — one result of which will be that the Tamils *as such* will lose representation in Parliament. The character of electorates will change with such colonisation and Ceylon would have a Parliament of Sinhala Buddhists and no one else. This is the fear which haunts the Tamils, but the Sinhala jingoists have laid a huge smokescreen that the Sinhala

race and the Buddhist religion stand threatened with a Tamil invasion from South India.

There is a great deal of apathy among the thinking public about the communal tension that is building up. There is a smug assurance even among the Sinhalese who should know better, that since the Tamils cannot do much about their aspirations that there is no cause for worry. But, the fact is that if something drastic is not done within a short time to change the trend of events, those who think that the communal crisis will blow over with the Tamils surrendering all down the line, are in for a big shock. They forget the lessons of history. They forget that to drive a minority to the point of revolt is to ask for trouble that will prove suicidal. With the failure of the UNP-FP Government to solve the ills of the Tamils, the stage is now set for the communalists to take over, completely, and with the Sinhala chauvinists adopting aggressive postures (colonise the North and the East, etc.) it will be disaster of the greatest magnitude if the Tamil minority is driven to revolt against the present constitution and demand a separate state. All over the world, minorities, driven to desperation, have adopted separatist slogans, and once separatism takes root the majority sooner or later is reduced to helplessness. The Nagas, a tiny minority, have created problems for the big and mighty India, and it is clear that a separate Naga state will become a reality within a short time. The cry for a separate Tamil state in Ceylon has not yet gripped the imagination of the Tamils as the only way out for them, but unless something is done to end their fears and resolve some of their difficulties, this cry is bound to gather as much momentum as the Sinhala cry for one race, one language and one religion.

Interested parties seem to be fanning the flames of this communal confrontation. Whilst one group of daily newspapers want the Tamil areas colonised by the Sinhalese, another group has launched an alarming story that the Sinhala birth rate has fallen as compared to the Tamils and that this was due to the deliberate resistance of the Tamils to family planning. To rouse hatred against the Tamils, the newspaper report stressed that many "Indian" Tamils were registering children born to them as "Ceylon" Tamils. The report also drew a harrowing picture of how difficult it was to detect these "illegitimate" registrations of births. It is well to note that this new campaign introduces the first taint of suspected "illegitimacy" in respect of a Ceylon Tamil by descent. Suspicion can soon be hardened into belief and the day will not be far off when every Tamil who does not subscribe to the credo of R. G. Senanayake or Hema Basnayake will be called an "illicit" resident of this country. The Tamils will not naturally take all this lying down for all time, and they will soon have no alternative but to demand and fight for a separate state. Such communal confrontation and conflict will spell disaster

In Retrospect

★ **Coalition & Secret Pact**  
 ★ **FP Youth League**  
 ★ **Hema Basnayake & Tamil Lands**

ALTHOUGH the Coalitionists had their day, thanks to the aggressive campaigning against the controversial District Councils, they seem to be far from happy with the assurance given by the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake in the House of Representatives last month that it was not his intention to force anything against the wishes of the people. The *Daily Mirror* 27/7 reported that Mr. Senanayake's announcement was regarded by the Coalitionists as one couched in ambiguous language and that they interpreted it as an indication that the National Government had not abandoned the proposal completely. Their new war cry against the Government will be that the Dudley Senanayake-S.J.V. Chelvanayakam Pact should be abrogated.

The Coalitionists' war cry will be based on the fact that as long as the alleged secret Pact remains in force the National Government was bound to set up District Councils at a future date, and that the implementation had only been postponed until such time as the political climate was favourable for the purpose. It is difficult to hazard a guess at the moment whether their new line of attack will result in the abrogation of the Pact and, whether in that event, the political marriage between the United National Party and the Federal Party will continue to last. However, if the utterances of the Federal Party spokesman during the recent weeks are any indication, the Party is not likely to withdraw its support from the National Government, as it views any such move would be detrimental to the Tamil People.

In the North, with the demise of the District Councils the Federal Party is facing an embarrassing

situation from its creation — the Youth League. Last week Mr. N. Arunachalam, General Secretary of the Federal Party, in a statement to the press said that no one could dispute the fact that the Federal Party had been well and truly taken for a ride by the Prime Minister since the formation of the National Government. Even now knowing it full well that they had been led along the garden path by the Prime Minister, if any of the Federal Party parliamentarians said that they had full faith in him, it would amount to nothing but political prostitution. The statement said that at this juncture the Youth League would ask was it necessary that the Federal Party should still continue to give its support to the National Government which was bent on destroying the Tamil race with the very support of the Federal Party. The statement concluded by saying that the Youth League's advice to its leaders was that if the Federal Party were not in a position to win back the lost rights of the Tamils it should give way to the others who could do it.

MR HEMA BASNAYAKE, who played no mean role in whipping up antagonism against the District Councils, now appears to be launching a struggle to force the National Government to colonise the North and the East—the traditional homelands of the Tamils—with Sinhalese. At a Govi Peramuna meeting in Tissamaharama last week, Mr. Basnayake said that they demanded that the scheme drawn by Mr. Dudley Senanayake when he was Prime Minister in 1960, for the establishment of Sinhala colonists in the Northern and Eastern Provinces should be implemented immediately and that public opinion which was responsi-

ble for the overthrowing of the District Councils proposal, should henceforth be focussed on this.

The people of Ruhana were suffering severe hardships due to lack of water and arable land and they should proceed to obtain land in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Mr. Basnayake said that under the Bandaranaike-Chelvanayakam Pact these lands were reserved for Tamils for a considerable period of time. In 1960, Mr. Senanayake drew up a plan to set up Sinhala colonies in these areas, but even that has been shelved since this Government came into power on account of a secret Pact. The Federal Party's demand is that land in the North and the East should not be given to the Sinhala people. Motives of the Federal Party came into the open very clearly during the debate on the District Councils. Their intention was to maintain the *status quo* till the Tamil population expanded. If they allowed this to happen the Sinhala people would have no alternative but to jump into the sea.

IN ORDER to make matters more and more embarrassing for the National Government, the Coalitionists are planning to launch a campaign against it for its failure to bring down the cost of living. Everyone feels the pinch of the high cost of living and not a few of its supporters think that the Government may not be able to any tangible headway in bringing down the high cost of living. The *Daily Mirror* editorially bemoaned the fact that the citizen was being belaboured as never before by the hardships of high prices and long queues. Subsidiary foodstuffs were still draining his purse and even wearing apparel keeps soaring not only in hemliness, but also in price and so long as this continued, the Government would antagonise the people.

KAUTILIYA

Point of View

# POT—POURRI ?

by Titus Handuna

**THE AMERICAN** Professor Herbert Marcuse, writing about American society in his book, *One Dimensional Man*, says: "Can a society which is incapable of protecting individual privacy even within one's four walls rightfully claim that it respects the individual and that it is a free society?"

As in a free society, such as Ceylon's, a man is allowed to express his views, providing they are not subversive, abusive or slanderous, and as the heart must speak if it is to be true itself, even though there may be times when "a man may show prudence by holding his tongue" (Ecclesiasticus 19:28), we take that risk and write about sundry matters which might affect this country's well-being.

**IDENTITY CARDS:** We might start with Professor Marcuse's question and ask whether the decision to tag everybody with an identity card really respects the freedom of the individual. There might be something to be said for it, if it were permissible for a man to leave his identity card at home, and to produce it only on special occasions, such as at an election, or when asking for a passport or a ration book, but for all other purposes one wonders if it will not be an infringement on freedom and be, in embryo, the makings of a police state.

**FAMILY PLANNING:** The second point is that of limiting population. We have no wish to impinge on people's private consciences in this matter. As a matter of policy, it is conceivable that a government might make Family Planning illegal or, alternatively, leave it well alone, but it seems to us highly dangerous for a nation's well-being for any government to assume the responsibility of actually propagating and facilitating Family

Planning methods, with our meagre knowledge of what they really are.

Population growth is a precious heritage, or a fleeting gift, that countries can only spurn at their peril. Besides, nowhere is there conclusive evidence that Family Planning is desirable on economic grounds, beyond the bold assertion on the part of many that it is. The question worries us for there seems little doubt that Family Planning has to do with taking life, for what would have become of us if our parents had used Family Planning methods at the time of our conception? Would we have been conceived at another time, or would we have been our brother or our sister?

