



4	COMMENT ON CURRENT AFFAIRS
5	SWEDISH FAMILY PLANNING METHODS
6	EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION IN KAZAKHSTAN
9	AFROASIAN FILM FESTIVAL
10	SOFIA — THE FESTIVAL CITY
11	ON HEART TRANSPLANTS
15	UN SURVEY OF WORLD ECONOMIC PROSPECTS
16	VETNAM WAR—AMERICA'S BURDEN
17	BORDERLAND — 16
24	PROMISING PROSPECTS FOR TEA

VOL. 14 No. 26	SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1968	CTS. 25
----------------	-------------------------	---------

New Duties Are So Cock-Eyed—Has Sanity Deserted The National Government ?

Hopes expressed by a section of the press that the fourth Budget of the National Government would be a *Sunshine Budget* have been dashed to the ground. It has now infact turned out to be a *Moonshine Budget*. Even the pro-Government newspapers have not been able to hide their keen disappointment and disillusionment over the manner in which the Government has slapped duties. Many items from arrack, aerated waters, textiles, cement and building materials have all gone up in price. And the price increases come in the wake of the July index which had shot up to 121.5 points.

All these consumer items have gone up in price because of the increase in the business turn-over tax. But, it may well be asked is this a valid argument on the part of local industrialists to jack up prices? It is common knowledge that even before the turn-over tax had been increased industrialists were making over 600 to

700 percent profit. An item which costs Re1 to manufacture is being sold between Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 or even more. But, this Government as well as the previous one had done nothing to set up a price control committee to determine prices at which their goods may be sold with the result that rapacious industrialists have been able to rake in a fortune at the expense of the consumer.

There are already reports that the price of an egg which has now reached an all time high of thirty five cents may go up to fifty cents because not only of the high feeding costs but also because of the duty of fifty percent on incubators which earlier carried no duty at all. One is at a loss to understand why the Government should have slapped this duty on incubators, *while duty on pleasure boats have been reduced from 330 to 300 percent; perambulators from 120 to 50 percent; refrigerators from 150 to 100 per-*

eight hundred percent profit. and tape recorders from 150 to 105 percent.

Looking at the manner in which duty has been imposed on certain items and at the manner in which duty has been reduced on others, one certainly cannot escape the conclusion that the Government is hell bent on pampering the rich more and more at the expense of the ordinary common people. Infact the latter cannot get over the suspicion, whether they be its supporters or not, that the United National Party, which is the major constituent of the National Government, is still the rich man's party.

Whatever the case, there is not the slightest doubt that the manner in which the Government has been slapping duties since the Budget it has given an indication that it has completely lost its powers of thinking and can do little or nothing to tackle the problem of the high cost of living.

An Unpublished Letter

The Wolf & The Lamb

This letter, which is self-explanatory, was sent to the Editor of the *Ceylon Daily News*. He has not published it so far.

Dear Editor,

In your sub-editorial of July 7 you urge legislation on India's lines to impose stringent penalties on persons who spread communal discord. Yet, in the same issue, you publish a letter of that kind with the banner headline, "Freedom for the Sinhalese too!" Don't you think that the Code of a responsible newspaper can put our erring countrymen on the straight and narrow path just as much as a legal code?

Even granting that comment may be free, are not facts sacred? Let alone the harsh things that Mr. V. J. Wijayasinghe says of his Tamil fellow-countrymen, let us hold to scrutiny what he wants to pass off as facts. He refers over and over again to "the 75% Sinhalese population" and "the 12% Tamil population." It is clear that he is referring to the entirety of Tamil speakers, including Moors and Indians. According to the census, these constitute 29% and the Sinhalese speakers 69%.

Mr. Wijayasinghe says that the Tamil population hold over 90% of the jobs in the estates. Is this a fact?

In the field of business, he says that the Sinhalese hold less than 10% and the Tamil and others 90%. Is this a fact either?

He states that the Tamils dominate the Public Service. In his *Dilemmas of a New Nation*, Howard Wriggins countered the often repeated cry by quoting from the Director of

Census that already in 1951 the Sinhalese held 78% of Government jobs. The percentage is obviously much higher today.

"In the universities, especially Science, Engineering and Medicine, the highest per cent of intakes are Tamils", says Mr. Wijayasinghe. In an analysis in the *University of Ceylon Review* October 1965, Dr. D. L. Jayasuriya notes that in the University of Ceylon the total Sinhalese enrolment for 1964 was 73%; by faculties, Arts 85% Sciences (including Medicine and Engineering) between 55% and 59%. The total enrolment for 1965 had gone up to 78% and doubtless it has gone up still further now, with corresponding increases in the Sciences. Provincewise, he puts the 'home residence' of students in this order: W. P. 44%, S.P. 19%, N. P. 13%, C. P. 11%. remaining provinces 13% Vidyodaya and Vidyalandara it must be noted have a nearly 100% Sinhalese enrolment.

The writer speaks of many "first rate schools in Jaffna". One does not know so many such here, but one may agree that, thanks to non-governmental effort in years gone by, the Jaffna District is the only oasis in the expanding desert that is Tamil education today. According to the analysis of the Ministry as at March, 1967, out of the total of 400 A. L. science classes in the Island, III i. e., 28% were Tamil medium classes; out of 1992 O. L. science classes, 567 i. e., 28% again were Tamil medium, no more than in proportion to the population. The total school enrolment was Sinhalese pupils 76%, Tamil pupils 23%, the latter being less than in proportion to the Tamil population. In the face of these documented facts, will it be hard if I suggest the banner headline for this letter as "The Wolf and the Lamb Story?" In support of his thesis "one language is unity, two is division", Mr. Wijayasinghe cites the case of those of German origin in the United States, who according to him form 20% of the population, yet opted for the English language. According to the American census,

well over 80% of the population are English or Negro in origin with English as their mother tongue. The remaining under 20% have some 26 national origins. Those of German origin constitute approximately 4% and came in dribbles over the decades and got assimilated. Neither language laws nor pattern of government will make for national unity if the fatherland continues to be caste, creed or race for most of us. Will enlightened leadership ever prompt the people of this country to make the grand crossing from their medieval fatherland to modern nationhood? Could we begin with a nucleus of thinkers and writers and leaders of men who pledge to give themselves undivided to Lanka undivided?

Yours in the country's service,

K. NESIAH

Chundikuli,

9.7.1967.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY

at 72, Kew Road Colombo-2

TELEPHONE 33172

Vol. 14, No. 26, Aug 11, 1968

TRIBUNE makes no attempt to exact complete conformity from its contributors, but rather welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with general policies

MANUSCRIPTS. TRIBUNE cannot assume responsibility for unsolicited articles and letters. None will be returned unless so requested and is accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

TRIBUNE is published every Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Ceylon, Rs. 15/-, one year.
Rs. 8/-, half year, post free
Overseas Rs. 21/- by Sea Mail,
Air Mail rates on application.

Headlines Of The Week

THURSDAY, August 1 — The *Times of Ceylon* reported that the Government would shortly appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the question of an increase in the allowances of Members of Parliament and to draw up a pension scheme for them. Pope Paul defended his ban on artificial birth control and said he hoped it would be accepted for its truth. Communist sources at Kosice said that the Soviet Communist Party leader, Brezhnev, was taken ill just before lunch today and had to leave the summit conference at Cierna.

FRIDAY, August 2 — The Minister of Finance, Mr. U. B. Wanninayake, presented the fourth Budget of the National Government. The Department of Excise has exported its first consignment of twelve cases of double distilled arrack to Australia. The Federal Party has dismissed the need for any further amendments to the Social Disabilities Act as unnecessary and has stated that the existing legislation is adequate to ensure temple entry. The Federal Party and the Tamil Congress will join hands to lead the harijans to the temple for worship. The cost of living index last month shot up by a further 1.2 points in July recording an all-time high of 121.5 for that month. More than three hundred people were feared killed today when a five-storey apartment block in which they were sleeping was felled by the strongest earthquake to hit Manila for decades.

SATURDAY, August 3 — All the daily newspapers reported that the Budget did not generate either violent opposition or warm enthusiasm from any quarter. The Ceylon Army's intelligence net-work has been completely reorganised. A sixty second earthquake shook Mexico today killing at least four people and injuring some 90 others. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan today pleaded not guilty to murdering Senator Robert Kennedy and wounding five others with intent to murder. President Alphonse Massamba-Debaty of the Congo Brazzaville broadcast an appeal for national unity and pardoned all political prisoners in an apparent move to check a coup attempt.

SUNDAY, August 4 — According to reports reaching the CTB, drivers and conductors are being assaulted at the rate of one a day now by the public. The CTB has decided to scrap its proposed Rs. 25 million bus station in the Pettah as an economy measure and utilise this money on capital investment for the purchase of more buses and improvement of services. The *Daily News* reported that sabotage had still not been ruled out as a cause of the recent fire in the Central Bank building. The Cabinet yesterday approved a proposal of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to establish a Shipping Corporation with fifty one percent Government and forty nine percent public shares. Bramachariya Dewapriya Valisingha, chief disciple of the late Anagarika Dharmapala and chief organiser of the Mahabodhi Society, India, passed away after a

short illness at the age of sixty five. The Army overthrew President Alphonse Massamba-Debaty less than a week after he dissolved Parliament and began ruling the Congo Republic by decree. Republican Platform writers agreed that President Johnson has mishandled the Vietnam war. Russian troops withdrew from Czechoslovakia yesterday as the Soviet and four other orthodox communist parties dropped their objections to Prague's reforms.

MONDAY, August 5 — Lanka Salu Sala has increased the prices of nearly all its textiles. Ceylon and the USSR signed another Trade and Payments Agreement covering the period 1969-70 yesterday. Legislation is to be introduced next month to make it an offence for taxi operators to rig meters and charge passengers more than the prescribed amount. Czechoslovakia and its five Communist allies signed a communique they adopted unanimously at the close of their one-day Summit talks. Israeli planes swooped into Jordan to strike at Arab guerilla organisation training camps and living quarters in retaliation for the ever increasing EI Fatah raids on Israeli.

TUESDAY, August 6 — Malaria has caused eight more deaths in the Amparai region last week. In a statement to the *Daily Mirror*, the President of the Federal Party, Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, said that the Federal Party did not want a separate Tamil Nad, but what it wanted was a Federal form of government. The Ministry of Home Affairs is considering the question of issuing individual permits for the consumption of liquor from next Wesak. The *Daily News* reported that the Harijans were making moves to enter the Sella-sannathy Murugan Temple at Thondamannar. The Kremlin called yesterday for consistent and unswerving implementation by East European Communist Parties of principles laid down in the weekend Danube Declaration.

