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Is Czechoslovakia A Portend ? Is The World Edging Nearer To The Third World War ?

It has been virtually impossible to keep pace with events during the last ten days. Reports from Prague, Moscow, and other capitals involved in the Czechoslovakian crisis were often out-dated even before they appeared in print. Moreover, for a weekly like *Tribune*, such reports were valueless because most of them were sharply orientated from cold war angles.

Although the way the cold war was waged in Ceylon is an interesting study of contemporary politics, *Tribune* is more concerned with what the confrontation in Czechoslovakia portends than the mere dynamics of the cold war. Nor will *Tribune* be pushed into participation of the the cold war under the pretext of either being "non-aligned" or a champion of "freedom." Too much muscle-twisting and too much military intervention has taken place in every part of the world in the post-war period of the second world war

for anyone to become hysteric about the events in Czechoslovakia. What had puzzled many people is why the Soviet Union, which had not resorted to military intervention after the Hungarian episode of 1956, should have suddenly decided to risk the taint of international opprobrium by sponsoring the Warsaw Powers' military intervention in Czechoslovakia.

There must have been very grave reasons why the Warsaw Powers acted in this way. Mervyn de Silva in one of the very few objective comments that has so far appeared in the so-called "national" press had pointed out that the Russian military intervention in Czechoslovakia was only a drastic move to preserve the political, ideological and military frontiers in Europe set up after the last war as between the capitalist west and the socialist east. The Warsaw Powers evidently feared that the reforms in Czechoslovakia were being used by international reaction to

drive a wedge into the socialist block. Whether these fears were justified or whether the military intervention was justified is a matter for history, but for the moment there is not the slightest doubt that the world is on the brink of a major crisis. *Is the world witnessing the beginning of the third world war? Or, has the military intervention in Czechoslovakia saved the world from the third world war by nipping in the bud the revanchist ambitions of the Nazis still entrenched in West Germany.?*

Tribune apologises to its readers for not publishing more background material about the Czechoslovakian crisis this week. It had not been possible to collect all the material essential for a proper understanding of the crisis. In coming issues *Tribune* will publish news, views and comments which the the cold-war infected press has tended to ignore or even suppress.

A Human Problem

Spotlight On Pallakelley

OF LATE, the spotlight appears to have been directed by certain quarters on the problem of the displacement of the labour and their dependents on Pallakelley Group, in consequence of the intention of the Government to convert the estate into a satellite town and the role the C.W.C. plays in it. But by design, accident or sheer ignorance the beam seems to have brought into sharp relief not an objective analysis of facts but a cess pot of raw communal emotions and untruths completely unrelated to the realities of the situation.

Instead of hastening to slate the Pallakelley residents as Indians and advocating the destitution of their families, a cursory investigation would have revealed that the 4,000 persons who would be adversely affected by the scheme are Ceylonese (both Tamils and Sinhalese) and that their forefathers were the pioneers who carved out this property from virgin jungle.

Having lived on this place for over three generations these people have developed roots in the estate that go deeper than those of the giant trees that abound Pallakelley. The attachment they have built up for this place could be measured by the tremendous privations and hardships they have undergone through the years. With an average of 10 to 15 days' work in the month and their children not being engaged for employment, like on other estates, they have stuck it out because their lives have been inexorably interwoven with the future of this estate. They have established a remarkable dairy business with over a thousand head of cattle and supply the National Milk Board over 3,500 pints of milk a day. If not for their vigilance and the fight they put up with the assistance of the C. W. C. at the time attempts were made by speculators to fragment the estate, the grandiose schemes now programmed by the Government for this estate would

have remained in the realms of dreamland.

In this context even the meanest intelligence would appreciate that these people have the right to make an attempt to plead their case as strongly as possible to escape the Damocle's Sword for extinction that is hanging over their heads.

The Ceylon Worker's Congress has always shown responsive co-operation towards the development projects that have been undertaken to the common good of the country. No one with his head screwed on in the right direction could accuse the C.W.C. of resorting to saboteur tactics or irresponsible behaviour to achieve its objectives. Therefore, any attack on its leadership because it pursues this problem with a view to getting relief from the impending misery that the Pallakelley workers face, could only emnate from a mind that has been brainwashed of all human feelings.

This is a problem that should not be viewed from the narrow angle of communal sectarianism. It highlights an important social anomaly that assails the very foundations of our social structure. It poses the question as to how compatible it is with the concept of the social welfare state when the lives of a large concentration of people are sought to be mowed down with the cold blooded impersonality of a bull-dozer at work, in the search for the Holy Grail of industrial progress leaving in its wake shambles of families, their aspirations and hopes for the future.

If there is an urgency to rehabilitate people whose homes are destroyed by events beyond human control floods and tidal waves within the country and to extend assistance to such people so affected outside Ceylon, there is a greater urgency to find succour to a community of people which threatened to be pulled into a vortex of a storm created by the Govern-

ment which threatens to sweep its life into oblivion. It would be a tragic irony if the envisaged satellite town of Pallakelley is to be populated by people imported from outside while driving out the people who are already there.

This is a human problem that every right thinking person and the Government must square up to. No amount of sabre rattling by forces pedalling stark raving communal lines, obviously calculated to cloud the issue, should distract the Government from finding a solution to this matter in keeping with the trends of civilised thinking.

*Congress News
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Headlines Of The Week

THURSDAY, August 22 — Czechoslovakia fought for its independent existence on Wednesday against invading troops of the five Warsaw Pact nations, but it appeared to be a losing fight. President Ludwic Svoboda making a personal appeal over Prague Radio for calm, told the Czechoslovakia people that he could offer no explanation for the Soviet invasion. The Italian Communist Party expressed grave dissent from the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and reaffirmed its support for liberal policies of the Czech leaders.