**COLOMBO HARBOUR:** Our next big question-mark concerns the Port of Colombo. There is a security screen which exists around the harbour, and a queue of ships more often than not outside. There are some workers in the harbour who think there is no need for a queue of ships outside, and that the harbour and the labour force is quite capable of dealing with the ships as they arrive off Colombo. They say that the reason for the delay is the labour force itself, of which they are a part, and of the people who supervise it; but they also say that stealing is rampant, and the figure of two lakhs of rupees has been given for the quantity of goods removed through the gates in this way, sometimes, in a single day. Some say they cannot understand why dhall and dry chilli should be short when they personally unload great quantities of both; and the implication seems to be that these goods end up where they should not. Now this might be libellous talk, but if this is the prevailing feeling, would it not be better to throw open the Port of Colombo to the

public and to let it see for itself what is unloaded and who takes what away? It seems to us that security of the Harbour is a case where security might be defeating its very purpose by becoming a built-in vested interest, or so at least the talk would imply; and if the labour force and its supervisors are to feel it worth their while to work better to achieve a better turn-round of ships, their suspicions about others cashing in on their toil would be better allayed.

Chesterton wrote: Evolution is a metaphor from mere automatic unrolling. Progress is a metaphor from merely walking along a road—very likely the wrong road. But reform is a metaphor for reasonable and determined men: it means that we see a certain thing out of shape and we mean to put it into shape". He adds: "And we know what shape".

**YOUTH COLONIZATION:** Colonization means settlement: As it has to be a unit that settles, what settles must be something stable, such as a family or, in the case of a bachelor, a man who is prepared to stand on his own feet in just the same way as if he was the head of a family. This cannot be said of those chosen for the youth settlement schemes. Their situation is really that of a static land army engaged in agricultural production, for they are ever going to be leaning on someone else.

For a man to stand on his own feet, he must either be forced to do so as in the case of a man who undertakes the responsibilities of marriage, or he must be given special training to show him how it can be done. It becomes fundamentally a question of training his character, not his wits - mere knowledge is not sufficient: the will must be trained as well. In fact, given the will, knowledge usually follows; not vice versa.

The present system of education all the world over takes the best of the youth and trains them to

be for ever dependent on others to provide them with a living. It encourages them in this by giving them a certificate to prove either their academic attainments or their manual skills.

The aim of education in future should be to encourage youth to be self-employed, thereby creating employment opportunities for yet others, and the medium chosen to impart this formation should be used in such a way that a practical demonstration can be given of how to set up oneself with a minimum of capital. For instance, if agriculture is one of the mediums used, instead of an arts or science curriculum, the lad or lassie may well start their course armed with only a coconut shell, a chatty pot and its lid, a bucket, a gunny sack, a slasher, a dozen cadjans, a couple of fowls, and enough money to feed on until the first vegetables are ready for eating. It could all be done for Rs. 250 each person, but they must be asked to bring the money along as an entrance fee for the two-year course that will give them this formation, with the prospects of sharing in the profits of their toil when their toil begins to show results after a few months. They will thus have accumulated a little capital to take away with them when they start life on their own at the end of two years.

### Evening Prayer



...and lead us not into panic-but deliver us from crisis.

Warren in the Cincinnati Enquirer

For Better Service & Greater Efficiency—A Cuban Viewpoint

## Tipping And The Revolution

**THE CUSTOM** of tipping—which is finally in its death throes—is on its way to disappearing like so many other institutions, customs and phenomena of the past. To many people, this is not an important matter. Those who think this way only see that the workers will not be adversely affected economically and that the humiliating practice of tipping will be done away with. They see it as a good revolutionary measure and nothing more.

However there is something much deeper at the root of the problem, and it needs to be brought out into the light of day. We are going to try, then, to get at the roots of tipping.

**FIRST** let us return to the past. On what social situation is tipping based? On the one hand, on the privileged economic situation of the exploiters, merchants, and certain professional or highly paid sectors, those that were able to go to certain recreation centres, clubs, expensive restaurants, etc. And on the other, on the precarious income of those who worked in such establishments, who tried through this custom to satisfy their pressing needs.

But an exploiter did not tip because he was dealing with a worker who was going to get it. Not quite the contrary. He gave his workers nothing. Why did he do it, then? Because that worker was for him just another piece of merchandise, like food, drinks, music, shows — and also, many times, women — that he “bought for his satisfaction. Tipping indicated, then, that the worker served him, carried out his wishes, satisfied him. It emphasized the difference between the humble and the powerful and he who served and he who was served. It is clear that we are not referring to the modest, limited tipping that was practiced in more popular centres.

We might summarize it by saying that tipping was an expression of the social differences in the past, when everything was judged in terms of money. And, to make matters worse, in this case the object of this mercantile operation was not a thing, but rather man himself...man, seen as just another “thing”.

**WITH** the coming of the Revolution, thousands of persons who never before have been able to afford it went to all the centres, until recently considered ‘exclusive’. Together with them, there were a few for whom El Carmelo, Potín or Monseigneur continued being “their” restaurants. Just like they were in the past — in a past in which they wanted to continue living. This applies to all cases. Everybody, or almost everybody, gave tips. But not everyone did it for the same reason. And this is one of the most important points that we must take into consideration.

The majority gave tips in order to conform, because “the others tipped” out of habit. Out of social conformity, pure and simple. This was the attitude of those who did it without expecting anything in return: the worker who went to Rancho Luna on Sunday, for example. But, together with this there was the other attitude...the attitude of the person who goes more often than anyone else, because his money — or his time — allows him this privilege. He who tips as a means of penetration, of softening up, of bribery, so as to receive more than the rest and to get some small privilege or other even though it is against the rules of the work centre.

In this case tipping constituted a last-ditch effort to get value out of the power of money. In this case tipping was a way of “buying” something. An openly mercantile



relationship. A way of corrupting, to their own benefit, the consciences of the workers. And, from this, we can draw a second conclusion: under the guise of a simple custom, inoffensive to many people, in actual fact it opened the way for some people to try to revive privilege, a mercantile spirit and the power of the god Money. All this at the cost of the workers' consciences and in complete contradiction to the ideas and principles that the Revolution defends and protects.

AND, in conclusion, did tipping contribute in any way to improving the quality of the service in restaurants and hotels? Absolutely not. And it not only did not contribute in any way to improving quality, but often it was even an obstacle to the efforts that our Revolution is making along these lines. The comrades who work on this front could talk for hours on this. About the many conflicts and arguments they had on account of tipping. About the difficulties a worker had on account of tipping. About the difficulties a worker had to face when he transferred to another restaurant. About the preferential treatment given certain customers. About individualist attitudes. Because what is the only basis within the framework of the Revolution, for a campaign to give better service, higher quality meals and more efficiency? How can this be achieved, considering the astronomical demand that constantly pressures our capacity on giving service?

There is only one answer: on the basis of a greater revolutionary conscientiousness, an appreciation of this work's social value and the unceasing advancement of the workers. Tipping went against all this.

And here we reach a third and very important conclusion: with the step taken by the hotel and restaurant workers, reflecting their firm revolutionary position, the Revolution has not only done away with a practice that is in contradiction to proletarian ideology

a vestige of the past, a source of privilege; but it has also opened up the way for the campaign to improve quality and efficiency in hotel and restaurant service to surge forward.

In short, there will be better work without tipping. Because the workers have freed themselves from the shackles of the past, service will get better all the time. This is also very important.

*Julio Garcia*

*Geological*

## When Continents Separated

AS recently as 30 million years back Australia was close to Antarctica, India was detached from Asia and the Atlantic Ocean was as narrow as a broad river. This is the bold conclusion of a French scientist who, along with a team of experts from Columbia University's Lamont Geological Observatory, has just finished mapping of identical "magnetic time tables" on the floor of the world's three great oceans. The observations during the extensive mapping have helped scientists to construct the most reliable schedule hitherto of the past continental rupture and drift, and to ascribe ages to more than half the Pacific basin.

A very significant implication of the magnetic time-tables is that much of the continental motion was rotational. For decades some geophysicists believed that the continents, like large icebergs in a shallow sea, ploughed slowly through the heavy underlying rock of the earth's interior. But they could not account for the great force that would be necessary to steer continents in this manner. Rotational motion presumably would need less energy.

According to the time-table worked out by the Lamont team, Africa, India, Australia and Antarctica were a single land mass till the late Jurassic period, 170 million years ago. By then, however, South America had broken away from what is now the west African coast. The separation of Africa from India, Australia and Antarctica started from the present eastern tip of Africa and propagated down the east coast towards the Cape of Good Hope. By 100 million years ago the separation of the continents was complete. The Lamont group including, among others, Dr. Xavier le Pichon of France and Dr. James R. Heirtzler who now heads the Hudson Laboratories of Columbia University at Dobbs Ferry, determined the changing latitudes of these various land masses relative to the magnetic poles, with the help of magnesium frozen into lava flows and other rocks formed at various times of history. From the motions of the sea floor as revealed from earthquake data, the scientists concluded that the spreading of the sea floor, thought to account for these movements, is active even today. The basis of their work is the hypothesis that hot, soft rock is welling upward into the mid-ocean ridges and spreading across the ocean floors from both sides of these ridges. As the rock cools it gets imprinted with the magnesium of the earth in existence at that time. Naturally the magnetic chart will provide the age of the rock at that point.