WEDNESDAY, August 7 — The Cabinet has directed that top priority be given for legislation to enforce a scheme of compulsory insurance which will cover wage earners against employment injury, sickness and maternity. A patient at the General Hospital leapt to his death from the third floor. A Bill to set up the National Wages Council will be tabled in the House of Representatives on October first. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Hugh Fernando, has directed his Permanent Secretary to institute an immediate investigation into allegations of irregularities at the Ceylon Tea Centre in London and discrimination against Ceylonese employees by the top-rung European staff. The Minister of Finance gave an assurance to a deputation of the Clerical Service Union that victimisation of clerks would be eliminated while effecting transfers. Israeli soldiers crossed into Jordan and killed five Arab guerillas and captured two others in a desert encounter. The South Vietnamese Railway suffered another blow yesterday when the Viet Cong blasted it down to its last train.

Comment On Current Affairs

● TAIWANESE SEED PADDY: of no use — act with great caution

It has been reported that two experts of the Food and Agricultural Organisation sponsored by the Ceylon Fertiliser Project have in their report to the Government of Ceylon stated that "it is quite clear that Taichung is of no quantitative or economic value to Ceylon and that it is a matter of confirmed observation that TN 1 plots and their neighbours are disease affected to an extent rarely, if ever, previously seen in Ceylon and that clearly TN 1 is so far inferior as not to be worth further study." From the time the National Government placed special emphasis on food production to make the country self-sufficient in it in order to conserve foreign exchange, some laymen who thought that they knew better than the qualified agriculturists of the Government had been going about the length and breadth of the country urging on the Government to cultivate the Taiwan seed paddy to obtain higher yields per acre. They had also taken upon themselves the task of importing this variety and distributing it to the farmers in specially selected areas. Late last year the Minister of Agriculture and Food, Mr. M. D. Banda, in a press conference referred to the fact that unquarantined foreign paddy had been introduced into the country without the authority of the Director of Agriculture and that it had increased the incidence of paddy disease which was already far too widespread. The Minister referred in particular to the two varieties of Taiwan paddy and Taichung 65 which he thought had been smuggled into the country on person or in the luggage of people who returned from abroad. Now that the two experts have issued a note of official warning, the Government must have no more illusions about the harm that these two so-called miracle paddies could inflict to agriculture. It is to be hoped that the Department of our Agriculture will spare no efforts in carrying out an islandwide propaganda to warn our peasant farmers against the dangers inherent in these two paddies and also take the strongest possible action against those who are importing them without the permission of the Director of Agriculture. So far, the Government has done nothing to cry halt to this.

● BUILDING MATERIALS SOAR IN PRICE : setback to housebuilding

It was only a few weeks ago that the Minister of Housing and Scientific Affairs, Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena, directed the Department of National Housing to acquire buildable lands and sell them to individual house builders who did not own a house either on their own names or in their wife's name or in the name of a

dependent child. At that time we said that the Minister's scheme was a laudable one because it would enable individuals to build their own houses and that it was the cost of buildable land which militated very strongly against house building on an appreciable scale. Even before the scheme has been implemented comes the disturbing report that consequent to the doubling of the Turn-Over Tax which was announced in the fourth Budget of the National Government the price of building materials — cement, iron rods, steel, etc. — has skyrocketed and are only available at blackmarket rates. It is reported that in the blackmarket a bag of cement is being sold for over Rs. 20. It is difficult to understand that the Government did not envisage for a moment that by doubling the Turn-Over Tax on these building items it would send up not only their prices but also bring in its wake a thriving blackmarket trade. The construction of more and more houses in this country is an imperative necessity, and unless the Turn-Over Tax in respect of building items is brought down to the pre-Budget level the housing industry will suffer disastrously.

● INCREASE IN PRICE OF ARRACK: a foolish move

One of the items which had been handpicked for an increase in price when the Minister of Finance, Mr. U. B. Wanninayake, presented the fourth Budget of the National Government was arrack on which he slapped an additional tax of two rupees. Whatever the reason which may have motivated him to impose this additional tax, it is generally agreed that it has been an imprudent move for the reason that the Government has played right into the hands of the kassippu magnates who will now increase the manufacture of poisonous brews to compete with arrack and consumers in the lower income bracket will have no alternative but to drink them because of their cheapness. Medical opinion has repeatedly stressed that most of the stomach ailments of patients is due to the drinking of these brews and the time will soon come when the Government will have to increase the vote of the Health Department.

● MPs WANT BIGGER ALLOWANCE : should they be given?

There is now a clamour among Members of Parliament for a higher allowance on the ground that what they now receive is hardly adequate to perform their duties efficiently. While it may be true that what they receive may be inadequate, Members of Parliament have been singularly fortunate that in the past they had received substantial increases in their allowances, while many grades of public servants have not had a pay increase for several years. Members are also fortunate that in addition to the various allowances they draw, they enjoy subsidised meals at Sravasti. In any case, it would look a little odd, particularly at a time of austerity, for the Government to give them an increased allowance without first considering the question of public servants and other workers in the public sector.

Point of View

Swedish Family Planning Methods - Out

by Arul Manuel

IT HAS come at last, the official pronouncement for which the world has been waiting for over four years. It was made by the Pope at noon on the 29th, of July, and there was a press release on the encyclical on the same day at Archbishop's House. Advance copies of the text had been sent to the Bishops all over the world.

The encyclical changes nothing that had been known before about the Church's teaching on birth control. It has been issued after years of agonizing reappraisal on the part of Pope Paul VI, after taking into consideration what others had to say on the subject. Nothing was left out - biological, physiological, demographic (the science of the study of population growth) or sociological - for due consideration was given to recent scientific discoveries, the social evolution of the modern age, the increasing appeal for what the encyclical calls "responsible parenthood", and finally, the constant teaching of the Roman Catholic Church over the centuries.

The Pope says he sought only the true good of man and the family, and the conclusions he came to are as follows:— "The direct interruption of the generative process already begun, and above all, directly willed and procured abortion, even if for therapeutic reasons, are to be absolutely excluded as licit (i. e. lawful) means of regulating birth." Next, he says: "Equally to be excluded..... is direct sterilization, whether perpetual or temporary, whether of the man or the woman". Finally, he declares: "Similarly excluded is every action which, either in anticipation of the conjugal act (e. g. the pill), or in the accomplishment, or in the development

of its natural consequences, proposes whether as an end or as a means, to render procreation impossible".

What, we may ask, are the Swedish Family Planners and Ford Foundation to do now? Carry on in the developing countries regardless? Pope Paul himself declares: "It can be foreseen that this teaching will perhaps not be easily received by all: (for) too many are those voices— amplified by the modern means of propaganda - etc."

The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Cicognani (who was once Apostolic Delegate to the U.S.A.) is quoted as saying: "The Holy Father knows full well the bitterness that this reply may cause many married persons who were expecting a different solution for their difficulties. It was precisely (this) .. which caused the great delay in giving this reply", and four years is a long time for people to have to wait for guidance.

The Bishops of Ceylon, we are reminded by the press release from Archbishop's House, gave just such an answer as the Pope has now done in a joint pastoral letter on "Family Planning" which was released as long ago as 25th, March, 1960, and we are reminded that Pope Paul is only following Pope Pius XII's persistent teaching, which in turn was the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church down through the centuries.

We think we are right in saying that doubts about the Church's teaching began to arise with the introduction of the pill, which was why a fresh directive was sought. It was not forthcoming until this encyclical published on the 29th., but in the meantime a new, yet old,

argument was brought in, that the world would not support a larger population. The great agricultural-economic research worker, quondam state planner, and would-be politician, Colin Clark, was almost a lone voice raised to protest that this was not true, and he substantiated his case with figures, but the contrary argument, unsubstantiated, took many eminent people in. They have yet to be disillusioned.

COLIN CLARK'S point is that it is an increasing population, nothing less, which leads to economic growth, that it is population growth which acts as a spur to the Gross National Product. Our point is that even if this was not so, there is always an outlet in emigration for a growing population. It is not our fault that immigration laws everywhere act as a disincentive, so as to remove all such thoughts from people's minds. Ceylon, like other countries, has a message to give to the world, and this message, which is peculiarly her own, can only be given to the world by her people going forth from her shores. Ceylonese do not make traders, quite like the Indians, but they could make soldiers, and a continent like Africa needs soldiers.

It has been said that most of the early Christian saints and martyrs were soldiers. A soldier's primary job is not to kill but to liberate. True freedom reigns where there is order, and there cannot be order without justice.

**PRINTING
AT
ITS
BEST**

Please Contact:
C. C. P. S. Ltd.,
72, Kew Road,
COLOMBO 2

The Educational Revolution

IN KAZAKHSTAN

by P. Chandrasegaram

(Dept. of Education, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya)

The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic is the second largest Republic, among the Union Republics in territory, and holds the fourth place in terms of population. It is a highly industrial and agricultural region, and is one of the main regions of the Soviet Union for the supply of various mineral resources.

Before the October Socialist Revolution, Kazakhstan was part of the 'backward periphery of Tzarist Russia, inhabited by national minorities'. The numerous national minorities of Russia, were deprived of any fundamental rights. Considering the inhabitants of the periphery of Russia as aliens and as inferiors, the government deliberately stirred up national hatred between the peoples. The policy of social discrimination and forced Russianisation of the non-Russian nationalities resulted in the stifling of indigenous culture. They were also prevented from creating national schools, were prohibited from receiving instruction through the mother tongue, and even the number entering higher education was deliberately restricted. The publication of books in the Kazakh language was also prevented.

Backward forms of economy dominated, and the patriarchal feudal system prevailed in the region. There was no organised work force. The Central Government formulated the theory that, these people were immune to civilization and cultural development; their 'cultural backwardness' was not inherent, but the imposed political and economic system compelled them to lay behind. It was certainly in the interest of the ruling power and class, to keep the people in ignorance and thereby in educational and cultural backwardness. Ignorance means exploitation. Before the October

Revolution the percentage of literacy was only two percent.

THE Socialist Revolution of 1917, is a landmark in the nation's educational history. The Soviet power began to make magnificent measures to eliminate illiteracy among the population and to reorganize the whole national education system. The State entered upon a phase of Cultural Revolution almost immediately. In 1919, in spite of the great obstacles the state had to encounter, Lenin gave priority to the elimination of illiteracy. Lenin pointed out that it was impossible to build the envisaged society in an illiterate country. It is only an educated citizen who would participate in political, economic and cultural life of the country consciously. In 1923, a voluntary society called 'Down with Illiteracy' was created in the USSR the Chairman of which was the famous educationist, Kalinin.