FRIDAY, August 23 — Three more dead bodies have been washed ashore at Delft Island, bringing the total number of bodies on the shores of the Island to twelve since last Wednesday. Buddhist prelates have expressed their concern at the situation in Czechoslovakia and condemned the aggression. Mr. N. Shanmugathan, leader of the Communist Party (Peking), said that the entry of the Warsaw troops into Czechoslovakia was a telling demonstration of the bankruptcy of modern revisionism. Free Radio Prague said that on Thursday night sixty persons were killed throughout Czechoslovakia since the country was invaded.

SATURDAY, August 24 — The Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia has had a favourable impact on rubber prices. The National Council of Higher Education has proposed to have a Tamil stream in both Colombo and Peradeniya Universities. A scheme to grant immediate employment for graduates will be introduced by the Minister of Education, Mr. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolle. The representatives of both the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have briefed the Ceylon Government on their respective versions of the developments in Czechoslovakia. President Svoboda flew to Moscow to meet the highest representatives of the Soviet Union. A free Czechoslovak radio broadcast said that martial law had been ordered in Prague.

SUNDAY, August 25 — The Ministry of Defence and External Affairs in a communique deplored the Russian occupation of Czechoslovakia. In a statement signed by Mrs. Bandaranaike and Dr. N. M. Perera they condemned the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Low Country Products Association has told the Secretary to the Prime Minister that the Minister of Commerce has failed to meet its objections to the composition of the Coconut Board. Radio Free Danube reported that Alexander Dubcek said that he might return to Czechoslovakia today. Yugoslavia and Rumania both have warned that they were ready to defend themselves against any threat to their independence.

MONDAY, August 26 — The Customs has detained twenty five thousand gallons of rectified spirits on the ground that it does not conform to Excise requirements. The Controller of Imports has agreed to release additional foreign exchange to the C.W.E. and food importers to prevent any breakdown in imports of pulses for the rest of the year. The *Times of Ceylon* reported that

moves were afoot to exclude the Moscow wing of the Communist Party from the Coalition group. Leader of the Soviet Union's four Warsaw Pact allies arrived in Moscow for a summit meeting on the occupation of Czechoslovakia. Russia's rulers were trying for the third successive day to bring President Svoboda around their view of how his country should be run. The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, Dr. Jiri Hajek told the Security Council yesterday that the military occupation of the country seriously endangered the cause of socialism.

TUESDAY, August 27 — Legislation is to be introduced in Parliament to amend the Land Acquisition Act. The eight - member team making a feasibility study on the setting up of a National Shipping Corporation has recommended in its interim report that the Corporation should first have two vessels operating on the Colombo United Kingdom Continent route. The *Daily Mirror* reported that the Communist Party (Moscow Wing) had protested to Mrs. Bandaranaike against the joint statement released to the press by the S. L. F. P. and the L. S. S. P. condemning the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. Forty four trainee teachers have been interdicted for allegedly jeering and hooting the Minister of Education. Nineteen thousand acres of paddy will be harvested by school children during the coming Maha season. Soviet and allied troops will be withdrawn from Czechoslovakia under an agreement between Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders, according to Czech diplomatic sources. Yugoslavia has put its army on the alert and called up reserves in the wake of the Czechoslovakian crisis.

WEDNESDAY, August 28 — The Bank of Ceylon made a profit of Rs. 9,401,075 in 1967. The 50th anniversary of the All Ceylon Buddhist Congress will be celebrated in December, this year. Ceylon and India have been successful in selling 62 million pounds of tea in Australia. The Prime Minister told the House of Representatives yesterday that he would recommend the lifting of the State of Emergency after the House passed the Bill for the payment of devaluation allowances to employees in the private sector and the Co-operative (Special Provisions) Bill. The strictures made in the Rajendra Committee Report on the January 8, 1966, incidents were unfounded according to the one-man Royal Commission who inquired into the charges against three police officers. The Ceylon National Chamber of Industries has urged the Minister of Industries and Fisheries that an independent tribunal should be appointed immediately to probe the pricing policies of the State Corporations. President Svoboda told his people in a radio broadcast that the Czechoslovak Party wanted to continue the development of socialism with a humane character. Alexander Dubcek called on the Czech to accept a compromise agreement with their Soviet invaders to avoid more bloodshed. The Warsaw Pact powers have agreed on conditions for withdrawal of their troops from Czechoslovakia and promised in the meantime not to interfere in the internal affairs of the country, according to an official communique.

Weird Cult Of

Scientology Sweeps Britain

London,

The strange doings of a weird sect, called scientologists, have disturbed the British Parliament and public opinion.

Scientology is a harmful, "pseudophilosophical" cult, which the British Government intends to curb. Undaunted, however, scientologists have launched an all-out drive to get British recruits from their world headquarters in South East England, at Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex. "Scientology is evil; its techniques evil; its practice a serious threat to the community, medically, mentally and socially, and its adherents, sadly deluded and often mentally ill." There were the findings, in 1965, of an official inquiry in Australia.

IT BRANDED Scientology as "a delusional belief system based on fiction and fallacies, propagated by falsehood and deception." The British Government have accepted this Melbourne report and do not intend to hold any further inquiry of their own. The report said of its founder Lafayette Ron Hubbard, that he falsely claimed academic and other distinctions, and "whose sanity is to be gravely doubted." The appeal of Scientology, it found, was often deliberately directed towards the weak, the anxious, the disappointed the inadequate and the lonely. Many of its processes are hypnotic, wherein normal inhibitions and restraints are in abeyance.