A telling example of this phenomenon is evident on the northwest coast of the United States a short distance offshore. The material spreading from this ridge has laid down magnetic patterns that can be traced westward for 2,000 miles, representing a record extending about 80 million years into the past. In the opposite direction the pattern vanishes under North America where, possibly this activity is related in some way to the formation of the western mountains and volcanic eruptions in that area.

News from Britain

## Putting Tropical Plants To Work

London

Investigations which could lead to the root of the cassava plant becoming the basis of a new type of food; tests which may help in the fight against the disease of bilharzia affecting between 150,000,000 - 250,000,000 people in Africa, Asia and South America; expanded production of castor oil. These are some of the possibilities that could emerge from projects being pursued at the Tropical Products Institute (TPI) in London, according to the Institute's annual report published recently.

**THE REPORT** describes how among the new projects is one aimed at increasing the protein content of cassava by fermentation with certain fungi in the presence of nitrogen containing salts. Such vegetable cheese products are similar to some Far Eastern foods based on soya bean and groundnuts but the TPI product is original in that it used cassava, which is a starchy material.

Experiments, still at an early stage, are being directed to finding the right strain of fungus for the fermentation and the right conditions to get the highest protein content. If success is achieved the roots of the cassava plant, which grows prolifically in many tropical countries, but which contains little more than starch, could become the basis for a highly nutritious and pleasant food.

An observation near an Ethiopian river led to another project described in the report. Where people are poor and cannot afford soap, plant materials containing natural "soap" are often used to do the family washing. In the town of Edwa the people use the fruit of the

shrub endod. An observant scientist noticed that downstream from the washplaces were many dead snails. Snails carry the insidious disease bilharzia.

**LABORATORY** tests confirmed these observations and the TPI was called in to carry out chemical studies. The results could lead to the discovery of new molluscicides for use in the fight against the disease. The report reveals that castor oil has much wider uses than its traditional one as a purgative. The Economics Department has produced a market report which shows that it is now an important technical and industrial oil being used in the manufacture of hydraulic fluids, lubricating oils and greases, plasticizers, cosmetics and as an additive in preparing rubber in crude form.

These wide uses, have led to an increase in demand and castor seed or oil is now produced by about 30 countries. Among other market reports produced during 1967, one deals with the world trade in edible groundnuts and another the market for imported dehydrated vegetables in the United Kingdom.

\* \* \*

### RICE HUSK "BRICKS"

Reviews of other projects show that studies in the production of light-weight concrete bricks using rice husks as aggregate have continued successfully in the Industrial Technology Department's new laboratory at Culham near Abingdon; a lime oil industry is being established in the Gambia with the help of the Institute; and several studies at the TPI, and in co-operation with

Uganda, should lead to the production of better quality fish from Lake Victoria.

Inquiries increased again in 1967 to 1,012 from 105 countries - a clear indication of the continuing demand for the help of the TPI. The number of trainees from overseas also increased as well as the number of staff on long term assignments overseas. Those serving overseas have always formed a large proportion of the staff of the Tropical Stored Products Centre, which in 1967 became a department of the TPI, and new secondments from the rest of the Institute included the loan of a fisheries expert to become the first principal of the new Fisheries Training Institute at Entebbe, Uganda.



### COMPULSORY PILLS

"I am astounded at the remark "that it should be made obligatory for girls to take the pill for the three years they are at university at public money". Do we really have universities or brothels? Will it soon be necessary to obtain "A" levels in Promiscuity ?

"We may prevent unwanted pregnancies, but what about venereal disease and the broken spirits of girls who can never recover their self-respect when, too late, they realise they are nothing but whores.

"My ambition for my own daughter was that she would be fortunate enough, one day, to obtain a place at a university; now I shall do my best to discourage her".

Latin America

## The Last Days Of Che Guevara

**THE ORDER** to assassinate Major Ernesto Guevara, the legendary Che, was given from the governmental palace in La Paz by President Rene Barrientos Ortuno. Che had been wounded in an encounter with a patrol of the Bolivian army who had ambushed his guerrilla column.

A prisoner in the village of Higuera, Che was assassinated in cold blood by Sub-Lieutenant Toty (Tomas) Aguilera. He attempted to make Che sign a statement the same one that the U.S. news agencies falsely attributed to him—saying that the guerrilla struggle in Bolivia had failed. The guerrilla who had tried to save Che by carrying him away on his back after the encounter with the army patrol was also assassinated.

Gen. Barrientos took power in a coup with the help of Col. Fox, the military attache at the U.S. Embassy in La Paz, which ousted the head of his party, President Victor Paz Estenssoro on Nov. 4, 1964. Supported by a military junta, Barrientos assumed the presidency. His first acts were to hand over Bolivia's natural riches to U. S. interests and to strongly repress the labour movement.

In May, 1965, Barrientos ordered the first massacre of the miners, which also included women and children. Miners' salaries were cut in half. In September, 1965, workers' blood ran in the streets of the capital. In June, 1967, on the famous "Night to San Juan", dozens of workers were assassinated in the mining region. It is estimated that in the three years of his government, Barrientos has ordered the death of 200 workers.

The guerrilla movement was the defensive reaction of the Bolivian people. The Army National of Liberation (ELN) was formed with representatives from all the re-

volutionary forces of Bolivia, and had its first clash with regular army forces on March 23, 1967. Twenty-six encounters later, in the department of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba a relative calm fell. Barrientos' government declared that workers' parties were illegal and moved against the unions, occupying all the mines in the country. More than 1,800 miners and industrial workers were thrown into concentration camps.

In the last half of January, 1967, Major Shelton of the U.S. army, an expert in counterinsurgency warfare, arrived in Bolivia. He began to train special Ranger units in the sugar mill La Esperanza, to the north of the city of Santa Cruz. On March 8 the first Hercules aircraft of the U. S. Air Force landed in the airport of El Trompillo, carrying modern arms for the first anti-guerrilla units. On March 23, three more Hercules transports arrived.

**THE WORKERS** also were training. In the middle of May an assembly of 4,000 miners of the Huanuni district donated 5,000 Bolivian pesos each to buy arms and supplies for the ELN. Dozens of miners from other districts together with university and high-school student left in small groups for Sucre, a town near Nacanhuaçu to join the ELN.

Teachers and miners went on strike in several major cities. University students barricaded streets and plazas, demanding better economic and social conditions. The peasants were threatened with loss of their land if they helped the guerrilla movement.

All prisoners that fell into the hands of Barrientos' army were tortured by U. S. experts newly arrived from Vietnam and then were murdered. Several officials

peasant leader, had his finger nails torn off before being shot to make him inform on his companions. Jorge Vazquez Viana, a guerrilla major, was captured toward the end of April, 1967, when Che ordered him to break the military encirclement in order to contact another guerrilla group. After being shot several times in the abdomen he was forced to travel about 10 miles to an army post. From there he was transferred to a hospital in Camiri. After preliminary treatment he refused to inform on the guerrillas, and was then tortured two times by opening his wounds and using electrodes, and not allowing him to eat any food. On May 25, he was taken, dying, on board a U.S. helicopter. He was thrown out near Langunillas at an altitude of 6,500 feet. The pilot was Nino Guzman.

Due to some actions planned by the guerrilla command and to the lack of synchronization with the urban movement in Nacanhuaçu, the guerrillas found themselves in an extremely difficult position. During August and September, 1967, the columns of Che and Coco Peredo tried to evade the circle of 9,000 soldiers stretched around the guerrilla zone. All access roads to Nacanhuaçu from Surcre, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Tarija were closed and controlled.

**WHEN** Che's column tried to reach the jungle region of Pucara, crossing the ravine called Quebrado del Yuro, at about 1.10 p.m. on Oct. 8, it was ambushed by an army patrol. The scanty vegetation of the place favoured the soldiers, but the guerrillas reacted rapidly and downed four of the patrol which opened fire from a new angle. It was then that Major Guevara fell wounded. The soldier who fired at him was Miguel Taboada.

As it was impossible to continue fighting, the guerrilla column decided to double back. Willy (Simon Cuba) was carrying Che on his back up a small hill when they were surprised by four soldiers and taken prisoner. The other

guerrillas tried to recapture them, but the soldiers were reinforced and they failed. The prisoners were taken to Higuera, a village of some 250 families.