A regional organization of this society was established in 1924, in Kazakhstan. With a wide network of units at industrial enterprises it played a historical role in eliminating illiteracy among the population. Schools and Centres to eliminate adult illiteracy were organized everywhere; they were attached to schools and various enterprises.

The campaign for the elimination of illiteracy reached its full force in the late 'twenties' and early 'thirties' when during the first Soviet five year plans for national economic development active measures were initiated for the socialist reconstruction of the whole economy. It was the time when the country tackled the collectivization of agriculture. In 1920 the proportion of illiterate in villages amounted to 80 % in Kazakhstan. This hindered the

peasants in taking a conscious part in building socialism; it hampered the re-organization of the economy in Kazakh auls.

Considering the aims of eliminating illiteracy among the population as an important state, political and cultural undertaking the state directly intervened in the literacy drive. Elimination of illiteracy became the common cause of the nation. The people made great material and financial contribution for this purpose in the form of buildings, training facilities and other means. In fact a voluntary society whose aim was to eliminate illiteracy was formed under the name cultural army. They taught the illiterate free of charge.

Of considerable value to the cause of eliminating illiteracy were the cultural teams which were sent from town to rural areas for one month. These teams which besides members of the cultural army included agricultural experts, doctors, engineers, and university lecturers, taught the illiterate and also carried out considerable work in establishing village cultural and educational facilities, reading rooms, recreation rooms, libraries and so on.

The Russian industrial centres rendered great assistance in improving this work to eliminate illiteracy, sending cultural teams and many teachers giving advice, delivering books and textbooks, training appliances and equipment. Illiteracy problems were also discussed at congresses and plenary meetings of the Communist Party trade unions and Komsonal organizations. These organizations decided that in each family the literate member should teach illiterate members to read and write. The Young Pioneers too did their best to help this cause.

THE introduction of universal compulsory primary education in 1930, was a measure of extreme importance. Universal primary compulsory education for children aged 8—11 years had the aim of making all workers and peasants into cultured and educated people bettering

their standard of culture and technical knowledge, and improving the training of skilled workers for all branches of the national economy and culture. Universal compulsory primary education was an important factor in the further development of the cultural revolutions in Kazakhstan and in raising the proportion of literate people in the population.

By the end of 1932, these measures had resulted in an increase in the proportion of literate in Kazakh populations to 40% and by the end of 1934 to 60%. This is impressive. Great credit in carrying out this job must be accorded to the Soviet teachers.

The congress of teachers in Kazakhstan in 1934, called upon each teacher to train not less than 35 persons. The teachers warmly responded to this. From 1936, regions with a completely literate population began to appear in different areas of the Republic. They called upon the other regions to reach the same level and undertook higher obligations in further improving the standard of culture in the regions.

The illiteracy elimination campaign had to encounter the problem of transport. The settlements in steppes and mountainous regions, were very scattered. It was difficult

to gather all the illiterates for studies. In such cases they were taught individually. There was also the problem of teachers which had to be circumvented. In 1934, in the USSR 70% of the teachers had only primary education; in the auls of Kazakhstan this number was as low as 90%. This too had a negative effect in eliminating illiteracy. Great difficulties were met in teaching the Kazakh women. Even by 1936, it was only 75%. The reason for this lay in retaining the old feudal Bai survivals in the minds of the people. The Bai is a rich landowner in Central Asia. Attempts were still made to confine the women to the home in subjugation. There was polygamy practised; early marriages were the order.

OCTAVES

On your dagger's gleaming metal
Carve a tender in infant's name;
Then, when anger clouds the judgment,
Love recalled its place will claim.

On the stock of your best rifle
Carve a mother's face so true,
Thence to gaze with prayer and anguish
On the deeds you mean to do.

* * *

The years of childhood pass; it has to be
Youth departs, but in its place there stays
The haunting strain of childhood's happy days,
The cherished, everlasting memory.

Youth flows on, and soon its vigour wanes,
Wanes and nevermore returns anew,
But every noble exploit that you do
For ever in the memory remains.

* * *

"You are my light, my joy, my treasure,"
The poet rhymed about his wife;
"When you're away, I have no pleasure!
"To have you close means more than life."

But then the poet's wife drew near,
Stood by the door, his joy, his light,
The poet cried: "Again you're here,
Why don't you let me work tonight!"

RASUL GAMZATOV

In any case, by 1940, of the 6¼ million people of Kazakhstan, 2½ million people learned to read and write. The conversion of the written Kazakh language into the Latin alphabet in 1929, and into the Russian one in 1940, greatly facilitated the training process for both children and adults and consequently contributed to the successful elimination of illiteracy within a short period of time. It should be emphasised that the successful elimination of illiteracy in USSR was possible, because the mother tongue was the language of instruction. In 20 years, the problem of eliminating illiteracy was completely solved in a backward republic like Kazakhstan.

The literacy campaign was one of the forms of class struggle on the way to building socialism. The Kuloks, Bai and Inullahs opposed measures aimed at eliminating illiteracy because it meant that the people would become active participants in socialist construction. In fact, the cultural army was subjected to ignoring by the hirelings of naked feudalism.

THE COMPLETE elimination of illiteracy was a historical victory of great significance in the course of the cultural revolution in Kazakhstan. Together with universal compulsory primary education it enabled the broad strata of the population to

be involved in active participation in social reconstruction. It facilitated the extensive introduction of secondary and higher education, accelerating the training of skilled specialists for all branches of the national economy and culture, increased the number of scientific research workers and ensured the swift development of science and technology in the country.

U.S.A.

T V DIRECTORS' APPEAL

American TV director Jerry Paris recently published a manifesto in *Variety* in which he swore by the memory John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy that he would never again have anything to do with murder plays and urged his colleagues to follow suit and abstain from writing, directing, producing, enacting or taking part in the staging of any play extolling brutality, cruelty and violent death. This is a tacit admission of the guilt certain American film and television workers share for the cult of violence which reigns supreme in the United States. There are few American films and television plays that do not glorify cruelty in one way or another. The *Saturday Review* recently estimated that in the space of eight hours the American Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company televised 93 scenes depicting murder, torture and other elements of sadism.

We cannot say how Jerry Paris's campaign will fare. A reduction in the number of films and television plays preaching violence would of course be beneficial. But it will hardly eradicate the causes of crime in the United States.

Literacy of the people had to now become functional literacy. Adults who had learnt to read and write joined vocational schools; from there they entered advanced technical schools; there were also schools known as mechanization schools, which were specialist schools. The level of education became impressive and consequently a permanent seven year secondary educational establishment for young workers and peasants was established. Workers' faculties were created; education was developed through correspondence.

Under Soviet power, Kazakhstan, was transformed from a backward agrarian country into a powerful modern industrial agrarian country. This was made possible by literacy and the cultural revolution.

By 1965, Kazakhstan with 7½ million population, had 10,000 secondary schools and 140 scientific Research Institutes. About 200,000 engineers, technicians and agrarians work in the national economy. There are about 100,000 doctors and auxiliary medical workers.

Lenin, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Shakespeare, Goethe, Tagore are common knowledge for the average Kazakh. Kazakh writers write in their mother-tongue; this is translated into all the Republic languages.

The experience of cultural development in Kazakhstan and other Soviet National Republics has shown that the main premise for the maximum development of culture among the people in general, and of Universal Compulsory Education of school age children in particular, as well as for the elimination of illiteracy among the adult population, is the free and independent existence of the people; the people themselves rule the state. The experience of eliminating illiteracy and introducing Universal Compulsory Education in Kazakhstan refutes the reactionary, feudal, bourgeois ideologists who allege the people in many colonies will be able to achieve sovereignty and take the road of independent development, only after they have mastered some 'cultural' habits.

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

The working people of Kazakhstan gained political power and used it for the development of their culture. Compulsory primary education is a pre-requisite to elimination of illiteracy; else there would be continual increase in the number of illiterates. Elimination of illiteracy among the population is not an end in itself. It should establish the conditions for involving more and more people in building a new life. It should improve the general social and economic condition of the people.

NOT WANTED

Nguyen Duy Anh, the South Vietnamese puppet government's Ambassador to Bonn, is hurt. He is supposed concurrently to represent Saigon in Sweden, but for two years he has been unable to present his credentials to the Swedish King. "I have twice tried to go to Sweden but each time the Swedish government refused to grant me entry", Nguyen Duy Anh complained to newspapermen on June 19. His latest attempt to gain recognition was made after Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson had met and talked with the Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Moscow in the Swedish capital. When Nguyen Duy Anh applied for permission to come to Stockholm, the Swedish Foreign Ministry informed him that Swedish public opinion would not approve of such a visit. Commenting on the hapless envoy's complaints, the Stockholm *Aftonbladet* writes that "the Swedish government's stand is seen as a clear indication of what it thinks of the Saigon regime". The Saigon puppets do not represent the people of South Vietnam, and neutral Sweden is telling them so diplomatically but unambiguously.

In Tashkent

International Afro-Asian Film Festival : In October

AT TASHKENT, it has been planned to hold an international Afro-Asian film festival every two years, commencing this year on the 21st of October and continuing for ten days. The organizers of this festival will be the Cinema Committee of the U.S.S.R., together with the Cinema Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Association of film makers of the U.S.S.R. Heading the Committee would be Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek Republic, Sarvar Azimov.

The festival will be in the form of an international retrospect of the film art of Asia and Africa. Many film producers from Far East studios are expected to participate in this festival. Based on the theme of, Peace, Social Progress, and Freedom everyone will be permitted to express his views. During the festival, tours to places of interest in Uzbekistan will be organised, along with a large film-fare to be organized by Sovexportfilm, to which Producers, Exporters, Importers, Distributors and Cinema owners from Afro-Asian states would participate. With due consideration for the national feelings of others any film may be sent in for screening at this fair. The delegates will reside at one of the modern hotels, and will have an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,500 at their disposal.

The chief aim of this film festival is to bring about a better understanding among the film people, thereby strengthening the ties of friendship between the nations, which would mean the advancement of the film industry in Afro-Asian states. This festival to which all Afro-Asian countries are invited will be managed by the Organizing Committee of the film festival.