Scientology techniques are those of dangerous, authoritative hypnosis. Sexual matters, normal and abnormal, are frequently dwelt upon, extensively and erotically. Many of the people paid large sums — over 1000 pounds were "not uncommon" — for processing by scientologists.

Apart from causing financial hardships, Scientology bred dissension, suspicion and mistrust among mem-

bers of families, and caused many family estrangements. Among other disturbing aspects of Scientology, said the Melbourne report, was the filling of detailed records of "intimate disclosures" made by people when they were revealing "their most secret hopes and fears, their shame and grief and guilt."

The British Government seriously disturbed by the widening operation of Scientology in this country, particularly during the past two years, have amassed a considerable body of evidence about its objectionable practices, said Health Minister Kenneth Robinson, in the Commons, last week, and announced steps to curb its activities. The present measures are mainly against overseas people coming here to join the scientologists. Last weekend, an American couple were turned back from London airport.

Robinson promised to consider "other measure" of suppression if necessary. East Grinstead is "a town virtually taken over by the weird sect." Besides Manor House, bought from an Indian Maharaja with its 30 acres of grounds, including the Parkland swimming pool and lake, scientologists also own a hotel and acres of houses in East Grinstead. They even own three ships for their "se org" (sea organisation) and use them as floating colleges.

The cult was started in America, in 1952, and moved its world headquarters to Britain in 1959, naming it "the Hubbard College of Scientology." Hubbard was born in Nebraska in 1911, and, before launching Scientology, was a prolific science-fiction writer.

The headquarters staff at the Manor number 140 and "student" 234, who came here for courses of six months, some shorter, some longer.

What Scientology is, or even claims to be, is not precisely defined by its

practitioners. It claims, however, to be "the largest mental health organisation in the world." Its premise is that, recorded on the subconscious mind are unhappy memories which destroy personalities. Scientologists believe these can be "audited" by mental exercise, sometimes aided by electrical instruments.

From its lush headquarters, it directs faraway branches in America, Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and elsewhere. In Britain, it has centres, also, in London and Edinburgh. It publishes "*The Auditor*" to keep all in touch.

THE headquarters students are about half from Britain and the rest from America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, France, Germany, South Africa and Scandinavia. Not only are the students "audited", but even the local population is put under pressures.

News of Government curbs on scientologists was welcomed in East Grinstead, where 23 shops have been "out of bounds" to sect members. Other kind of threats and pressures have been used against local citizens. One shopkeeper commented that "if the sect was allowed to grow, it could be running the town within 10 years."

Scientologists are not only not medically qualified, but also practice dangerous, hypnotic techniques. They do not only administer wrong treatment, but also poison people's minds against orthodox medicine.

Domination over the staff and students is achieved by "security checks" by questioning subjects intimately, while an "E-meter", an electrical gadget, measures his answers on a dial. In East Grinstead, they have just issued a list of 150 "suppressive persons" who have committed the highest crime of opposing Scientology, and no scientologist is allowed to talk to them.

A Scientology spokesman said: "We intend to fight. We are not going to sit around and just submit."

In Retrospect

Ceylon's Reaction To Events In Czechoslovakia

ALL NEWS ABOUT CEYLON receded into the background following the developments in Czechoslovakia last week. For obvious reasons of course, the three big newspaper groups, which are anti-Communist in content, exploited the situation in that country to the fullest by painting the Soviet Union as a dirty aggressor. They hauled up the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake and the Leader of the Opposition, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, for not joining the rest of the Western world in condemning the actions of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, however, issued a communique "deploring" the Russian occupation of Czechoslovakia. It said that it had refrained from making any comment on these events until it had a clearer picture of developments in Czechoslovakia. The Ceylon Government had always held the view that the people of a country had the right to decide the political, economic and social system under which they lived. Ceylon's attitude on the Vietnam question had been based on this principle and the Government had maintained that the problems of Vietnam must be resolved by the Vietnamese themselves and this principle applied much to the situation in Czechoslovakia. Only the duly constituted and legitimate Government of Czechoslovakia, reflecting the will of the people, had the right to determine the affairs of that sovereign and independent country and any foreign interference would constitute a violation of the fundamental and universally accepted principles governing relations between states.

A statement signed by Mrs. Bandaranaike and by Dr. N. M. Perera of the LSSP said that the SLFP and the LSSP is accordance with their announced policy of non-alignment

with any military or power bloc condemned the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia and the subversion of its lawful government by the Warsaw Pact countries. The statement said that these acts constituted a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and national independence of Czechoslovakia. It called upon the invading powers to withdraw their troops forthwith from the country and to permit the lawful authorities to function at the time of the invasion to resume their functions.

Mr. N. Shanmugathan, leader of the Communist Party (Peking) said that the entry of the Warsaw Pact troops into Czechoslovakia was a telling demonstration of the bankruptcy of modern revisionism.

Mr. R. G. Senanayake, leader of the Sinhala Mahajana Pakshaya, in a press statement said that the invasion of Czechoslovakia was an excellent example of imperialism lurking behind the Red Flag. He called upon the Leader of the Opposition to call for a debate in the House of Representatives on the current situation in that country.

The President of the General Clerical Service Union, Mr. I. J. Wikreme, deplored the action of the Soviet Union and said that, in the name of anything to use its military forces to suppress the freedom loving people of Czechoslovakia, in any form, was most deplorable and should be resisted. He added that there could be no meaning to socialism if big countries like Russia acted in this aggressive manner and preached to the world that people should be free and the liberty of subjects should be safeguarded.