Major Guevara and Willy were kept in two separate classrooms in the Higuera grade school. Throughout the night they were subjected to intensive interrogation directed by one of the men from the Bolivian CIA: Major Arnoldo Saucedo, chief of Army Intelligence.

The following day, when the teacher Maria Julia Cortes, arrived at the school to begin classes, she was told that the school had been occupied by the army. Curious, she succeeded in reaching a classroom where she encountered Che. She conversed with him for some 15 minutes. When the officer of the guard discovered the conversation, he gave the guards who had permitted it a severe tongue-lashing and threatened her with the loss of her job if she spoke to anyone of her conversation with Major Guevara.

On Oct. 9, around 9:45 a. m. Gen. Ovando Candia, head of the armed forces, and Gen. David Lafuente arrived in Higuera with Vice Admiral Ugarteche and Col. Zenteno Anaya. After a new and futile effort to get military information from Che, Ovando Candia communicated with La Paz and received the order from President Barrientos to "eliminate" the prisoners, after first forcing them to sign a statement saying that the guerrilla struggle had failed. This mission was entrusted to one of Col. Zenteno's aides, Sub-Lieutenant Aguilera. Ovando and his committee left Higuera and went to Vallegrande. There they awaited the body of Che.

AT 1:15 on Oct. 9, after Ovando's departure. Capt. Celso Torrelio Villa, commander of the company stationed in Higuera, Capt. Gary Prado and Sub-Lieutenant Aguilera went to Che in the classroom and tried to persuade him to sign the statement that the guerrillas had failed. Che refused absolutely,

answering that on the contrary, "the armed struggle has only begun". The officers responded by beating him on the face and body. One blow bloodied his upper lip. The scene was witnessed by four soldiers brought along for "protection." After Che's refusal, Aguilera put the barrel of his revolver against Che's throat, and told him that if he did not sign the statement, "he would put lead into him". Che spat in his face. Aguilera pulled the trigger two times. Even then, Che succeeded in giving him a violent shove that sent him back against the three executioners. All the soldiers then fired at once on Che. Nine bullets lodged in his body; others were encrusted in the wall of the classroom.

His companion, Willy, was assassinated afterwards, with a machine-gun burst. Before that, they had used electrodes on him to force him to tell where the ammunition depots of the guerrillas were, and two the members of Che's column were. He had refused to talk.

There is one thing certain, however, and that is that the final victory will not belong to Barrientos and Ovando, nor the "experts" of the C.I.A. The last word will be spoken by the people of Bolivia.

*Translated by*

*Charlotte Phelps*

*Africa*

## Oil Monopolies Feed Secessionist Flames In Nigeria

by Carl Bloice

*Washington*

On May 6, 1967, *Business Week* ran a story on Nigeria titled: "Where Oil is an Innocent Bystander". Information reaching here in recent weeks indicates nothing could be further from the truth. The oil-rich African country and its secessionist province Biafra would appear to be caught in a cross fire of international intrigue, centered mostly on oil, and involving secret financing, subversion and, most important, the use of white mercenaries.

Not so surprisingly, the mercenaries involved in the Biafran secession are, more often than not, the same men who starred in the mercenary force in the Congo over the past 10 years. Informed and highly-placed sources say headquarters for the financing, subversion and mercenary recruiting are in Paris, Lisbon and Madrid.

When authorities in the central Nigerian government last year charged that mercenaries were assisting Biafran fighting forces, the charge was scoffed at by U.S. State Department officials. When Lagos charged that Biafran leader Colonel Ojukwa was involved in dealing with the Rothschild Brothers Bank of France concerning oil, French officials issued vehement denials.

The scoffing has ceased. There is considerable evidence of Rothschild's interest in the Eastern Region (Biafra) holdings the rebels recently seized from Shell-B.P. Petroleum Development Corporation (British and Dutch).

The Biafrans have made it publicly clear that the British will have no stake in an independent Biafra.

INFORMED sources in Western capitals insist that French Prime Minister Charles De Gaulle is greatly interested in the British

oil concessions in Nigeria. And there is widespread speculation that French oil companies are financing the quite substantial Biafran war expenditures. The main arms supplier of the Biafran forces is said to be Pierre Laurys, who operates out of Lisbon and is associated with one of Paris' top armament dealers.

Helping with the recruitment operation in Lisbon are said to be a number of former members of the French OAS, the ultra-right organization that fought against Algerian independence. Many white mercenaries who shifted from Algeria to Katanga have now turned up in Biafra. The most notorious name in international mercenary circles is that of Bob Denard who started in Algeria allegedly under orders from French intelligence and is now reported to be in Paris. He travelled there from Angola.

Denard still suffers from wounds be received in Kinsangani, the Congo. One of these lieutenants however, Roger Faulques, is reported operating in Biafra with over 200 French mercenaries. While French support for Biafra is said by informed sources to be entirely privately-organized, French government support for the Biafran cause is quite public.

**ECONOMICALLY** France has every reason to assist the secessionists. Major French investments in Nigeria are centered in the Eastern region. The main French investment in Nigeria is SAFRAP a subsidiary of ERAP, the state run oil company of France. SAFRAP was found in 1962 with a capital investment of 250 million pounds and is headquartered in the East Region.

SAFRAP was given exploration rights in the Eastern Region and in 1966 found one well spot which can produce up to two million tons of crude oil a year.

In addition, French officials are reported to be quite unhappy

with the new tax policy of the central government and feel better terms would be offered by an independent Biafra.

One Biafran approach to the Rothschilds has been admitted by the company itself. Last year Biafran representatives met with officials of two Rothschild mining subsidiaries and offered mining concessions for non-ferrous metals, including platinum. Uranium is also said to have come up during the discussions.

Each week arms and equipment are flown into the Eastern Region's Port Harcourt from points in Europe and Southern Africa. One of the groups doing the flying is said to be Air Trans Africa, headed by Capt. John Malloch of Rhodesia who worked with Moise Tshombe in Katanga.

Trans Africa, which formerly operated from Rhodesia, is now headquartered in Lisbon, informed sources say. Other planes are flown by Americans who are known in Mercenary circles by the British expression "freebooters," which in the U. S. would mean freelancers. The American pilots are mainly the ones who fly the super-constellations into and out of the Eastern Region.

Last September a Soviet writer charged that the Americans assisting the secessionist forces included a contingent of Negro military specialists. State Department spokesman Robert McClosky at the time denied any governmental mission to Nigeria but conceded that U.S. civilians could be involved in the conflict. He denied any evidence of it, however.

Over recent months there have been repeated charges by Eastern Region officials that mercenaries were also in the employ of the central government. Officials in Lagos have

consistently denied the charge, saying only that foreign pilots have been hired to fly cargo planes.

Meanwhile, reports from West Africa indicate that the war may be heading for a conclusion sometime this year. Speculation is that both sides are increasingly receptive to a new 12-state plan granting considerable regional autonomy.



Herluf Bidstrup's view of the richest country in the capitalist world, where a fifth of the population live in poverty.

Land of Folk (Denmark)

Warsaw Treaty

## Defensive Coalition Of Socialist Countries Will Grow Stronger

by Mikhail Krylov

Moscow

FOR several weeks already the propaganda of the western powers, the rulers of the destinies of the Atlantic bloc, shows particular activity in its attacks on the Warsaw Treaty, trying to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and its partners in the defensive coalition. As a cause for this it uses the joint command-staff exercises of the armies of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the GDR, and the Soviet Union in the last ten days of June. The leader of the exercises, Marshal of the Soviet Union Yakubovsky, the Commander-in-Chief of the said in his interview to the newspaper *Rude Pravo* that the exercises are being conducted in accordance with the plans of the staff of these forces and will take place in the territory of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and the USSR. The troops at the exercises will be represented in a minimum quantity, only symbolise all arms and supply them.

This is a usual and quite natural undertaking for the partners of any military alliance, while propaganda of the western imperialist powers is trying to present it as "pressure on Czechoslovakia" and even as "an armed interference in its internal affairs."

The leaders and the main newspapers of Czechoslovakia gave a condign rebuff to the authors of these insinuations. First Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Czechoslovakia Dubcek, referring to military cooperation of the European Socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty, stressed that "for Czechoslovakia this cooperation is the main guarantee of independence and security".

He said: "We openly say that as long as the north-Atlantic pact exists there will exist the Warsaw Treaty and we shall do everything to strengthen it. A practical component part of this is joint military exercises conducted in member countries of the Treaty, as a necessary prerequisite of high combat preparedness of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty. By the way, the NATO troops conduct the same joint exercises."