The city of Tashkent which, since early times, was a centre

of trade and handicrafts will accord a warm welcome to all the delegates hoping to be present at the festival. Its history could be traced far back as to the first and second centuries B.C. Today it stands the capital city of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic in Central Asia. It is a highly industrialised city with air lines to all the major cities in the Soviet Union and other countries. Since the October Revolution there has been a remarkable amount of progress made in this former small town, for modern buildings comprising the latest designs in architecture have brought new significance to this place. After Lenin founded the first university in 1920 many universities together with colleges have been built. For the use of a little more than a million citizen, thousands of libraries have been constructed. Newspapers are published in the most widely read languages, namely Uzbek, Tajik, and Russian. Cultural clubs, theatres and auditoriums are to be found in plenty. Truly a great advancement since the Revolution.

TO THIS film festival each country may present a programme, the duration of which should not exceed 45 minutes. 16,35 and 70mm films would be accepted for screening at the festival. With the concurrence of the Organising Committee countries may enter additional films if they so desire. Although these films, some of which have been screened at other Film Festivals will be permitted to be entered, the management would prefer new films in addition to originality. All films should bear Russian subtitles and release scripts should accompany every film. An entry form should be filled out for each film submitted. All countries wishing to participate in the festival should make an official application for entry forms not later than the

1st of September, thus giving themselves time to send in their films by the 15th of the same month which is the closing date, after which the management will not guarantee the screening of any films sent in.

To this film festival a country may send three delegates who are in the film industry. All expenses with regard to visitors' stay will be met by the Managing Committee of the film festival. Transport expenses of the delegates will have to be met by their respective countries. The programme will be drawn up by the festival management who will put in the films and talks in a definite order. The owners of the films sent in should meet all transportation costs, including insurance whilst bringing the films to the festival, also being responsible for their films during and after the festival.

The present regulations govern the film festival and anything not covered by these regulations will be attended to by the Festival Committee. All correspondence and films or parcels should be addressed to the Management of the First International Film Festival of Afro-Asian Countries, 30, Navoi Street, Tashkent, U.S.S.R.

MALCOLM C. DANIELS



Crockett in The Washington Star

“The trouble with you is you don't have friends in the right places.”

Sofia

THE FESTIVAL CITY

by Dimitar Ezekiev

AFTER the Second World War we embarked (as we had done many times in the course of our history) on the reconstruction of our capital. Under the ruins of the blitzed buildings where we had planned to lay the foundations of a new city centre the archaeologists discovered quite unexpectedly traces of the neolithic age and Sofia, all of a sudden, became several thousand years older. Then in the "Gheo Milev" quarter where the new Sports Hall is located the remains of a city from the neolithic age were opened up. A thousand years more were added to the history of our capital. Just when we meant to construct a new Sofia we unearthed the past of one of the oldest cities in Europe, a city which has never ceased to exist although each of its conquerors wanted to raze it to the ground. This is why you can find very few old buildings in Sofia; only the building enclosed in the courtyard of the "Balkan" hotel and the Saint Sophia church have survived, the only witnesses to the glory and magnificence of ancient Serdica.

In fact Serdica was the name given by the Romans to our present capital. In 28 B.C. Marcus Licinius Crassus, famed military chief, the companion of Caesar and Pompeus, defeated and subdued the Thracian tribe of the Serdes who had inhabited the plain of Sofia and proclaimed Serdica as the centre of the new "strategy".

Constantin the Great (the emperor who was to be canonized later) compared this city with Rome: "Serdica is my Rome"—he said. The Saint Sophia church which was built outside the city at the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th century gave its name according to some historians to Sofia.

SERDICA belonged to the Byzantine kingdom until 809 when the army of the great Bulgarian tsar, Krum the Terrible, seized the capital of inner Dacia and destroyed part of its walls and buildings. But the city was not to lose its prominence, in fact it became a solid bulwark of the Bulgarian state, assuming the Slav name of Sredets and played an outstanding role in the history of our people. Reconquered in 1018 by the Byzantine Emperor Basile II and liberated in 1194 by the Bulgarian tsar Assen, Sredets was one of the most important cultural centres in the second Bulgarian state and in the Middle Ages. From these years of grandeur and power there remained a master-piece, the Boyana church (1259), rightly recognized as one of the first precursors of the Renaissance.

But in 1386, a tragic year for our people, Sredets which already bore the name of Sofia, was captured after a three-month long battle siege by the Turkish chief Lala Shehin. In 1878 when the Russian liberating forces of General Gurko entered Sofia the city had no more than 11,694 inhabitants.

In 90 years, the area of Sofia the capital of the 3rd Bulgarian state and the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has increased 900 times over and in spite of the enormous gap separating it from Europe it has succeeded in catching up in many fields.

Do you know the geographical situation of our City? It lies in the North latitude of 42-41' and the East longitude of 23-20'. You will be welcomed by the 923,000 inhabitants of Sofia of whom 870,000 are Bulgarians. In Sofia there are as many men as women, but nearly 193,000 men and 161,000 women are not yet married. Sofia has

30 centenarians. 10 men and 20 women. You will feel well in the fresh air which comes from a nearly massive mountain range and the large parks of Sofia. Over 180,000 trees flank the streets of Sofia and for each of its inhabitants there is a green area of 197 square metres.

Sofia which 90 years ago had not a single factory is now the second biggest industrial centre in the Balkan peninsula. Completely reconstructed and modernised its industry produces 20% of the industrial goods of the country which, in many cases, compares favourably with European and world standards. Sofia is a centre of mechanical engineering (50 state factories employ 48,000 workers) metallurgical works (3 plants with 15,000 workers) and textile factories (13 factories with 17,000 workers) The city has altogether 210 enterprises employing 212,000 workers. The most important factory in Sofia is the Kremikovtsi Iron Works, the biggest factory in the Balkan peninsula. In 1932 Sofia elected a communist city council but the worker councillors were not allowed to take their seats. But this event remains a historical fact.

The workers constitute the fundamental single social group in our capital but their number is exceeded by the number of pupils and students, Sofia's schools and universities (262 schools and 14 tertiary establishments) are attended by 235,000 youth. A foreigner described our city as "a school in a garden in blossom".

All the babies in Sofia are born under medical care and the population of Sofia spends 2 millions leva every year on toys. 64 creches with 5,100 places have been constructed while there is a doctor for every 212 persons. My fellow-citizen is the proprietor of 116 cultural centres, 909 libraries, 22 museums, 90 musical and choreographic schools, 10 theatres, 60 cinemas... He is the proprietor of a city covering an area of 210,000 square metres which, for 6500 years has lived at a crossroads...

New Times Interview With Prof G. M. Solovyov Corresponding Member, USSR Academy Of Medicine

ON HEART TRANSPLANTS

NO DEVELOPMENT in medicine and more particularly in surgery in recent years has caused such a sensation as heart transplants. The first operation, performed by the South African surgeon Professor Christian Barnard last December, has already been followed by over twenty more.

The biggest stir of all was raised in the United States. After several heart transplants that had ended fatally (although performed by famous surgeons in well-equipped hospitals), the Board of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences published a declaration on February 28 sounding a grave warning against the "temptation" to perform such operations without the requisite thorough preparations, and expressing the opinion that only a very limited number of heart transplants are permissible in the present time, and the only in definite circumstances.

Grave doubts were also expressed concerning determination of the moment of the donor's death. The laws of various countries differ on this point.

In the medical world, opinion on the question is divided. On June 13 and 14 the World Health Organization's Council of International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) held a conference on heart transplants in Geneva, attended by 24 prominent surgeons, cardiologists, immunologists and neuropathologists from France, Belgium, Switzerland the United States, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland and other countries. The Soviet Union was represented by Professor Gleb Mikhailovich Solovyov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medicine.

Interviewed by our correspondent, Professor Solovyov gave the follow-

ing review of the conference. It was a closed conference; journalists were excluded. This restriction was found necessary because of all the sensation-mongering over what is a very serious medical problem.

The Council is to be highly commended for its initiative in calling the conference. It was a very useful undertaking, for to this day, as its participants noted, very little serious scientific information is available about the operations already performed. What information there is has been gleaned chiefly from the general press. The conference analyzed the present state of affairs in heart transplantation and examined the basic problems involved-immunological, clinical and ethical-and the prospects for the future.

By mid-June, 22 heart transplants had been performed in different parts of the world, with five recipients then surviving. Since then one of them, Mr. Frederick West (Great Britain) has died. Best known of the remaining four is Professor Barnard's second patient, the dentist Dr. Philip Blaiberg. The other three are two patients of Professor Cooley, of St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital in Houston (Texas,) and a French priest who is the patient of the well-known Paris cardiac surgeon. Professor Charles Dubost.

In all but one case the transplant was a human heart. The one exception was Professor Cooley's attempt to transplant a sheep's heart. He was constrained to this because the patient was dying and there was no human donor available. The experiment failed: the patient died almost immediately.

As a rule all the surgeons, including Professor Barnard, employ the method earlier proposed by the distinguished American cardiolo-

gist Norman B. Shumway, with extracorporeal circulation during the operation. Without this intermediate stage the operation cannot be performed. The technique may now be considered adequately mastered.

Still unsolved, however, is the immunological aspect. The difficulties involved were reported on by Professors Halpern (France), Brettschneider (U.S.A.) and Van Rood (Holland). The trouble lies in the incompatibility of tissues. Virtually no two people have tissues that match exactly. The immunological properties of an organism depend on the presence in it of so-called transplant antigens. These are special types of protein specific to the given organism. The greater or lesser compatibility of the tissues of any two organisms depends on the differences between these antigens. Special studies have shown that the antigens are contained in the white blood cells (leucocytes) of the human body. Organisms actively repel alien antigens, a natural protective reaction of the organism.

THE MAJOR responsibility for protecting the organism lies with the small lymphocytes. It is they that cause the organism to reject a grafted or transplanted organ. Immunologists are now seeking to establish a system of leucocyte-typing comparable with the identification of blood groups in man. Professor Van Rood reported that in the Benelux countries immunologists are working on organizing tissue-typing on a wide scale.

Meanwhile it is necessary to combat the apparently inevitable reaction of rejection. In France and a few other countries the practice is to employ an anti-lymphocyte serum to inhibit the lymphocytes of the recipient. As Professors Halpern and Brettschneider reported, it yields better operative results and increases the chances of survival. At the same time they noted that in about six months the organism forms new

antibodies and various complications set in.

Nevertheless, immunologists are agreed that under certain circumstances organ transplants, including heart transplants, are permissible.