THE POLITICAL BUREAU of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party in a lengthy statement said that the Party had been greatly alarmed at the way in which

rightwing and reactionary forces within Czechoslovakia supported by imperialists and West German reactionaries outside had consistently sought to use the fluid political situation in that country to develop counter-revolutionary activities. The aims of the counter-revolution were, step by step, to detach Czechoslovakia from the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact and thus create pre-conditions for the elimination of socialism and the restoration of the old order in the country. The leaders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia themselves publicly acknowledged the danger that existed from the activities of these rightwing forces. The statement said that the Communist Party deeply regretted that subsequent events should have taken their present course. It was not yet clear in the present confused state of affairs whether the situation in that country had deteriorated to such an extent and that the only possible step to defend socialism was the despatch of troops by the Treaty powers. It said that a further statement would be made when matters became clearer.

It also said that it wished to draw the attention to the fact that certain reactionary circles in Ceylon, and principally sections of the monopoly newspapers, who had never before shown any sympathy for either socialism or Czechoslovakia, were now trying to use the present situation to spread confusion and disunity among the progressive forces, should be vigilant about such attempts.

The *Sun* reported that the Minister of State, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, would participate in a series of public meetings in the island to protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Among the politicians expected to address the meeting are the Minister of Land, Mr. C. P. de Silva, the Minister of Industries, Mr. Philip Gunawardena, the Minister of Local Government, Mr. M. Tiruchelvam, the Minister of Labour, Mr. M. H. Mohammed, Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and the Mayor of Colombo, Mr. Jabir A. Cader.

The *Sun* also reported that Ceylon's writers and lawyers in a statement had added their protest to the world-wide condemnation of the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia and had called on the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries to withdraw their troops without delay and permit the people of Czechoslovakia to choose their own leadership and government according to their Constitution.

THE PRIME MINISTER hit out strongly against the Marxists when he spoke at the meeting of the anti-Marxist Muslim Front. He said that he congratulated the people of Czechoslovakia for their resistance to the aggression of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact powers. The happenings in that country should be an eye opener to those who were wedded to democracy. He said he would ask the Muslims not to be led astray by Mr. Badi-ud-din Mahmud's Islamic Socialist Front which was wedded to Marxism. Under a Marxist government there was no democracy and the people were denied the right of electing their own parliament and the government was run by a selected clique.

Continuing he said he was very amused when the LSSP congratulated the people of Czechoslovakia in their fight for the freedom

of the press. But it was the very same LSSP that asked the Sirimavo Bandaranaike government to clamp down a censorship of the press. The government of Czechoslovakia wanted to give freedom to the press to express its views, but this was not to the liking of the Soviet Union. The attack by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact on that country was a stab in the back.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. H. Mohammed, and the Minister of Home Affairs Dr. W. Dahanayake, who spoke at this meeting also condemned the action of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact Powers in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Mohammed lashed out against Mr. Mahmud whom he called the "new Muslim avatar."

According to the pro-government newspapers it seems that a crisis has already begun to rock the Coalition. The *Daily Mirror* reported that the Communist Party (Moscow wing) had protested to Mrs. Bandaranaike against the joint statement to the press by the Sri Lanka Freedom

Party and the Lanka Sama Samaja Party condemning the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. The report said that the Communist Party had indicated that it objected to the procedure adopted in hastily issuing that statement without waiting for its final approval. The position would not have been so much aggravated if the two parties had issued separate press statements without bringing the Coalition into the picture at all. According to the *Daily Mirror*, Mrs. Bandaranaike has now requested the Moscow-liners to adopt a more realistic approach to the Russian-Czech issue on the basis of the policy of non-alignment contained in the Common Programme. The report also said that supporters of the Coalition were busy trying to prevent any immediate break up of the Coalition and that prominent members of both the SLFP held the view that the Coalition could not deviate from its accepted policy of non-alignment either to placate a single constituent partner or to avoid a breakaway by another.

KAUTILIYA

TRUTH ABOUT POLISH JEWS

In connection with the incitement campaign against Poland waged by Zionist circles in Britain, the Polish Association in Great Britain has issued a special booklet to inform the British community about the situation of the Jews in Poland. The authors trace the history of the Nazi extermination of Jews. In 1939 more than 3 million Jews lived in Poland. From the first days of the Nazi occupation these people, just as the Poles, were doomed to extermination. Out of the total of eight thousand concentration camps, German prisons, police torture jails, scattered throughout Nazi-occupied Europe, 1,900 were situated in Poland because it was the country with the highest concentration of Jews. About 500 thousand soldiers, including those of Jewish extraction, were killed on all fronts of the Second World War, on land, sea and in the air. Over 5 million Polish citizens were murdered by German fascists in Gestapo camps. One-half of them were Polish citizens who on the strength of German Nuremberg decrees were Poles had to be involved to save one Jew, to supply him with false documents, to hide him somewhere, provide him with food, clothes, medicine, etc. In other words, about one million Poles were engaged directly in helping Jews either alone or through the "JEGOTA" Council of Help to Jews, guided by Polish underground organizations. According to statistics at least three thousand Poles were murdered by the Nazis for help given to the Jews.



Herblock in The Washington Post
Lion in the Streets

A Comment

Pope Paul On Birth Control

by Dr. N. D. W. Lionel

ON JULY 29TH Pope Paul issued his new encyclical "*Humanae Vitae*" giving at long last his decision on the use of contraceptives. In the typical archaic language of Roman documents he reaffirmed the traditional view that the use of contraceptives is sinful and that *only if there are serious motives to space out births is the rhythm method permissible.*

The effect this pronouncement has had on the Catholic world was not unexpected. Those who feared that any change in the teaching of the Church would soon lead to the questioning of other teaching as well, have greeted this papal decision with great relief and joy. Those who have come to believe that any statement of the Pope cannot be contradicted have fallen over each other in praising his wisdom and courage.