It would seem that after such authoritative and convincing explanations the organizers of western propaganda should at least give a command to replace the record about "pressure" and "interference" by a more truthful one. But they did not do even this and the Atlantic propaganda chorus continues its dedious lying song about the threat that allegedly threatens Czechoslovakia. Well, gentlemen, it is up to you to do what you like, but do not hope that your propaganda will totter the firmness of the Warsaw Treaty organisation.

The firmness of the defensive coalition of the socialist countries is a subject of constant attention and care of its participants. This cannot be otherwise. The 13 years that have passed since the time of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty have convincingly proved that it is a reliable shield of peace and security of the peoples of European socialist countries, an invincible obstacle in the way of aggressive aspirations of the imperialist powers.

The Warsaw Treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was concluded by European socialist countries in May, 1955. This was a historical necessity, a reply step of the socialist states to the creation

of an aggressive NATO bloc by western powers, a bloc which includes Western Germany as well. The joint forces of imperialism should be countered with the united military power of the socialist states.

The Warsaw Treaty helped to expand political and military cooperation of the socialist countries and to consolidate their economic, military and strategical potential. It made it possible to create a reliable and flexible system of collective security of the socialist countries. This system has fettered the aggressive aspirations of imperialism in Europe and has become a mighty factor of peace and security in the whole world.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have never been supporters of dividing the world into opposing military groups. Everyone knows the persistence with which the socialist countries are championing collective security in Europe and in other regions of the globe. But not everything depends on them. The imperialist powers are blocking the plans of creation of the system of collective security and continue to stake on their aggressive blocs.

THE NATO activity, for example, is assuming ever wider size of late. There can be no doubts that Washington continues to regard this military bloc as the chief weapon for preserving American hegemony in western Europe. The Pentagon demands from the US partners in the north-Atlantic alliance intensified arms race, unconditional fulfilment of the so-called "five-year plan" of military forces of NATO participants, covering the period of up to 1972. The aggressive essence of the growing military activity of the Atlantic bloc does not at all change due to the fact that various declarations are made about the aspiration for peace, for establishing good relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The peaceful European countries are also worried by the growth of militarist and revanchist forces in Western Germany which openly champion the recarving of the map of Europe and to achieve these aims they demand nuclear weapons for the Bundeswehr. The fact that the FRG is more and more becoming the US chief partner in NATO increases aggressiveness of this bloc and simultaneously enhances the revanchist ambitions in Western Germany itself. This, the present situation in Europe

has made the socialist countries exert all efforts to strengthen its defensive coalition. The tense international situation in general, caused first of all by the continuing aggression of the USA in Vietnam, also demands this.

And let no Western politicians cherish an illusion that the Warsaw Treaty organisation can be blown from the inside.

Mikhail Krylov

have found an Italian carbine with which they said Kennedy was shot. Patrolman Tippit was shot dead near his patrol car at quite a distance from the depository. Lee Harvey Oswald was then suddenly grabbed by the police in the theatre and was arrested on the assumption that he had killed Tippit. That was the only basis for his detention at that time. A few hours later, he was formally charged with Tippit's murder. It was near midnight, almost 12 hours later, that Oswald was also formally charged with the murder of President Kennedy. The next day, Oswald was shot dead by Jack Ruby while being escorted by the Dallas police in the basement of the police station.

District Attorney Garrison Confirms

## J. Edgar Hoover Killed The Kennedys

Washington

**THE CATEGORICAL ASSERTION** by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison recently that the pistol of America's CIA-FBI assassinated President John Kennedy confirms to the hilt what *BLITZ* has been insisting upon ever since the bleak, black Friday, November 22, 1963.

Jim Garrison further underlines *BLITZ's* contention that the real point is that the information he received from the spies of a friendly foreign power corroborates not merely that President Kennedy was killed by an organised conspiracy "by elements of the Central Intelligence Agency", but that the US Government has been doing everything it could to conceal this shocking truth.

It was for this reason that President Johnson packed the Warren Commission with men like Allen Dulles who were Kennedy enemies. Dulles himself had actually been sacked by President John Kennedy following the Cuban fiasco. The verdict of the Warren Commission was thus a foregone conclusion.

The conspiracy of concealment has been no less terrible and terri-

fying than the original Kennedy murder plot, for as many as 23 witnesses of the truth have been sent to their death in the process, the last and tallest of them being Senator Robert Kennedy, the President's younger brother.

While Jim Garrison has not identified the assassin, a member of the Dallas Police Force whose name was given to him by the friendly foreign power, it is obvious that he was Patrolman Tippit, as correctly apprised by *BLITZ* as far back as February 8, 1964. Tippit in turn was killed about 43 minutes after President Kennedy had been slain.

Lee Harvey Oswald was cast in the dual role of the assassin of President Kennedy, and the murderer of Patrolman Tippit long before the crimes were committed by the CIA-FBI complex. Consider the speed at which the Dallas police acted. Let us recapitulate the sequence of events in the few hours after the murder of President Kennedy.

At 12.30 p.m. Kennedy was shot in his car in the motorcade on Elm Street. Immediately the police converged on the Book Depository and claimed to

The pattern is familiar. A statesman is killed and immediately the man who murdered him is liquidated by other agents of the killers. This makes it very convenient for the authorities to close the files on political assassinations.

The FBI, and particularly its boss, J. Edgar Hoover, had every reason, like the CIA, to liquidate President Kennedy. To this all-American outfit Kennedy was the most un-American of American Presidents.

Immediately after taking the oath of office, President Kennedy was advised by several friends, according to no less an authority than Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., a special Kennedy aide and the author of the voluminous memoir "*A THOUSAND DAYS*" to fire both Allen W. Dulles, Chief of the CIA, and J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the FBI. But both Hoover and Dulles were national sacred cows in 1960, and sacking them would have cost Kennedy a considerable degree of political popularity. Therefore, President Kennedy made a virtue out of necessity and reappointed them and thus took full credit with their admirers for something he had no real choice to do anyway.

But the fiasco of the CIA—staged Cuba invasion in the Bay of Pigs was too much even for Kennedy who had been totally misguided by Allen Dulles and the CIA. Kennedy did not not hesitate to force Dulles's resignation. After CIA-Chief Allen Dulles was forced to resign, his friend, FBI-Chief J. Edgar Hoover, held a grudge against both President Kennedy and his brother Attorney-General, Robert Kennedy. It needs to be told here that the FBI is the domestic arm while the CIA is the external arm of the cloak-and-dagger complex of the American administration.

Further, Hoover had one more reason to plan the liquidation of President Kennedy. According to Arthur Schlesinger, though President Kennedy preserved friendly relations with Hoover, he "wholeheartedly supported his brother's (Attorney-General Robert Kennedy's) view that the Bureau be restored to the Department of Justice."

For the first time in a generation, communications from the Bureau to the White House went through the office of the Attorney-General" reports Schlesinger adding. "Robert Kennedy directed the FBI to join the Department by moving not only into the drive against organised crime but also, considerably more alien to the Bureau's folk ways, into the enforcement of the civil rights laws".

This piqued Hoover who had been a law unto himself ever since the establishment of the FBI. It is significant to note that after President Kennedy's liquidation, President Johnson lost no time in restoring the FBI to its pristine glory and independence.

When Robert Kennedy announced his intention to run for the White House, Hoover fearing an exposure of the sinister facts surrounding John Kennedy's murder, swung his reactionary organisation into action and saw to it that Robert Kennedy, too, was liquidated.

Having decided to make Oswald the fall guy in the assassination of the century, the Tippit case was pushed into the background; and it was closed as soon as Chicago gangster Ruby killed Oswald in the basement of the Dallas police headquarters.

WHILE volumes have been written on the careers, characters and relations of the main protagonists in the Kennedy murder, very little is known of patrolman Tippit. Who was J. D. Tippit? All that is known of him was that he was 38, married and father of three children. As soon as he had been killed, his widow was buried under donations, which totalled over \$200,000 or about Rs. 10 lakhs. It is very strange that there was no attempt made to paint Tippit as a hero which is normally done in America when a policeman dies in the line of duty. On the contrary, every effort was made to erase his life and death from public memory.

All evidence points to the fact that it was Tippit who murdered the President and was later liquidated by agents of the CIA-FBI perhaps by Jack Ruby himself. The connection between Tippit and Jack Ruby has been established. The patrolman was the bosom pal of Jack Rubinstein, alias Ruby, Ruby moved into Dallas a few years earlier when Chicago became too hot for him. The Tippit-Ruby linkup was not really a secret in Dallas during those days, but its consequences were pushed into the background by the mass hysteria created against Oswald.