A second serious problem is that of the selection of recipient and donor. Its solution is made more difficult by the fact that experimentation on animals is extremely difficult and unreliable. Human beings and animals are biologically very different. Organ transplants are generally more successful on human beings than on dogs—in this respect the dog is a much more difficult subject.

There was also much discussion of the problem of defining death. It is an ethical and legal as well as a clinical problem. Among those who spoke on it were the French Physicians Joncheres and Lenegre.

In summing up the discussion, the conference came to the conclusion that since the immunological problems relating to tissue compatibility and tissue conservation have not yet been solved, heart transplants are as yet of an experimental nature and can only be a palliative; they cannot ensure the complete recovery of the patient but only prolong his life for a time.

In view of the experimental nature of the operation the question arose of how permissible it is to experiment on human beings. An international conference on "Biomedical Science and the Dilemma of Human Experimentation", called by UNESCO in Paris last October, arrived at the conclusion that if the necessary caution was exercised such experiments were permissible for the purpose of investigating new drugs, the functions of the brain, the experimental treatment of cancer patients, the clinical determination of death and the legal conditions for removing organs and tissues for transplantation.

Our conference agreed with this decision.

Transplants are permissible if the patient is doomed and no therapy or surgery can improve his condition and avert his imminent death, for in this case there is reasonable hope that the patient will live longer with a transplant than without it. The operation may be performed only in medical institutions staffed with skilled cardiologists, immunologists and neuropathologists working in close contact with cardiac surgeons.

Recipients must be selected with great care. Transplants should be not carried out on senile patients suffering from atherosclerosis or patients with sclerotic lungs.

IT SHOULD be borne in mind that patients can live a long time even after several cardiac infarctions, so that itself cardiac thrombosis is not an adequate justification for a heart transplant. As things stand today transplants can most readily be recommended for patients suffering from grave diseases of the cardiac muscle, whether of coronary or non-coronary origin, if such diseases have reached an irreversible stage of decompensation. Such diseases are most often met in South Africa and South America. In other words, heart transplants may at present be said to be indicated for only a very narrow group of patients.

Equally grave is the donor problem. The consent of the donor himself, or of his next-of-kin if death came suddenly, is imperative. Determination of death may be conducted only by a group of highly competent specialists, who must establish that the brain had died completely and irreversibly. The following criteria are recommended: 1. Total loss of consciousness. 2. Total muscular areflexia and atony. 3. Spontaneous cessation of respiration. 4. The dropping of the blood pressure the moment that it is no longer maintained

line of the brain function curve in an encephalogram.

Even these criteria are operative only able to infants and not sufficient for cases of acute poisoning or frozen organisms. One other requisite is that the heart of the donor must be in a state close to normal. Immunological examination of the recipient and donor must be carried out beforehand to establish the degree to which their tissues match. Total incompatibility is a contraindication.

GREENLAND

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE THULE CRASH

"The situation appears to be much more serious than earlier assumed...."

So writes the French magazine *L'Express* (June 23) commenting on the consequences of the crash of the American nuclear bomber at Thule in January of this year. Its correspondent recently interviewed Dr. H. D. Burner, the man in charge of the investigations undertaken by the Americans after the catastrophe. "Could the atom bombs have exploded?" *L'Express* asks. "Before the catastrophe the answer was negative. But after what has happened, the investigators now have their doubts. If the detonators were accidentally to explode, no one could be sure that, under different circumstances, the device releasing the safety lock would not explode as a result of a short circuit". The categorical assurances given by American generals that there is no chance of nuclear bombs carried by planes exploding are thus repudiated by the American investigating commission itself.

At our suggestion the conference included in its communique the recommendation that efforts to re-ammate the patient, the establishment of the donor's death and the selection of the recipient, and the operation itself must be carried out by two independent groups of physicians. This division of functions satisfies medical ethics and furnishes a guarantee that all possible measures will be taken to save the life of the potential donor.

It is also stressed in the communique that heart transplants are still an extremely risky undertaking whose results are uncertain. At a press conference held upon the conclusion of the conference CIOMS presided Professor Marcel Florkin (Belgium) stated that at the present stage of scientific progress human heart transplants are permissible. At the same time he made the point that one of the main objects of the Geneva Conference was to bar surgeons not possessed of sufficient experience and of the technical means from carrying out heart transplants.

This City will have a polyclinic with the necessary medical services, a hairdressing saloon, a laundry, a shoe-maker's shop etc. to cater for the delegates. The cleaning and beautifying of the Festival City, have been undertaken by Komsomol organizations who are organizing voluntary work days there.

The construction of two 14 storey buildings, near the finest park of Sofia, the Park of Freedom and the "Diana" swimming-pool, are also complete.

In July and August the University City will not be vacant. The joyful voices of young men and women will be heard throughout the days: 5 buildings in the City will be reserved for the delegates.

We have also thought of those who will come to the Festival on an individual basis. The tourist groups and individual tourist will

be lodged in the different hotels of the capital.

The construction of 12 new open-air stages for the cultural programme are receiving final touches. Besides this at over 200 sites, cultural centres, cinemas etc. repair works are under way.

Special attention has been given to the improvement of existing sports installations and the completion of the new ones to ensure the best conditions for the holding of the sports programme.

For this great event not only the sites where the Festival will be held but also all the main public and administrative buildings will be decorated.

And this is only a little part of the tremendous work that is going on in Sofia to make it the real capital of the 9th Festival.

Getting Ready For The

Ninth Festival In Sofia

IN A FEW DAYS Sofia, dressed in a multicoloured gala costume, will welcome thousands of young delegates from all over the world. Painters are already preparing the decoration designs for the Festival. At the same time the repair works and the beautifying of the city have been speeded up to give the 9th capital of youth a new character.

The construction of 10 blocks of flats with 1170 flats in the "Gara Iskar" Festival City is completed. The flats are comfortably furnished, with a wardrobe, warm and cold showerbath and other comforts.

PROVOCATION

The spurt in American diplomatic activity in West Asia at present is an indication that something is brewing of which the Arabs should be wary. Mr. Ball's mission is an open one; he is visiting Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia and obviously his intention is to persuade the reactionary Arab States to accept the American line in West Asia. The American State Department has grossly miscalculated the sentiment of the people of these Arab States, if not of their rulers, Mr. Ball's visit to Israel and the report that the letter he carried from Mr. Johnson was a reiteration of the 1967 assurance, was nothing but an act of provocation. The people of Lebanon have given the kind of reply which American diplomats however thick-skinned cannot ignore. The conservative Arab leaders cannot expect the United States to act as a mediator in West Asia for the simple reason that the US administration is wholly committed to Israel. More important in the long run, than Mr. Ball's visit is perhaps the visit of the Ford Foundation President Mr. Bundy to Israel, after he had been to Egypt and Lebanon, and of the World Bank President Mr. McNamara to Cairo. These two men, though not holding any official position in the administration, have enormous influence and the traditional method of political arm-twisting indulged by the Americans is through economic pressure. It is not surprising that the Israelis paid considerably more attention to Mr. Bundy than to Mr. Ball: they expect much more from him.

Communist World Pays Attention To

The Situation In Czechoslovakia

THE world communist and working-class press continues to pay great attention to the situation in Czechoslovakia and to the letter of the fraternal parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. In their articles and commentaries the newspapers of communist and workers' parties note that the position of the five fraternal parties has as its aim the strengthening of the forces of socialism on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Executive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentine issued a statement fully supporting the results of the Warsaw meeting. The principle set out in the 1960 statement of Communist and Workers' Parties proclaims that no one Marxist-Leninist Party or socialist state has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other parties or states. Yet, says this document, "every Communist and Workers' Party bears a responsibility not only to its own working class for the constructive application in practice of Marxism-Leninism in specific conditions of its country, but also bears a responsibility to the entire international working-class and communist movement.

Undoubtedly when the very foundation of a socialist system in a particular country is being jeopardised, this problem goes beyond the national limits and acquires world significance." The Argentinian communists believe that acting on the pretext of a socialist democratisation of Czechoslovak society, the counter-revolutionaries are trying to rear their heads and to create conditions for destroying the socialist social system and for restoring the old system.

The statement of the Communist Party of Argentine goes on to say: "being loyal to the basic principles

of Marxism-Leninism we believe that the struggle between the forces of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism, on the one hand, and the forces of war, reaction, national oppression and imperialism, on the other, is being waged on a world scale. Victories or setbacks of the working class in any country benefit or prejudice the struggle of the working people and the peoples. These were considerations of principle which guided us in our intention frankly to set forth our opinion concerning the events in Czechoslovakia and to declare our great solidarity with the working class, people and communists of that country to whom we wish success in their difficult efforts for the sake of defending their most cherished socialist gains."

Popular, the newspaper of the Communist Party of Uruguay, emphasises that in its activities every Communist and Workers Party is guided by two fundamental principles: complete autonomy and sovereignty on questions relating to the given country, and responsibility to the movement as a whole, to the international working class. "It was this which was borne in mind by five Communist Parties of Europe meeting in Warsaw when, in a comradely fashion, they drew the attention of the Czechoslovak leaders to the internal processes which were very dangerous to the future of the Czechoslovak people and to the cause of peace in the very heart of Europe." The newspaper calls the attention of its readers to the fact that control over the main means of information in Czechoslovakia went to members of anti-socialist elements who launched a campaign against fraternal socialist countries, against treaties uniting them and against the military exercises which were held in Czechoslovakia in accordance with the plans of the Warsaw Treaty. Fraternal parties are drawing the attention of the Czechoslovak leadership to the

manoeuvres of open counter-revolution acting in Czechoslovakia. "One cannot fail to see", *Popular* writes, "that the question is whether or not socialist Czechoslovakia will be." It was these considerations, remarks the newspaper, that prompted the participants in the Warsaw Meeting to pledge their fraternal support for socialist Czechoslovakia and to declare that she can count on all-round solidarity of fraternal countries. The reason for a top level Soviet-Czechoslovak meeting is the same.