Others who have studied the problem with no less sincerity and devotion have been unable to accept the basis on which the Pope has come to these conclusions or the conclusions themselves, and have said so in no uncertain terms.

One thing is clear and that is, that Catholics can use contraceptives only in clear defiance of the papal teaching, with all the burden of conscience that such a defiance imposes, brought up as they are to accept the teachings not only of the Pope but also of Cardinals and Bishops obediently, and without questioning. Many Catholics may find the strain of being loyal to the Pope's teaching, intolerable.

Cardinal Heenan seems to have some fears about the eventual outcome of this ban on Catholics in England — fears supported to some extent by the survey carried out by the opinion Research Centre in Great Britain and published in "*The Times*", London, which revealed that 60% of Catholics had stated that

they would continue using the Pill while only 18% replied that they would stop using it. Accordingly, while urging Catholics to obey the ruling, he has attempted to soften the blow on his flock by telling Catholics practising birth control, to continue to go to Church, and receive the sacraments, even if they are not immediately able to resist "temptation."

The decision of the Pope is also contrary to the views of the very large majority of the Expert Commission on Birth Control which consisted of experts from all over the world picked up by the Pope himself to study the problem. They therefore could not be considered incapable of mature study and reflection.

It is therefore important to know the basis on which the Pope has given his ruling, as acceptance of this depends not on whether the Pope has said so, but whether the reasons given are valid.

The Pope first bases his decision on his claim to be competent to interpret not only divinely revealed truths of which he is the infallible interpreter but also the natural moral law the authority for which he derives from Christ. No one will deny that the Pope is competent to interpret the natural law but such competence is not an *exclusive* prerogative of the Pope. This is because the natural law means moral conclusions *deducible by reason* from the nature of anything created. It is not part of divine revelation and is not therefore a deposit of faith capable of infallible interpretation exclusively by the Pope. Therefore the interpretation of the natural moral law by Popes is not infallible as has been seen in the past in the case of usury etc. In fact, if the Pope's decision was an infallible one he would have stated it clearly and there should be no doubt as to its character.

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This papal statement would therefore belong to the non-infallible teaching magisterium. Fr. Gregory Baum discussing this question some time ago said that since the solution is in no way contained in divine revelation, the authoritative norms which the Pope himself as universal teacher, would propose would not be a definite interpretation of divine law binding under all circumstances. The principal arguments in defence of the present position on birth control he points out, are derived from an analysis of natural law and not on the revealed word of God. In fact there is a formal statement of this in the Council document "On the Church and the Modern World" which says that where is a question of harmonizing conjugal love with the responsible transmission of life the moral aspect of any procedure must be determined by objective standards based on the nature of the human person and his acts.

Therefore "in deciding the natural values of human life the Pope does not have access to a source hidden from other Christians. He does not have some secret information which he is able to use. The infallibility of the Pope extends only to divine revelation, proposing it and explaining it, but aspects of natural morality which are not explicitly or implicitly contained in divine revelation do not belong to the area of infallibility. The official position on birth control has never been proposed as a doctrine or revelation but as contained in the natural law accessible to reason. Therefore while the authority of the Pope and the Church is accepted even in areas where infallibility is not claimed, at the same time licit reasons may exist for dissenting from the teachings of the Church where it is not infallible."

The intelligent attitude to non-infallible doctrinal pronouncements, should be determined by understanding, not by blind obedience.

SINCE the Pope is not making an infallible interpretation of divine revelation, it is important to examine the basis for his conclusions derived

from a study of natural law, as it is based on pure reason, and no claim has been made for divine inspiration. First, he asserts that in the task of transmitting their activity to the creative intention of God expressed in the nature of marital act and manifested by the constant teaching of the Church.

Everyone would agree that the married must conform their activity to the creative intention as expressed in the nature of the marital act, but the creating intention is not something divinely revealed but deducible by reason, and as well be seen later, the creative intention as interpreted by the Pope from the nature of the marital act does not appear to be acceptable.

Then the idea that the teaching of the Church on the nature of sex and the sex act has been a constant one is not true. As Noonam points out in his monumental study on the history of contraception! "Between 1850 and 1964 the teaching of church on the purpose of marital intercourse experienced substantial evolution, the process partly reflected the environmental changes, partly reflected the new voices speaking in the Church partly represented a work of self criticism by the theologians."

In fact in the chapter on marriage in the Vatican Council II document 'The Church and the Modern World' the ends of marriage are stated to be the communion between two persons in love and the procreation and education of children, aspects which are materially related to each other. They are no longer placed in a hierarchical order as primary and secondary ends of marriage as has been taught earlier by the Church.

Secondly, it is argued that the norms of the natural law teach that each marriage act *must* remain open to the transmission of life.

The view that every marital act must remain open to the transmission of life is not an inevitable deduction of natural law. This view is due to the fallacy of supposing that an act can be isolated and given sig-

nificance apart from a whole series of other relations.

The sexual organs are thought of as though they were a machine with a single evident purpose. just as typewriters are made to type. A study of nature reveals that while an overall purpose of the sex act is procreation, in fact procreation follows the sex act only in a small proportion of cases. Therefore the only conclusion that can be drawn is that contraception is against natural law if it is used to prevent birth of children altogether. It does not prove that every sexual act must be given the possibility of resulting in procreation.