No sooner was the news of the murder of Tippit flashed than the police rushed to create the impression that the man who killed Kennedy, while fleeing from the scene of the assassination, was about to be apprehended by Tippit when he was killed. How this was supposed to have happened was described by the police as follows: The officer was driving east of the 200

Block of the Tenth Street when he saw his person (the alleged murderer) walking west. He stopped and without getting out of the car began to question the man through the rolled up window on the passenger side. The officer then stepped out of the car, walked around to the front to talk to the suspect and had just reached the front of the car when he was shot four times".

The Dallas police claimed that they had several eye-witnesses to the Tippit murder. They briefed the press thus: "Witnesses told police that Tippit and the man faced each other briefly. The man pulled a gun in his belt under a loosely fitting shirt and ran".

Were there eye-witnesses and were they brought to identify Oswald as the man who shot Tippit? The answer to this mystery is (1) The witnesses were brought but they failed to identify Oswald as the killer or (2) There were no such witnesses. Strangely enough, it later turned out that the side windows of Tippit's patrol car were closed when he was found dead; and there were witnesses and photographs to testify to this effect. The police came out with another strange rigmarole. On November 23 night, they claimed that they had taken from Mrs. Oswald some family photographs. This new "evidence" was played up like this: "Strapped to his waist in the photographs, the police said was the pistol used in the fatal shooting shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy".

The Dallas District Attorney, Henry Wade, who briefed the press did not say a word whether the pistol was in the possession of the police or not and whether ballistic tests were made on bullets fired from the weapon and whether they had been compared with bullets that killed Tippit?



There was another discrepancy even in the reports on the number of bullets which were lodged in Tippit's body. Wade reported: "He walked to the car: Officer Tippit stepped out of the car and started around it. He shot him three times and killed him." Earlier the Dallas police had said: "The officer then stepped out of the car, walked around in front to talk the suspect and had just reached the front of the car when he was shot four times. One shot struck him in the right temple, two shots struck him in the abdomen and one in the chest".

**THERE** are three points which conclusively go to show that Oswald was framed with the murder of Tippit who was liquidated for quite another reason by quite another agency:

- (1) There was no identification of Oswald as the man who shot Tippit although the murder took place in a busy street.
- (2) The murder weapon was never produced and no ballistic test report on it was ever submitted.
- (3) Oswald was not found in the area where Tippit was killed.

On the other hand, several factors point to the possibility that Tippit was the assassin who killed Kennedy.

*First:* contrary to usual practice, Tippit was alone in the patrol car when he should have been in it with at least one fellow officer.

*Second:* why did Tippit not respond to the order of the Dallas Police Chief Curry to proceed immediately to the Dallas Book Depository as soon as Kennedy was shot.

*Third:* what was Tippit doing several miles away from the scene and 45 minutes after the national disaster ?

*Fourth:* according to the police, they had no news about the whereabouts of Tippit till an unknown voice come over the radio of one

of their patrol cars which simply said: "one of your officers has been shot. I think he might be dead". Did not Tippit keep in constant radio contact with headquarters ?

*And Finally:* where was Tippit at 12.30 p. m. when President Kennedy was shot ?

There have been no answers to these crucial questions.

Consider now the photograph taken of President Kennedy's car and the doorway of the Book Depository at the very moment the President was shot, which was published by *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, and *BLITZ* among other papers.

The photograph shows the President slumping forward as the shot hit him and Governor Connally in the seat in front of him turning around to see what was the matter.

Secret service agents have also turned around to look the doorway of the depository and in the doorway is standing a man who could very well have been Lee Harvey Oswald. And if Oswald is the man in the doorway on the ground floor, he could not be the man on the sixth floor who shot President Kennedy.

This, and the very reluctance of the Dallas Police to pursue the Tippit and Kennedy murder cases once Oswald was killed, directs the suspicion strongly at Tippit who was a member of the Dallas police force. To repeat, it is not known where Tippit was at the time of the Kennedy killing, but he was in a fast car and he would have easily got away after the assassination, as did the killer or killers of Dr. Martin Luther King. It is more probable that Kennedy was killed with a fast automatic weapon than with an old Italian carbine which was defective, supposed to have been fired by Oswald who was known in his army days to be not a very good shot. Experts testing the carbine found that it could not be fired with the

rapidity with which Oswald was claimed to have fired it.

As an experienced police officer, Tippit was bound to be a crack shot and was known to be a crack shot. The Kennedy killers must have been in a position to move about in such a manner that no suspicion would attach to him. Who could fill this bill better than a police patrolman in a police patrol car? No less a statesman than Charles de Gaulle, President of France, has gone on record that the assassination of President Kennedy and also his presumed murderer Oswald at Dallas were the responsibility of the Dallas police, in other words the CIA-FBI complex, (*Blitz*, November, 18, 1967).

"The police have done this. Either they ordered it or allowed it to happen, in any case they were in it."

Independent investigators including *Mark Lane*, who wrote a series of exclusive articles for *BLITZ*, have come to the conclusion that it was not Oswald who shot President Kennedy, but that he was framed up and killed by Jack Ruby before he could be brought to trial and talk.

In the murders of President Kennedy, Patrolman Tippit and Lee Harvey Oswald only one killer is known — Jack Ruby.

Ruby liquidated Oswald to prevent him from talking so that the frame up will hold together. Ruby could very well have killed Patrolman Tippit, who could be the Kennedy assassin because this pattern has been made familiar by the CIA-FBI. An assassin kills an inconvenient politician or statesman and immediately he himself is killed by another agent. This happened, also, when Liaquat Ali Khan was shot in Pakistan by CIA-men. It happened in Dallas after the assassination of President Kennedy. It is expected to happen in the case of the murder of Robert Kennedy.

THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

## NOT JEALOUS

### *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. Tilikeratne (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.*

*Amaradasa met Rajan. They planned to bring the village closer to the estate in order to solve the Indo-Ceylon problem. Amaradasa confided in Rajan his love for Menike and Rajan strongly advised him to find out her true status and then propose to her. That night Amaradasa and Menike forged a bond for life.*

Amaradasa suddenly woke up. It was dawn. He curled under his blanket and slept again. It was broad day when his coffee arrived.

"Oh ! It's very late. I have missed my exercise, Menike."

"Are you sorry for what you have done?"

"Don't be silly. We must let the old one know. who will speak to him?"

### AUTOMATIC HYPNOSIS

Treatment of patients by hypnosis may be handed over to an automatic device which has been evolved in Moscow. The machine not only induces a hypnotic state, but can maintain the depth of hypnosis at a consistent level over a long period. Extension of the use of hypnosis has been held up by a number of factors, including the shortage of skilled hypnotists, the strain on the doctor using it, and the lack of control over the depth of hypnosis achieved. The device incorporates a hypnotising unit, which can select the most suitable means of including a hypnotic state from a battery of devices including verbal suggestion, sound and light effects, electric and magnetic fields. The state of the patient is continuously monitored by an electroencephalograph which indicates the level of hypnosis reached at any moment. It can also switch automatically to a regime to maintain any level once the patient's "brain waves" indicate that the required level has been reached. The number of patients who can be hypnotised at the same time is determined only by the number of channels available in the electroencephalograph unit.

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"Don't worry, Mahatya. I'll look after that. Will you write to your friend?"

"I'll see him."

"Don't leave me. I must have you close to me today. This is my first happy day in many years."

"Very well then. I'll stay at home."

"Your bath is ready".

Amaradasa crept out shivering in the morning sun. The voice of workmen came from the valley. He could see the white clad children converge to the school from various points of the village. The rice fields lay, yellow and gold ripe with corn.

There was a stirring sense of gladness. It came from the depth of his being. For years he had been a man of strict discipline of mind and body. He sensed an exultation in the very thought that he had offered himself to a woman who deserved him.

The warm bath was most welcome to his body and he was thankful to Menike for her attention and wondered whether such an affectionate gesture would have come from Sundari. When he sat down for his tea he realised that there was a bit of her love in everything that was laid before him; in the seeni sambol and hopper, in the pittu and aromatic curry. And she stood beside him while he ate. It was then he became conscious of the fact that food and love were such major items in a man's life and the other things were mere extras.

After his tea he went to the corridor leading to the bed room and found his uncle and Swarna disperse after a hasty conference.

"What's the matter? Are they already in the know of everything?" he thought.

He turned back and went direct to the kitchen. Swarna and Menike were talking in undertone. It did not please him for it made him suspect that there was something wrong somewhere. "Menike, please come for a while".

She came out and they went together to his room.

"Medicine seller", she teased him, "there is trouble for you. They are worried that you might become a priest. The old one has warned Akkey about it."

"What do you mean?"

"Can't you remember what the old one said when we came out of the shrine room last night. He thinks that you are meditating in the shrine room till midnight. He fears that you might give up everything and go away."