The Novosti Press Agency released a statement by the Polit-bureau of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party which was just received. This document says: "The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party which has long been watching with mounting anxiety the developments in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the attempts by internal and external reaction, and particularly by Bonn neo-nazi revenge-seekers, to undermine and abolish the socialist order in that country and to restore capitalism, greets the initiative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the German Socialist Unity Party, The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party which sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The Greek Communists agree with the latter's evaluation of the situation in Czechoslovakia and believe that the working class of Czechoslovakia headed by Communists will prove strong enough to defend the gains of socialism, to bar the way to reaction and to foil its plans." *Unen*, the newspaper of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, in an article devoted to the situation in Czechoslovakia and to the Warsaw Meeting of representatives of five Communist and Workers' Parties, rebuffs attempts to represent the internationalist position of these parties as an "interference in internal affairs." "Qualifying good advice as interference in internal affairs and any distortion and misinterpretation of it only helps the enemy",

writes *Unen*. "At the same time one cannot fail to see that the forces of organized reaction are increasingly invading Czechoslovakia. To justify and encourage their actions means betraying the cause of socialism." "Our party, the Mongolian Communists and all the working people of the country are confident that the Czechoslovak Communist Party supported by fraternal parties and relying on the healthy forces of the people will bar the road to reaction and defend its socialist gains.

UN Survey

World Economic Prospects

THE UN World Economic Survey for 1967 reveals a few significant trends, which, however, may not endure unless nurtured through planned effort.

It shows that while the world economy as a whole developed at a slackened pace last year, the developing countries, thanks to a "dramatic" improvement in agriculture, made relatively rapid strides. Also, the rate of increase in food production outpaced that in population. The prospects for the future, especially for the developing countries therefore seem to be promising enough, provided nature and other factors, influencing their growth, do not fail them. Of these nature will, of course, always remain unpredictable, but the good behaviour of the other factors can also not be vouchsafed. In fact, the Survey provides enough scope for misgivings on this account, specially in regard to the performance of developed economies which have traditionally played a vital role in determining the prospects of developing countries.

For example, the Survey, while noting the signs of a renewed upswing in the economic activity in some developed countries in the closing months of 1967, is by no

means sanguine about their regaining their earlier buoyancy in the current year. On the other hand, it regards the recent 10 per cent surtax and cuts in Washington's budget as definite dampers on the US growth rate. It is also not too hopeful of Britain's prospects although it does not consider the Wilson Government's economic policies as being equally restrictive. The Survey could not obviously foresee the May developments in France which are bound to affect France's prospects and make it even more protectionist than it is. The last factor is especially important for developing countries which need ever-widening outlets for their exports to developed economies.

YET the Survey gives a glimmer of hope as well. As it points out, the centrally planned (socialist) economies were the only group of economies to attain the projected rates of growth. Since these economies have increasingly emerged as major customers of developing countries the latter should find in them a useful outlet for goods which they cannot sell to developed countries in the West. In as much as they can also increasingly procure their developmental requirements from the socialist countries, they should also be a position to withstand the pressure which the supplies of these goods in developed economies tend to exercise, more so when they themselves are in a bad position.

The Survey's portrayal of the economic situation in 1967 has thus also indicated the path which can help the developing economies can hope to improve their results in the current year. While not neglecting the Western markets, and not relaxing their efforts to make these markets more accessible for their goods through the UNCTAD and other international consultation, they should strive to seek broader avenues of co-operation with the rest of the world.

Bonn's

Provocative Exercises

THE provocative Bundeswehr, 'Black Lion' exercises on the Czechoslovak border (which have already been reported) are not being cancelled. It is not even known whether their transfer in time and place, announced by Bonn, will be carried out. If this will really be the case, how will it be presented? The latest propaganda trick with the postponement of the 'Black Lion' exercises were needed by Bonn to present on the one hand that it was "far" from the idea of a military provocation and, on the other hand, by dragging out a final decision, to continue to render pressure without any quotes on the course of events in Czechoslovakia.

The assumed transfer of the exercises, even if this takes place, does not change their trend, the 'Black Lion' the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* writes, are the first major army exercises in the south of the FRG, in which the formation of the Second Corps, including three divisions, large cover units, units of the Seventh American Army stationed in these districts, as well as the Sud Air Force grouping will participate. In all according to this paper 'it is planned to concentrate 60,000 soldiers on the Czechoslovak frontiers.' The aim of the exercises, as officially announced, is 'the operation of large air - borne mechanised formations moved over large distances in their - action with powerful airforce units.

It is clear that what is in mind is the checking of large scale offensive plans at Czechoslovakia's borders. The 'Black Lion's' habits are by no means of a defensive nature. It is covering up its tracks. But this does not change its dangerous habits.

Vietnam War

America's Heaviest Burden

THE Vietnam venture proved beyond the strength of the United States. This is now evident to all. It was very delicately put by Gen. Westmoreland, former Commander of the American forces in Vietnam, when he said that a "classic victory" is unattainable there.

Three years of active military operations, far from bringing nearer America's victory, have actually turned Vietnam into the heaviest burden on the USA. This is openly said and written in the West. The July issue of the *Monat* magazine published in West Berlin says: for example: "owing to the war in Asia which could be described as total but for the exclusion of the ultimate means—nuclear weapons — the United States has doomed itself practically to incapacity in world politics".

Washington realises this, but cannot summon up political courage to put an end to the shameful and hopeless aggression launched by the United States. The American capital is seeking a way out of the deadlock in which the US found itself, not through renouncing expansionist desires, but through attempts to make more effective use of allies, notably European allies. But the situation is not what it used to be right after the Second World War, or in the fifties. The balance of forces between the USA and its West European partners has altered not in favour of the United States, and America is compelled to find more flexible methods of drawing its allies into the credit of its global politics. An example of how it is done and what purposes are pursued was in an article by Eugene Rostow, Under-Secretary of State for political affairs, published in the magazine *Aussenpolitik*, the mouthpiece of the West German Foreign Ministry,

The substance of the article is a call to West Europe to retain its unbreakable unity with the USA. The solution of 'outstanding problems' of the future, argues the Under-Secretary of State, hinges on how united the West will be. What are these problems? "From reconciliation of Europe to restoring order and ensuring progress in the Third World," replies Rostow. The sort of order and progress advocated by Washington can be seen from the intervention in the Dominican Republic, backing given the regimes of "gorillas" in Latin America, reprisals against the Negro population in the United States itself and the United States aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

AS for the 'reconciliation of Europe', the Under-Secretary of State was rather outspoken. He wrote: "We as before feel that the stability of Europe and the world depends not only on a demounting of partitions between East and West, but also on a strong coordinated grouping in the West as a sufficient counterweight to colossal Russia capable of influencing the world. The 'idea' is very witty indeed Germany must be restored certainly through the liquidation of the GDR and inclusion into the FRG participations between West and East pulled down, but in the West there will remain a strong, coordinated naturally from the USA grouping as a counterpart to Russia. Rostow says nothing about a grouping a counterweight to America being preserved in the East.

Instead he explains that "a lasting settlement for Europe' presupposes a 'living and modern Atlantic as well as the dynamic development of all the rest of the Atlantic Community institutions".

Saying that no 'real alternatives' exist for the Atlantic Community, Rostow categorically rejected the idea of the USA leaving Europe and even warned the Europeans against it. On the part of America it would not be clever to adopt a course of general treaty policy

which would open the way to chaos and war".

The Under-Secretary of State keeps repeating in his article that cooperation between West Europe, and the United States is useful and constructive. At the same time he tells the Europeans that "American European Atlantic empire under American hegemony - has never been our aim. Mr. Rostow drops a half-veiled hint that within Atlantic cooperation it will be possible eventually to establish control over East European countries through joint efforts. It was not for nothing that he lavished such praise on Bonn's policy aimed as he put it at restoring old links in trade, culture and political relations with East Europe, that is, at restoring the positions of the German monopolies. As we can see, America blesses 'drang nach osten' and is ready itself to take an active part in it if only not to be expelled from Europe. These are in effect Mr. Rostow's ideas. Yet the firm position taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries towards the attempts of imperialist reaction to enter East Europe by the back door promises a little success as the aggression in Vietnam from which the USA cannot extricate itself.

To Ensure

Your Copy
of

TRIBUNE

EVERY WEEK

become a subscriber

Rs. 15 Annually and
Rs. 8 Half Yearly

Write To: Manager,
Tribune,
72, Kew Road,
Colombo 2.

Phone: 33172

THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

CHANGE OF HEART

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.

They considered the plans suggested by Rajan. Menike advised him to keep away from Sundari and shift his dispendary very early.

Amaradasa took leave from Menike without much fuss. He promised to write to her all about his movements. Menike's pathetic smile went to his heart and it followed him right through his journey.

At the post office he checked up whether Rajan was at home. The peon told him that he had left early that morning

New Orleans District Attorney
Claims

CIA Men Killed President Kennedy

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison claimed today that spies of "a friendly foreign power" had confirmed that elements of America's Central Intelligence Agency assassinated President John Kennedy. Mr. Garrison, who has carried out lengthy investigation into what he contends was a plot to kill President Kennedy, said his office had received a "great amount of detailed information" from the intelligence service of a friendly European power.

It had provided names of members of the Dallas police force, alleged to have taken part in the plot, and the name of one assassin, Mr. Garrison said in a statement. Mr. Garrison said his information from the foreign intelligence service confirmed that the killing was conducted by "elements of the Central Intelligence Agency". The foreign spies had penetrated the CIA in the Dallas area and had been privy to information about the plot since its beginning, he said. "The real point is that this information corroborates not merely that President Kennedy was killed by an organised conspiracy", but that the U.S. Government had been doing everything it could to conceal this, his statement said.

He said the foreign agency had enabled him to learn the locations from which assassins fired in Dealey Plaza in Dallas on November 22, 1963. These were the Daltex Building, the Texas school book depository —from which Lee Harvey Oswald is alleged to have fired three shots which killed the President—and two points in the area of a grassy knoll made famous by investigations into the shooting.

and had seen him post a letter. Thereupon Amaradasa asked the Post Master to find out whether there was a letter for him. Much to his relief there was one. He opened it eagerly and it read:

"Dear Amaray,

A thousand congratulations.
May the Gods bless and protect you both—Rajan".

It was long past noon when Amaradasa reached his dispensary. Everything was as he had left it and a glance at the books showed that there had been good business during his absence and his friend had done well.

There was no sign of life in Sundari's house. The windows were opened but the front door remained closed. It was a sure sign that she had not returned. So he made up his mind to tell her just a little about his trip to the village. While he was making these decisions he heard someone come into the Waiting Room.

"Who is that?"

"I sir", said a boy's voice.

"Come in."

Subir came in crying.

The little fellow began to cry covering his face with his hands. "Sir, my grandmother died in the hospital", he said and broke down.

Amaradasa led him to a bench and made him sit. Subir stopped crying after a long while.

"Subir, have you no relations?"

"I have sir but I am too weak to go and work in their houses."

"Will you come with me as arranged by your grandmother?"

"It's for that I came sir."