Next, it is assumed that there is an inseparable connection willed by God between the two aspects of the conjugal act, the unitive aspect and the procreative aspect, and it is the unitive aspect that enables procreation. Therefore it is argued that it is by safeguarding these two essential aspects that the conjugal act preserves in its fullness the mutual love and generation of new life. A conjugal act which jeopardises the transmission of life is therefore stated to be in contradiction to God's design of the nature and purpose of the sex act.

These conclusions are certainly not justified from a study of the nature of sex and sexual functions in man. The objections to the conclusions derived by the Pope may be stated as follows:

(a) Simply because the natural design of various functions of the body is instituted by God, it does not necessarily follow that this design should always be blindly followed or that there is always a moral obligation to attain the mutual end of every bodily function. In fact man constantly interferes with many natural functions of the body, as for example, evacuation of milk from the breast and throwing it away when feeding the child with artificial milk, but this is not considered sinful. Only in the case of the sex act is any interference absolutely condemned.

(b) While it is true that it is the unitive aspect that enables procreation, it does not necessarily follow that there is an inseparable connection between the unitive and the procreative aspects. As stated earlier every sexual act does not necessarily result in procreation. It is therefore evident that 'Nature' actually sought to achieve the procreative end by a plurality of acts. Thus prevention of the sex act attaining its procreative end *in some instances* does not conflict with the realisation of the overall effect of procreation. Surely just because a pass with the ball is occasionally made backwards during a football game, it does not mean that this move is in conflict with the overall purpose of kicking the ball forwards towards the opponent's goal.

IF THEREFORE a married couple have an overall aim to fulfil the procreative purpose by having as many children as is possible for them to rear without causing any suffering or misery to themselves or the children, then surely practise of contraception at times when the birth of children would be inimical to their family life and upbringing of children is not contrary to the overall purpose and therefore not evil.

(c) There is a failure to realise that in biological processes in nature when an action is a multifunctional one it is a common feature for one function, shall we say X to be inhibited, when another function Y which is inhibited by X, is needed for the good of the whole organism. Life would become impossible if any function which threatens the good of the whole organism is allowed to continue uninhibited. What is important is the integration of bodily functions to serve the needs of the whole organism, not the integrity of a biological function. Indeed the good of the organism often requires the partial suppression of some functions in order to balance its needs.

In the case of the sexual act which is multifunctional and where some functions such as conjugal love are of

a psychological nature the body alone cannot be aware of these non-psychological functions and so cannot direct its functions to bring about suppression of procreation when uncontrolled procreation is a threat to married life. It is left to the mind of man to devise *effective* and reliable means to suppress it. Could one legitimately say that such an interference is against God's will?

The attitude that natural functions have an absolute value and must not be interfered with, even where they threaten the wellbeing of man, stems from the irrational fear that any human intervention in biological functions is inimical to the human race. History shows that such an act on the part of ecclesiastical authorities in the past has seriously interfered with the progress of medicine and science and it is only in recent times that the possibility of intervention for the good of the person and sometimes for the good of the community has been acknowledged in other spheres except in the case of the sex act.

IT IS ADMITTED even by the Pope that there can be a genuine and serious conflict between procreation on the one hand and the peace and harmony of family life and upbringing and education of the existing children on the other. In such instances, the use of the rhythm method is considered licit as according to him it is the only method which "respects the order established by God."

The unreliability and disadvantages of this method are only too apparent to those who practise it although not to those who merely advocate it. Because of unexpected failures following even accurate use of this method it has been aptly dubbed "Vatican Roulette." In practice it has been found that the use of the rhythm method has had disastrous effects in some cases. Recent studies undertaken by the Catholic psychiatrist, Dr. John R. Cavanagh, a Professor at the Catholic University of America and a member of the recent Papal Commission on Birth Control,

with the aim of collecting argument in favour of the rhythm method of birth control, has led him to the conclusion that this method was responsible for many cases of psychological disturbance and serious frustration among married people.

As one layman rightly remarked "There is a tendency for the unmarried to think of the couple not practising rhythm, as indulging in endless orgies of sex while the couple practising rhythm are leading a carefully rationed and controlled life of the senses. In reality the situation is quite the reverse. Frequent and regular intimacy encourages control and consideration for the other. The couple that have refrained from intercourse during the fertile period find it very difficult to approach intimacy in a humanly wholesome way because of the tremendous drive to relieve pent up desire."

HAVING NOTHING ELSE to offer but a method which is unreliable to many, the Pope voices the usual platitudes such as — "dominate the instincts by means of one's free will", "achieve mastery of self" and face the situation with courage and prayer. Some comfort these words bring to those who are struggling hard to remain loyal to the faith and at the same time preserve a normal married life. As one Catholic writer remarked, we can only hope for the day "when celibate theologians will cease offering for our emulation, virtues that properly belong to their own state."

Intelligent married men and women of today are not incapable of the so called heroic sacrifices but what they would like to know is whether there is any real justification for such sacrifices based on teaching which has no valid basis.

THE WEAKEST PART of the encyclical is where the Pope argues against artificial contraception on the obviously theoretical basis that it would lead to "conjugal infidelity" general lowering of morality", "loss of respect for the women", and that man would no longer care for her "physical and psychological equilibrium", but consider her as a "mere instrument of self-enjoyment." This argument is not a new one for it has been used by some theologians in the past to buttress their weak case against contraception. For example McHugh and Callan in their text book on moral theology, page 615 state: "The husband and wife who practise onanism and other similar carnal vices cannot have the mutual respect they have; the wife is deprived of the treasure of her modesty and is treated as a prostitute rather than an honoured wife and mother, and the husband is brutalised by the removal of the natural restraint to his sex passions."