"I did not know that they cared for me so much. There were times I had forgotten them."

"Like all men who were too busy"

### EARTH'S MANTLE MAY BE FORMER SURFACE

The boundary between the Earth's crust and its mantle, known as the Mohorovicic discontinuity, is probably the original surface of the Earth, suggest vulcanologist Evgeny Marhinin. He believes that the crust has been formed by volcanic activity transferring rock from below the mantle to above it. His theory is based on a close study of the Kurile Islands in an area of intense volcanic activity in the far eastern parts of the Soviet Union. It is not supported by a calculation multiplying the amount of volcanic matter reaching the surface each year (about three million tons) by the geological age of the Earth. The answer is approximately the same as the total weight of the crust. As new material was thrown up to the surface, the original radius of the mantle decreased. Since volcanoes are not distributed evenly over the surface, the depth of the crust varies from place to place.

### POPPING OUT

The British pop group visiting Vietnam is called "The Shades of Holly", Leader Bob Carter wearing a flowered shirt and a David Copperfield cap said his was a typical English export group and the GIs' enthusiasm for the group extends even to supplying helicopters to transport their instruments but most time they travel in a van. "The only times we have even been shot up were when we were with an American convoy", said Bob Carter. Their most popular song is "We gotta Get Out Of This Place".

Amaradasa wrote a long letter to Rajan and showed it to Menike before he sent it to the post.

The whole of that afternoon Menike kept herself occupied. It seemed as if she had taken over the management of the household. With the help of a couple of boys she washed the rooms, dusted and cleaned the furniture and put out the beds in the sun. By sundown the whole house was put in order. Then she bathed and set to clean the shrine room. The old liard was amused, at the way she worked.

"Menike, I did not know that English educated girls could do all this without an army of servants"

"Mamay, I am a village girl and I can do all what my mother did."

"And so you have come to do what she had left undone."

That night after dinner Amaradasa spoke to her of his future.

"It is a dream plan" he enthused her, "It may sound fantastic or even mad."

"I overheard everything Mahatya when I came to your room."

"How clever you are !"

"I am not clever but only a woman with all the weakness."

"That's why he asked me to marry you."

"Oh, just marry me?"

"You do not know him. He has the greatest regard for you."

"Yes. The Dravidians know a woman's worth. To do all those things he suggested we need money and you have to shift your dispensary very soon."

"I suppose you don't like that Mrs. Nayagam".

"I don't want you to be running after her. I don't believe in that kind of friendship."

"As an artist I....."

"You wanted inspiration."

"In a way and she used to be very good company. No man could touch her."

"Is that so? Now tell me this. Does she brush her teeth, eat, sleep and to the other normal things?"

"Other normal things like what?"

"For instance use the lavatory?"

### PLEASE RETURN MY HUSBAND'S HEART

Dorothy Haupt, 22, the widow of heart donor Clive Haupt, says she wants her husband's heart back if Dr. Philip Blaiberg undergoes a second heart transplant. Mrs Haupt said she wants the heart back because a Cape Town spiritualist has told that her dead husband could not rest without his heart. The retired dentist was given the heart of coloured labourer Clive Haupt after Haupt suffered a fatal stroke while playing ball. "I gave the heart so Dr. Blaiberg could live and not for experimentation" she said. "If they did another transplant I know they would want to study Clive's heart but if I wanted it back, they would not refuse. If professor Christian Barnard refused to give me the heart I would go to Court to get it back" she said. Mrs. Haupt said if she got her husband's heart back it would be buried in her husband's grave 'and I would do it myself'.



### POST-VIETNAM AMERICANISMS

Lapel badges now on sale in California include:

"If you were married to Ladybid would you make love or war?"

"Peace on earth---Jonson in orbit".

"Where is Oswald, now that we need him ?"

"Menike, you are jealous of her."

"Not jealous but bitterly angry with her. That's not the point but answer me."

"She is a human being and she has to do all that."

"So, she is not a goddess, but she is vain and wants men to hang round her."

"So what do you want me to do?"

"Use your discretion. Now you have me and the plans your friend gave you. Weigh everything in your mind and choose for yourself. Don't cut away from her all at once. Your job needs all kinds of people."

"You are a calculating woman! I have been here three nights and so much has happened. Well, tomorrow I shall go to the dispensary and come back on Friday"

"Attend to your work and be here on Saturday. Don't try to please her too much. I want you not to do odds and ends for her."

"What do you mean by odds and ends? Do women get men to do that?"

"Yes. To make slaves of them."

"Tomorrow morning I'll start. Now it's late. Go and sleep."

"Yes. It is too late even to pray."

She laughed loud.

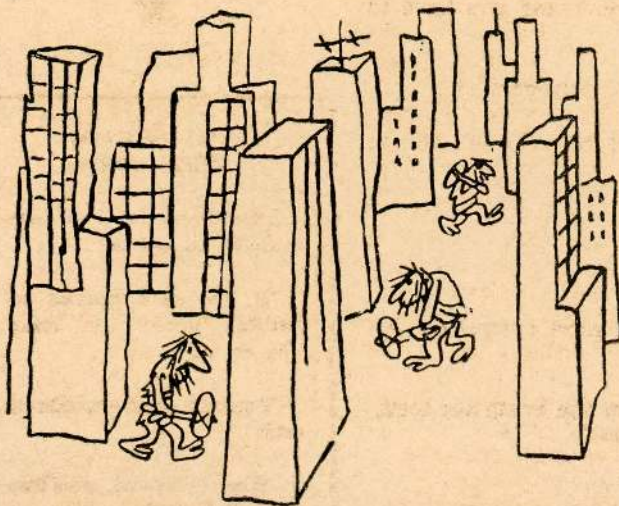
"Here, uncle won't like it."

"Won't he like my spoiling your priesthood?"

*To be continued*

### PHOTOGRAPH RESTORER

*Moscow:* A device enabling an electronic computer to be employed for an unusual purpose - the improvement of the quality of photos - has been created by scientists of the Institute of Information Transmission Problems and the computer centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences. They have connected the device which transforms images into a set of figures with a computer. These figures are fed into a machine, processed and again turned into an image, but one that is considerably improved. The image covered with a "rash" of interference is fed into the machine and several seconds later it emerges free of it. The previously diffused and focally hazy image becomes sharp and clear. The machine can improve the quality of photos, unique documentaries, pictures of nuclear reactions and processes taking place in the living tissue.



"Any other Kennedy aiming to be President?"

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## FILM PAGE

● **HANGI HORA**, Roja Films maiden production released through Cinemas Ltd. now showing at **WEMBLEY**, Kandy and opening this week at the **GAMINI, SAP-**

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### LIDO CAPITOL

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& 10-00 p.m.

- **RAJ KAPOOR**
- **VYJANTHIMALA**
- **RAJENDRAKUMAR**

in  
Raj Kapoor's

## SANGAM

Technicolor

2nd WEEK

### KINGSLEY PLAZA

2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.

- **RAVICHANDRAN**
- **JEYALALITHA**
- **NAGESH**
- **MANOHAR**

in

## NAAN

Eastman Color

**GAMINI** 6th Week

Daily 2, 6, & 9.30 p.m

Venura Productions

## VANASARA

**PHIRE** and other centres is an enjoyable film without much of the mediocrity. The theme put in a social type of set up, is made diverting by many interesting ideas, and well linked with the proceedings. Rohini Jayakody who has written the story, dialogues and produced and directed the movie has made it in an interesting way to unfold the story on the screen with sharp dramatic line without loosing effect on the entire structure. Her directorial work is marked by precision and intensity. It is a nice job done with confidence. The principal artistes have done justice to their respective roles. Shelton Premaratne's musical score is effective. The songs are refreshingly tuned, well rendered and attractively picturised. The overall technical standard of the production is quite satisfactory. The co-producer of the movie is Gilbert Gunaratne.

The pivotal characters are Saman (**TONY RANASINGHE**) and Shiranee (**SANDHYA KUMARI**). Unemployed Saman while searching for a job becomes hungry and thirsty, and enters a nearby estate to steal a few young coconuts for a quick snack. During the act he is caught by the watcher (**D. R. NANA-YAKKARA**) and later released by Shiranee who arrives on the scene. As Saman wanders again meets Sam (**DOMMIE JAYAWARDENE**) in a mishap and takes him home. Here Sam's mother (**ROHINI JAYAKODDY**) recommends him to her brother (**ASOKA PONNAMPERUMA**), Shiranee's father, to to give a suitable job. Saman is appointed as the manager of the very estate from where he stole the young coconuts. Shiranee who has lost her mother when she was young is brought up by her devoted father, and she is to be married to Sam. Prior to leaving for England, Sam gets engaged to Shiranee. After his return to Ceylon, he seduces Padma (**NIRUPA JAYAKODDY**), who is brought up in their house, and he is also seen with another girl by Shiranee. Sam to cover up his misdeed tries to murder Padma. She escapes and after child birth, with the baby finally

meets Shiranee, who schemes and gets her lawfully married to Sam. Shiranee marries the man of her choice, Saman.