"Very good. I'll send you home today. You must be a good boy."

"Yes, Sir."

Amaradasa gave him a letter to be given to the Mudalali at the shop and put him in the evening bus. He instructed the conductor to give Subir in charge of the Mudalali.

That night his friends at the cottage had many a banter about his visit to the village and his fair patient.

"She is my cousin, you fellows".

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil is a valuable material for chemistry and technology. It is processed to make products needed for organic synthesis, and by the lacquer, leather, textile and other industries. The demand for castor oil has steadily increased over the years. World output stands at about 300,000 tons a year, and has been steadily growing. Technologically, the processing of castor oil for these purposes means cracking the carbohydrate chain to obtain a number of products important for organic synthesis, like heptanol, octanol-2, 10 eixidecanoic, 10-11 undecylic, sebacic, azelaic, suberic and other acids. Specialists of the Higher Chemical-Technological Institute in Sofia have developed a method of enriching vegetable oils with oxyacids through liquid-phase oxidation in the presence of boric esters whose properties are close to castor oil. From the available literary data, the specialists were not aware this method to have been used before. For a more effective use of oxidising processes to obtain products enriched with oxyacids, the researchers employed oxidising air and a nitrogen-oxygen mixture. After oxidation the oxidate received was hydrolysed to eliminate the boric acid ester-bound with the hydroxyl group. Hydrolysis was followed by drying with dehydrated sodium sulphate in an ether medium. The new method makes it possible, at comparatively low debit of the oxidising agent per unit measure and at comparatively low temperatures of 165-175°C, to enrich vegetable oils with oxyacids. These products have factors close to those of castor oil and can be used as high-temperature lubricants, as plastificators to make leatherettes, as raw materials for substitutes of Turkish-red oil, in the lacquer industry to make linseed oil and resins, for the production of synthetic fibres, and others. Their alkaline cracking gives medium fatty alcohols and dicarboxylic acids, as in the case with castor oil. The vegetable oils

"Avow, avow", they shouted, the plates of rice balanced on their palms.

"When are you taking us to the village?"

"Very early, I suppose."

"Is your cousin very ill?"

"Not very ill".

"That's good news."

"Now tell us what would happen to the beauty?"

"The beauty is for the town and the cousin for the village. In real Kandyan style he will divide the nights between them".

They laughed loud in good natured mirth.

Next morning he was at the dispensary musing over the happenings of the past three days and the unfortunate end of Subir's grandmother. Just then he heard the big Ford draw up before Sundari's house. He went for the peep hole in the wall. Yes. She had come alone and went in. He was excited in spite of himself. He was itching to run to her. But he held his ground. All the same he kept peering through the hole and wondered what had happened to him. "Damned shame", he thought but stuck to the hole. His resolution was melting. Now he saw her come to the window. She stood there framed against it in all her beauty and took the telephone. His one rang. He took it.

"How are you?" she cooed.

It was so warm, intimate and welcome.

"Ah ! You have come."

"Are you not glad?"

Silence.

"Are you not glad?" she repeated.

"Should you ask me that?" he evaded.

She poured out a ripple of that fawn-like laugh.

"Come and have a little tea with me. It seems such a long time since I saw you."

Amaradasa could not resist the habit of three years. Moreover he had a feeling that she had suddenly become more intimate than ever before. So he went to her like a little pup at the whistle of its mistress.

She was seated there in her favourite chair with his vacant chair opposite her.

"So, how are you? Have you been to the village?" She levelled this question at him scanning him from head to foot.

GALLUP POLL

Student Revolt in U.S.A.

New York

The students' revolt in the United States is directed against traditionalism and self-satisfaction, or against the "establishment", found out the Gallup Poll in the research on students' opinion conducted in June. This revolt sometimes appears as an attack against the administration policy in Vietnam, sometimes against the slow efforts in the sphere of civil rights of the coloured population.

About one out of five students reveals his dissatisfaction actively, which means that he takes part in demonstrations. Nevertheless, the bulk of the US students tacitly agree or sympathise with the call for reform of the contemporary American community. In addition to traditional topics as love and sex, students very often discuss the Vietnam war, racial questions and the Presidential election campaign this year. 32 per cent of the questioned said that they have "great interest" in politics.

Approximately one out of eight students accepts the movement of the American "Hippies" without reserve, who propagate especially love among people and independence from material properties. About three out of ten students disagree with the "Hippies" and say they are afraid of life that they do not wash. Most students take a neutral stand in this respect.

Despite the rumours on the great use of drugs in the universities, only one out of 20 students, who were questioned, admitted that at least once he had tried marijuana. Concluding the results of its research, the Gallup Poll added that the gap between the young and older generations is not so great as it seems, and that in the bulk of important problems the students in general hold parallel views with the majority of the American population.

"Not yet", he lied. "I'll be going there this Saturday."

"Poor man ! Did you find this place very dull?"

"Yes. Some what lonely but I have very lively friends and we have our gossip too".

"I suppose your friends don't spare me?"

He nodded.

"Poor me!"

"But nobody appears to have got you."

"The one who is close to me may get me some day. Who knows !"

Amaradasa could not believe his ears. She had come within his grasp when he had no need for her.

By now she had stretched her arm full on the table resting her head on it turned her face sideways looking archly at him. Was she not ravishing ! Those dark pencilled brows, her regal nose and the milk wine texture of her cheek began to madden him. She smiled as his palm went sliding on her arm up to where the jacket prevented its progress. Suddenly he took away his hand as if he was ashamed of himself.

"I am tired after this long drive. Please come in the evening."

"Thanks"

He left abruptly.

That evening he was with her in the back garden seated on the steps. The sky was dark with livid patches. The light from the bed room filtered through the coloured curtain of the window and fell on her face. In that face he saw some distant resemblance of his mother. He thought of Menike and the days with her. He began to regain his balance.

"Shall we go in. Sometimes you put me off my guard. Let's go in."

"As if you don't do that to me."

They went in.

"Here, can you come to our estate in Bandarawella next Sunday?"

"What is the occasion?"

"My husband has taken on a job in the WHO and is throwing a party to his friends. I want you to come there to help me. Would you?"

"I'll let you know."

Biological

Power From Blood

American researchers have developed a technique for turning the bloodstream of a living being into a permanent electrical power supply. In a sense, the discovery uses the blood flow as a source of energy on a very small-scale in the way engineers have for many decades harvested hydro-electric power from water falls.

Until, now the experiments have been conducted solely on laboratory animals. But the technique may lend itself to human patients so as to draw electricity from their own bloodstream to power internal medical devices.

For example, the technique could become useful to power a pacemaker, a small electronic device which controls the heart beat rhythm of patients whose natural heart control mechanism has become defective through disease.

Now such pacemakers are implanted surgically into the patient's body, and each replacement of batteries requires a new surgical procedure. In contrast, a self-generating power source such as the one now developed would presumably drive the pacemaker indefinitely throughout the patient's lifetime. The new system was developed by a research group headed by a physician and a research engineer at the University of Maryland near Washington. They found that when electrodes are properly implanted in the heart, a steady flow of electrical energy is induced through attached wires. However, most of these experiments involved reactive electrodes — which means the electrodes were gradually consumed in the electrochemical reaction which produced the power. Thus, these electrodes were, in effect, galvanic-type batteries within the body which were eventually used up. The new process uses inert, or non-reactive platinum electrodes which remain unaffected and thus can be used indefinitely.

"Why let me know? In these three days you have changed so much".

"What about my dispensary? I have to fix up all that?"

"I asked you to come because I want to have you there as my special guest."

"What an honour. Your thoughts are as beautiful as yourself. madam".

"How I get flattered."

"Now I must be going. Goodnight madam."

He stood up and I looked at her face as was his habit. But she knew that he had changed.

"Have you got anything important to attend to?"

"Yes", he lied.

"Very well. Goodnight."

He left. She sat there alone.

Are The Movies Teaching Us To Be Violent ?

IF I should meet an unruly youngster in a dark alley, I prefer it to be one who has not seen "Bonnie and Clyde". For concrete clinical studies have shown me that a lot of violence is learned behaviour. Currently, film violence is grossly overdone. We have learned to transplant hearts, but we teach heartlessness. More and more youths get the idea that violence is not only acceptable but enjoyable. It seems barbaric to let children go freely to any movies that are produced. Adults may have the right to production, but children have a right to protection. There is a social necessity for a law that would bar children under 14, unless accompanied by a parent, from admission to movies with a surfeit of brutality, violence, murder, torture, cruelty and sadism. Such movies should be labeled as being in a category which, because of high violence content, is not suitable for young children. (It is misleading to link the representation of unsadistic sex with the display of brutal violence as if they were comparable.) Adults' rights would not be affected by such a law. Any parent would be perfectly free to show his 11-year-old son a girl's bathtub filled with blood, with the murder victim's arm sticking out ("The Tinger") he can show him endless murders in a big city ("The St. Valentine's Day Massacre") or teach him how to shoot men point-blank in the head ("Rough Night in Jericho"), he can try to give him his first sexual stimulation with a genuinely sadistic mixture of sex and violence ("The Penthouse") But the boy will not be able to go alone and his parent will be informed that the film belongs to a category considered unsuitable for children. This would help parents. The problem of violence in movies is really the problem of violence itself. Can anybody who heard what Senator Edward Kennedy said in the Cathedral still doubt what havoc our violence wreaks in people's lives? One little step forward would be to end the risk of presenting the constant lure of violence to the immature.

To be continued

INSCRIPTIONS ON DRINKING HORNS

You poured the liquor out yourself
And drank it quite alone,
But still the fact that you did drink
To everyone is known.

* * *

They're drunkards both; the man who drinks within,
And he who says that drinking is a sin.

* * *

I praise a man who holds his swill,
But cannot help recall
That there is something better still,
To drink no wine at all.

* * *

Let good wine flow,
Both in and out of season,
But see you know:
Where, when, with whom,
How much and what the reason !