It is obvious that such statements could be written so brashly only by celibate theologians, because of the fundamental qualitative difference in the knowledge of sex they possess as compared with that of the married. Judging from the work on marriage by such theologians it is obvious that they know more about the pathology of marriage than the married, deriving their information as they do mainly from the confessional and as pastors confronted with marital problems of the laity or from the dusty tomes of moral theology. Their approach is mainly pathological and and it is therefore easy to see why they always think of the sexual act in terms of carnal love and unbridled lust.

Catholics who have argued for the use of artificial contraceptives, have advocated them only in serious circumstances where procreation comes into conflict with equally important values of married life such as conjugal love, and the education and upbringing of children; and not for mere personal pleasure. The question therefore is not whether the widespread use of birth control for any purpose would have a deleterious effect on society and individuals but whether the motive is preservation of the essential wellbeing of the children and the married state.

Therefore to argue against contraceptives merely on the basis of its abuses is illogical.

Therefore to argue against contraceptives merely on the basis of its abuses is illogical.

To take a simple analogy it would be incorrect not to allow the use of knives in the kitchen simply because they may be used elsewhere to commit murder.

If we consider the effect of using artificial contraceptives in the situation in which we consider it licit, can we honestly say that it would lead to conjugal infidelity and loss of respect for the woman? Isn't it ridiculous to imply that millions of married women using contraceptives are being treated as prostitutes by their spouses? The supposition that artificial contraception damages the woman, is again an old one, an ancient Augustinian concept restated by people such as John A. Ryan, an American theologian as long as 1916. Similarly, the idea that the use of contraceptives tends to make man self seeking has been stressed several years ago by Suenens in his book, "Love and Control." In the situation where both deem it the only way to preserve love and the married state threatened by procreation, how can one say that the wife is injured if she consented, or the husband is selfish if he has good reason to avoid more offspring. In fact, it is well known that under such circumstances people using contraceptives may love one another more completely and fully and without fear than those who practise the rhythm method under similar circumstances. The habit of thinking that couples using contraceptives indulge in endless sexual orgies is a figment of the celibate imagination. It is not the living experience of the married.

The statement in the encyclical that the mission of generating life is not to be exposed to the arbitrary will of men, rejects the possibility of man using contraception in a responsible fashion. Man is seen to be judged as being basically responsible and should therefore not be allowed to make responsible decisions in crucial situations as a free human being. It betrays a lack of trust in man, a common attitude of ecclesiastical authorities who are imbued with the idea that most men will act morally only out of fear.

It is also impossible to see how allowing the use of contraceptives in

circumstances when the family well-being is threatened by new births could *automatically* permit is abused by rulers to force it on the general population. There is a general failure in the encyclical to distinguish between the legitimate use and abuse of contraceptives.

Finally, in the belief that he has convincingly demonstrated that contraception is morally evil, the Pope even attempts to exhort heads of governments to ban the use of contraceptives and "so prevent the morality of the people to be degraded." However, within a few hours of the papal statement being made public, President Johnson signed legislation increasing US Aid to developing countries which voluntarily adopt birth control programmes.

Let alone heads of governments, even heads of other Christian faiths have found it impossible to accept the Pope's views. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the other bishops of the Anglican Communion who probably have given as much thought to the problem as the Pope himself have in an official statement made at the Lambeth Conference, which was in session at the time of the Pope's pronouncement said: "The means adopted to limit the number of children in a family are a matter for the conscience of each husband and wife. The use of 'arti-

ficial means' of contraception is not excluded."

To conclude then, a careful analysis of the encyclical reveals that there is apparently no justification for the papal decision. In fact, the whole encyclical is nothing but a restatement of the thinking of those theologians who view contraception as intrinsically evil, a line of thought the deficiencies of which have been shown up by other equally competent men in numerous articles and debates in the last few years.

Since the teaching in the encyclical is not an infallible one it is legitimate for any Catholic to dissent from such teaching provided his conscience on the matter is formed after a thorough study of the problem and the claims of authority, free of any influence of his own desires. Respect for authority, free of any influence of his authority should never be equated with mechanical acceptance of everything taught as authoritative.

In fact the Pope himself states in the encyclical that "Responsible parenthood also and above all implies a more profound relationship to the objective moral order established by God of which a *right conscience is the faithful interpreter.*" One is reminded of Cardinal Newman's famous dictum: "I will drink with the first of you to the health of the Pope but to conscience first."

OUTLOOK

DEESCALATION IN L.B.J.'s ORATORY



1965

"The U.S. will win ;"

1967

(After the abysmal failure of operation Junction City)

"The U.S. will not be the victor, but will not be defeated either !"

Early 1968

"The U.S. will not surrender."

Letter To The Editor

Tourism & Amateurs

Sir,

During the course of the debate on the budget, the Minister of State is reported to have said that the Government had taken some steps to put tourism in Ceylon on a planned basis, and not leave it to amateurs.

Wisdom has dawned rather late in the day. One recalls the first Director of Tourism in Ceylon, an ex-ambassador to boot, saying pontifically that Ceylon could only develop "a modest tourist industry", based on traffic from neighbouring countries and the day trippers from the ships. This comment from a senior civil servant resulted in all our governments but the present refusing to provide the money necessary for developing our hotels and new hotels etc.

About the year 1962, tax incentives for hotel construction were first mooted in the teeth of opposition. These incentives were finally approved in 1964, but were announced prematurely by a Ministry minion who forgot that the Inland Revenue Act had to be amended before the scheme could be legalised. A huge fanfare was created about tax concessions, but they could not be implemented by fools rushing in where angels fear to tread.