● **SANGAM** in Technicolor R. K. Films spectacular Hindi movie, released through Cinemas Ltd. now running to crowded houses at the **LIDO CINEMA** and **CAPITOL**, probes into the most entrancing parts of Indian and international panoramas, and follow patterns of exquisite beauty. Among the numerous spectacular sequences include an aeroplane crash, the monuments of London, Paris streets, lagoons of Venice, Eiffel Tower and the Swiss Alps. The superb camera work is by Director of Photography Radhu Karmakar. The story which this three hour and forty-five minute film narrates is a simple tale of two friends in love with the same girl seeking its denouement in the death of one of them. The songs are of the romantic and popular variety. The musical compositions by Shan-

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### CENTRAL

● **GEMINI** ● **NAGESH**

IN

K. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN'S

## PANAMA PASAMA

ker Jaikishan are catchy and all the songs are hits. The dances under the direction of Sohanlal are tasteful, and specially Radha's (Vyjayanthimala) bedroom version of the French follies being a delight to watch. All the sets are lovely constructions, superbly decorated and carrying a wonderful blending of colour schemes. The art direction is by M. R. Achrekar. This movie produced, directed and edited by Raj Kapoor is a sheer technical delight to watch and enjoy.

The narration is divided into three parts. The first begins with three children building toy houses in the garden, and thus showing the pace for triangular romances. When they grow up Sunder (RAJ KAPOOR) turns out to be a waster, and Gopal (RAJENDRA KUMAR) becomes an advocate, and he is matched with Radha (VYJAYANTIMALA). Sunder joins the Indian Air Force, and goes on believing that Radha is meant for him. Finally Radha decides to tell him the truth while running under his plane as it takes flight. He does not hear this and goes away on a mission. By an irony of fate Sunder is reported dead. Gopal now declares his love to Radha. But before their marriage can take place Sunder comes back alive. Gopal makes a noble sacrifice and gets his friend married to his beloved. The second part between the two intermissions, is composed of a



M. G. R. and Sarojadevi in a scene from the Tamil film "ARASA KATTALAI" Ceylon Theatres Ltd.

long honeymoon on European locales. Radha seems to be happily married to her husband Sunder. But a touch of drama is introduced when Gopal on the insistence of Sunder comes all the way from Bombay to Switzerland to wish her a happy birthday and spend a few days with them. It is ended by Gopal's sudden departure at Radha's behest. The third part shows a previous love letter falling into Sunder's hands. He wrecks his wife's and his own mental peace trying to find who wrote it. Finally when the fact is discovered, each of the lovers wants to shoot himself, but only Gopal now a magistrate succeeds in making the final sacrifice.

● **FOR A FEW DOLLARS MORE**, United Artists release in Technicolor, now showing at the *SAVOY CINEMA*, portrays with the added impetus a new character known as "The Man in Black" who is a sort of anvil to Eastwood's cinematic hammer blows. It is played by screen veteran Lee Van Cleef, famous for his western portrayals. The movie was directed by Sergio Leone from a Luciano Vincenzoni script. It was produced by Alberto Grimaldi and its music is by Nastro D'Argento winner Ennio Morricone.

This is the story of two official bounty killers, whose task is to eliminate dangerous murders. At first they are rivals but later become the closest of friends. The younger, Half-Arm as he is called, is bitterly obstinate. His one aim is to get his man and collect the reward. The other, Douglas Mortimer, is a man of long experience endowed with genuine humanity and warmth. As bounty killers, Half-Arm and Doug have two different styles. The former is quick on the draw and carries on more than one gun which is deadly. Doug however, is exact and meticulous and possesses a veritable arsenal of weapons. They are on the track of Injun, a drug addict and sanguine bandit who has escaped from jail. The reward for his capture, dead or alive, is particularly high and

since Injun himself is the very best of shots, the bounty killers go through a period of intensive training before coming to terms with him. They are informed that Injun and others have held up the biggest bank in the district. Half-Arm and Doug eliminate the members of the band, one by one and take the money. Now Injun alone remains to be faced. When this eventually takes place Half-Arm saves Doug from certain death and kills Injun. The two men receive the reward but Doug insists that the entire sum should go to Half-Arm.

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<p>3RD WEEK <b>REGAL</b> Air-Conditioned <b>The Fall of The Roman Empire</b> IN PANAVISION &amp; TECHNICOLOR</p>
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<p><b>SELLAMAHAL GAIETY</b> M. G. Ramachandran Saroja Devi — Jayalalitha in <b>Arasa Kattalai</b></p>
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<p>Air-Conditioned <b>SAVOY</b> Clint Eastwood in <b>For a Few Dollars More</b> X Cert. For Adults Only</p>

*Ambassador M. V. P. Peiris' Comments*

## On Soviet—Ceylon Relations

A LARGE GROUP of foreign diplomats accredited in Moscow participated in a trip to the Karelian Autonomous Republic situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union recently. Karelia covers a territory of 173,000 square kilometres and has a population of 700,000. During their three-day stay the foreign diplomats had a detailed talk with the Council of Ministers of this Republic. They saw the sights of Petrozavodsk, the Karelian capital, visited the history and local-lore museum, a logging centre and a pulp and paper mill. The guests made a pleasant hydrofoil trip to Kizhi Island with its unique architectural monuments. Among the diplomats was Dr. M. V. P. Peiris, the Ambassador of Ceylon in the USSR.

A Novosti Press Agency correspondent asked him to share his impressions of the trip and to make some comments on Soviet-Ceylon relations.

"This is my first trip in the Soviet Union; after all I only arrived in Moscow in May as the Ambassador of Ceylon. I am very pleased with my visit to Karelia and hope to visit other places in your vast country. Our short stay there was most interesting and instructive: I saw the majestic nature of this territory in the north of the USSR and met the kind and courageous people who live there.

I appreciated the vast potential of this republic which is rich in forests and other natural resources. We learned that Karelia puts out millions of cubic metres of timber and pulp wood from which one-third of the Soviet Union's entire newsprint is manufactured as well as half of all the paper sacks, the prefabricated houses, cellulose

and a host of other things. The cellulose-paper mill in Kandopoga made a great impression. This is a gigantic enterprise employing high-skilled workers and engineers. All the latest achievements of science and technology are widely used in the mill.

The people of Karelia appear quite satisfied and happy with their life, they are most attentive, responsive and friendly. Their living standard is steadily improving.

Kizhi Island in Lake Onega (in all there are 40,000 lakes in Karelia) is an exceptionally interesting historical place. Talented craftsmen have created in Kizhi unique monuments, the incomparable beauty of which brings delight to thousands of tourists. The famous ensemble consisting of the 22-cupolla Transfiguration Church and the ten-cupola Church of the Feast of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin as well as a tent-roofed occupies a special place among the monuments of ancient architecture. The unique nature of the Transfiguration Church is that this 37-metre high wooden structure was built without a single nail.

**THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT** allocates large funds for the upkeep of the Kizhi preserve, for conducting research and for protecting these world-famous monuments.

When speaking of Soviet-Ceylon relations, Dr. Peiris said, "We are interested in their development and I, as Ambassador, am seeking for every opportunity to achieve this. Mutual contacts on diverse levels are most useful. We have forwarded an invitation to the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation of Soviet MP's to Ceylon.

Our economic cooperation is already bearing tangible results: with the Soviet Union's assistance a metallurgical plant a tyre factory have been built in Ceylon, a modern flour milling plant is also being constructed now. At present we are thinking of enlarging these enterprises.

The Soviet Union is rendering us assistance in training Ceylonese personnel - to become engineers, doctors, teachers. At present there are about 130 Ceylonese students in Soviet Universities and Institutes. We should make further use of the opportunities provided by the Soviet Union for training specialists.

The views of both our countries on many international problems are identical. We support the resolutions of the United Nations on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and on early establishment of peace in the Middle East.

We welcome the goodwill shown by the Soviet Union towards Ceylon and consider this a good gesture for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our countries.



### WHAT A FATHER

From San Francisco comes the story of the seven-year-old boy who appeared in the living room of his home wearing high heel shoes, a mini-skirt, a see-through blouse and pearl earrings. "Take those off at once!" his mother shouted. "And don't you ever let me catch you wearing your father's things again."