RAZUL GOMZATOV

FILM PAGE

DOCTOR IN CLOVER (East-mancolor), Betty E. Box-Ralph Thomas Production distributed by the Rank Organisation, opening this week at the *REGAL THEATRE*, is the sixth in the "Doctor" series of films from Richard Gordon's best

EMPIRE Air Conditioned

Tony Anthony in
MGM's

Wounds of Hunger
in Colour

Extending 2nd Week

REGAL Air-Conditioned

**DOCTOR
IN CLOVER**

IN COLOUR

Entering 4th Week

**ELPHINSTONE
ROXY**

S. P. M. Movies'

AMATIKAMA

Directed by: Nihal Jayasinghe

Extending 4th Week

CROWN

Dev Anand - Asha Parekh in

**Jab Pyar Kisise
Hota Hai**

Brand New Print

On to 3rd Week

SELLAMAHAL

M. G. Ramachandran

in

Arasa Kattalai

GAIETY

From Wed. Aug. 14

Mutturaman - Rajashree

Anubavam Pudumai

Extending 3rd Week

SAVOY Air-Conditioned

Clint Eastwood in

**For a Few
Dollars More**

in Colour - Adults Only

selling novels, and it is full of laughs. The majority of the film was shot on location at Wexham Park Hospital just outside Slough, with other sequences in London and on the Pinewood Studios sets. The movie stars Leslie Phillips as Dr. Gaston Grimsdyke, James Robertson Justice as Sir Lancelot Spratt, Shirley Ann Field as Nurse Bancroft, John Fraser as Dr. Miles Grimsdyke and Arthur Haynes as Tarquin Wendover, including Joan Sims as the stern Matron Sweet. Fenella Fielding is a ballet dancer with extraordinary flexibility in love if not pirouettes. The cast also includes a selection of beauties who don nurses' uniform, and introduces the beautiful French actress Elizabeth Ercy in the role of Jeanine. The movie is produced by Betty E. Box and directed by Ralph Thomas.

THE OSCAR in colour, which opens this week at the *LIBERTY CINEMA*, is the first motion picture to tell the story of an Oscar race, the story of one man's climb from anonymity to the uneasy aisle seat of an Oscar nominee on Oscar night. Also it is the first film to tell the story of what it means to a star to win and to lose, and what the golden symbol stands for in the motion picture industry. The emblem, a 13½ inch golden statuette weighing under seven pounds, has grown to international stature in the 38 years since May 4, 1927, when it came into being as a symbol of the ultimate in achievement in the

arts and science of the cinema. The story is told against backgrounds of infinitely specific authenticity, presenting an unique insides view, showing fictionally what one amoral man does in an all-out effort to win an Oscar, and factually, what moral men and women with loyalty and pride do to protect its prestige and untarnished record of incorruptibility. In addition to the excitement and suspense of the story, the movie

Air Conditioned
LIBERTY

From 15th August

Joseph E. Lenine

Presents

Hollywood's Biggest Star
"THE OSCAR"

Technicolor From Paramount

7TH WEEK

CENTRAL

K. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN'S

PANAMA

PASAMA



Sandhya Kumari and Dommie Jayawardene in a romantic scene in Roja Films *HANGI HORA*, Cinemas Ltd. release. The movie is produced and directed by Rohini Jayakody with Gilbert Gunaratne as co-producer.

has the visual excitement of beautiful sets and beautiful people, beautifully clothed.

The cast is of extraordinary stature: Stephen Boyd plays the role of Frank Fane, who is hedonistic, aggressive, amoral, sometimes brutal, always opportunistic, and living the life of an extravagant star, dressed in elegant high fashion clothes; Elke Sommer plays Kay Bergdahl, sketch artist become designer, to whom Frankie Fane proposes to marry and understandably; Milton Berle is Kappy Kapstetter, Frank Fane's agent, and a man whose word is a contract, his loyalty gilt edged insurance, but also finally divests himself of this client at the time when he is the hottest nominee for Best Actor on the eve of Oscar night; Eleanor Parker plays Sophie Cantaro, a handsome woman beyond first youth, who is the discoverer of Frank Fane, his coach and catalyst for his success, and for a time, his woman; Joseph Cotten plays Kenneth H. Regan, the motion picture producer, a decent, fine representative of the film industry, a man of high intelligence and standards, but a man who can also read boxoffice figures and abide by the conclusion; Jill St. John plays Laurel Scott, the night club entertainer who learns the hard way that she is only a step for Frankie Fane on his way up; Tony Bennett enacts the role of Hymie Kelly, the friend and companion of Frankie Fane; Edie Adams plays Trina, the wife and then the happy ex-wife of Barney Yale (Ernest Borgnine); a private detective who, for a fee, does a little job to insure the winning of an Oscar by Frankie Fane. In guest star cameo roles there are another nine famous stars.

Among the 76 sets constructed for the film are mansions of producer and star class, smart supper clubs and restaurants. Fifteen familiar Hollywood locales were location sites, ranging from a Beverly Hills home in the half-million dollar category to an apartment which had to be furnished on a hundred dollars a month. One of the fabulous sets, is the large size bed in the Bel-Air

home of film star Frankie Fane, with its white satin sheets and mink coverlet. The Oscars seen in the film, both the seven foot replica used on stage in the Academy Awards Presentation ceremonies and the 12 real Oscars, were loaned for use in the scenes by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

CIRCUS OF FEAR (Eastman-color) Anglo Amalgamated's big top thriller, produced by Harry Alan Towers and directed by John Moxey, opening this week at the *RIO CINE-MA*, is a film of continuous suspense and action, with an unidentified murderer lurking within the confines of the winter headquarters of Barberini's world famous Circus, selecting his or her victims, one by one. Many of the circus stars reveal that they have something to hide, each giving grounds for suspicions of guilt, and everyone fearing that their individual secrets should come to be everybody's knowledge.

In the main cast, Gregor (Christopher Lee) is a masked lion tamer whose face, said to be horribly disfigured, is never seen. Mario (Maurice Kaufmann) is a knife thrower with a particularly dangerous act, whose jealousy leads him to uncontrollable fits of rage. Natasha (Suzy Kendall) is training to tame lions under the close supervision of the masked Gregor who gives her a frightened and sheltered life. Carl (Heinz Drache) harbours an obsession of hatred and revenge against Natasha's father. Eddie (Eddi Arent) is a book-keeper in the circus with a frustrated burning ambition to be a performer in the circus. Gina (Margaret Lee) is the one object of Mario's jealousy, and also his human target in his sensational knife throwing act. Mr. Big (Skip Martin) is a circus clown by profession who is always to be found lurking in the shadows near the scene of any crime while Barberini (Anthony Newlands) the circus owner, is uneasy in the company of the police, and their presence on his property brings him to the verge of a nervous breakdown. Leo Genn stars as Scotland Yard Inspector Elliot whose integrity is eyed by a complex and

bizarre murder case. Cecil Parker plays a beknighted senior officer behind Inspector Elliot's quietly resolute investigations into a dual murder and a daring bank raid in the City.



2nd Crowded Week

**LIDO
CAPITOL**

9-30 a.m. 1-45, 6-00
& 10-00 p.m.

- RAJ KAPOOR
- VYJANTHIMALA
- RAJENDRAKUMAR

in
Raj Kapoor's

SANGAM
Technicolor

3rd WEEK

**KINGSLEY
PLAZA**

2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.

- RAVICHANDRAN
- JEYALALITHA
- NAGESH
- MANOHAR

in

NAAN
Eastman Color

GAMINI

Daily 2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.

Roja Films

HANGI HORA

Promising Prospects

For Increased Consumption Of Tea

A CLOSE RACE is on between coffee and tea addicts all over the globe. The rich in the world who have a lead in consumption still continue to leave the poor behind.

Tea promises to be more popular with the poor whose intake of this commodity is expected to increase very substantially. In India, for example, per capita consumption of tea has been rising in recent years at the rate of over three per cent annually — faster than the rise in per capita income. Elsewhere in Asia and in North Africa, say FAO experts, there is evidence that consumption of tea can expand when incomes are rising. Even in East and West Africa where tea addicts are a small minority, the number is expected to increase with fatter wage packets.

This is not so in the case of several high-income countries, where tea consumption levels are determined "more by tradition and habit than by changes in income or prices." Though liking for tea seems to respond to changes in income in the countries of the European Economic Community, the amount of tea consumed is still small. Rising incomes, however, bring in more tea consumers in the two developed countries — Japan and Turkey. The Soviets are increasingly taking to tea and one-fifth of it comes from the developing countries. The Chinese continue to like tea which is "one of the few items for which purchasers are not required to produce ration coupons."

Experts in the Food and Agriculture Organisation who have been engaged in working out commodity

projections for 1975 and 1985 have predicted a 3.2 per cent to 3.5 per cent annual increase in coffee consumption in the developing countries. This rate in 1975 would be faster than the overall average world increase estimated at 2.3 to 2.6 per cent a year. In the developed countries, however, coffee consumption would increase at an annual rate of 1.8 to 2.1 per cent. The demand for tea by 1975 is projected to rise all over the globe by 2.2 to 2.7 per cent a year.

Even in 1985, the developed countries will consume over three fifths of the coffee produced in the world. The developing countries, however, will continue to increase their demand for tea at the rate of 3.1 to 4 per cent a year, with the increase in the developed countries estimated at an annual average of 1.1 to 1.5 per cent.

DEVELOPED countries' lead in coffee consumption is not because they produce it in large quantities. On the other hand, a large portion of their demand is met by imports from developing countries which on the 1961-63 average produced 4,131,000 tons as against the world total of 4,142,000 tons. Over the period 1961-63 to 1975, according to FAO projections, coffee production would rise at an average rate of 1.7 per cent a year, as compared with 5.8 per cent during the previous decade.

The growth in Central America would decline from 3.5 per cent to 3 per cent a year and that in South America from 4.9 per cent to 0.1 per cent. Accordingly, coffee production would record a rise to 4.6

million tons in 1970 and 5.1 million tons in 1975.

Tea intake in the producing countries, largely the developing ones, comes to two-fifths of the total world intake. This excludes China and the Soviet Union. The developing countries consumed only one-third of total tea production a decade ago. Increasing demand for tea in the producing countries has thus brought down the annual export growth rate to less than 2 per cent.

This trend has caused concern to the governments of these countries. The Government of India, for example, is concerned that the increasing domestic demand should not jeopardise the export earning position of tea. By 1970, it was proposed to bring the annual output up to 454,000 tons and further raise it to 545,000 tons in the next five years. Tea exports for Ceylon are all the more important as these account for two-thirds by value of all exports. It was, therefore, proposed to increase output by 20 per cent during 1966-70.

OVERALL production of tea in developing countries is thus projected to increase between 1961-63 and 1975 by 3.3 per cent a year. While the rate of growth before 1961-63 is not expected to be maintained in Taiwan and Indonesia, FAO experts expect some increase in India where growth had been slow. Japan also is expected to reverse the recent declining trend. In Africa, production between 1961-63 and 1970 will increase almost as fast as in the previous decade.

— RAMESH JAURA