A hotel development plan to build three luxury hotels—all beach based — in Colombo, Katunayake (an airport hotel), and Mount Lavinia on the mount, connected with concrete ramps to the beaches north and south of the hotel; and a network of twenty small hotels or motels on the popular tourist circuits in order to accommodate batches of 100 to 150 tourists at a time — small 50 and 100 room hotels, was also mooted in 1962. The argument put forward then was that Ceylon had added only 44 rooms to its resthouses, and none to its hotels, nor built a single new modern hotel since Inde-

pendence. This had set a ceiling on the intake of tourist traffic. Had this scheme been put into effect then, we would have had a larger tourist trade potential with the completion of Katunayake airport.

Administrative opposition to this scheme is the cause of the stagnation of our tourist trade, apart from the bad overseas Press caused by the Press Gag bill and the totalitarian measures of the last government in nationalising oil distribution, insurance and private bus transport which would have been far more efficient than the ramshackle C. T. B. We cannot expect American support for communistic measures while at the same time trying to develop tourism, which is mainly supported by the rich Americans and middle-income groups the world over. Americans simply will not come to totalitarian countries.

India has had a Congress Government since her Independence. That accounts in large measures for American support, despite the rigours of travel in India. Americans believe that if we choose the democratic way of life, we must practice what we preach. Their support for tourism in Thailand has been remarkable.

Kovach, the American tourist expert, said that the malaise of tourism in Ceylon was dilletantism. To quote him: Tourism has had nine Directors in eleven years. Eight of these officials have been members of the transferable civil service, although the Government has made provision for the appointment of a permanent officer, with the necessary specialisation. The policy of treating the tourism directorate as just another post of the civil service is incomprehensible. Complete reorganisation of the basic thinking on the subject of tourism in Ceylon is imperative. It is a highly specialised business and also highly competitive.

The sordid gang warfare of playing miscreants against the law as to undermine administration was the next scene in the tragedy of tourism in this country. It was so easy to gang up against expansion lest a few got the credit for growth of an industry which would have meant so much to Ceylon. As Kovach said: the best man in the world can be defeated if he is not given the proper chance for the conditions under which management works matters. A small staff, meagre funds, and harassments are not conducive to building a new industry like tourism anywhere.

If belated recognition of this wisdom of Mr. Kovach and Mr. John Galbraith, the famous American economist and former ambassador, has come at last with recognition that tourism is now a science, it is mere reversion to base when government decided in 1948 that tourism was not a job for civil servants, and excluded it from the civil service minute.

What real progress have we made so far? Very little indeed. We have a new 10 Year Plan, which could really have been turned out in Ceylon much earlier if the facilities were provided for doing so. Overburdened officials had to bear the brunt of doing what any tourist organisation has to be equipped with for specialisation in the many branches of tourism. The Travel Trade Gazette editorially pointed out that dedicated officials were hamstrung by inadequate budgets and government policy making.

The growth of blackmarketing of tourism earnings created new problems with the deficit budgets of the last regime. There was no point in asking for money when the bulk of the exchange earned was lost for no money would be forthcoming. The crux of the matter is how much the country earns from tourism: not how many survive on the black-market.

Are we repeating the amateurism complained of by the Minister again? Merely getting a group of Americans to tell us what to do again is not a

solution, but the actual doing of what is necessary. It seems very likely that all the Minister's enthusiasm will evaporate when he gets no results in terms of hard cash to pay for our imports on the scale expected. We cannot expect a new group of amateurs replacing an old group to provide the expert and experienced knowledge necessary to make a business out of tourism.

It is hard core business everywhere it has succeeded.

An elaboration of a plan on a wider canvas is not an achievement but implementation and financial results would be. Feasibility studies and surveys have been done in many backward countries and even in advanced countries: the acid test is the efficiency of impementation and management thereafter.

As it is Ceylon has lost three years n waiting for this elaboration of a plan. The American travel taxes are now on their way: in any event the full page advertisements in the European Press show that America is trying hard to create a more favourable balance of payments with 50 percent reductions in fares for family travel to America. All this means more intense competition.

As one evening paper has commented a small coterie has made tourism a very profitable industry for themselves. How alive is government to this? The Minister is unable to see in blinkers, otherwise he would soon put a stop to this sort of sophistication. The economy must benefit — and fast; not individuals or small coteries.

People who used the blackmarket to fatten themselves are back in business with impunity. Is this tourism? The World Bank expert made no bones about the fact that he thought that the complete elimination of the blackmarket was needed to make tourism benefit the economy. Are the FECS doing this? The slight trickle of additional exchange is not matched by the much higher rates of the blackmarket. When we talk of amateurism, we should take

into account the facts; and not be carried away by a vigorously worded report or two, since we are as far removed from success in tourism, (or further than before) as we were. We have earned only Rs. 7½ million last year, and ended with a deficit balance of Rs. 19 million which has to be met from the earnings on other exports. That is not good enough.

Nor will that position change with building a string of hotels and buying a fleet of vehicles. They are necessary, but only a sort

of enlarged base for tourism. The expansion of tourism has more to it than building hotels or buying cars and buses. We have to overcome many problems which still loom large through amateurism. A planned base for expansion of installations and vehicles implies a static condition which could be corrected by expansion. Tourism requires a great deal more in business acumen and expertise.

Nalin Fernando

Moratuwa,
30.8.68.

New Delhi Report

Katzenbach Visit : U.S. Aims: Illusion And Reality

by **Girish Mathur**

THE SECRECY surrounding the recent Indo-US talks is surprising. Mr. B. R. Bhagat's statement in Parliament and his replies to questions did not reveal more than what official spokesmen had told pressmen. But if it is true that the talks were in the nature of exchange of views on what Mr. Bhagat describes as the seventies, i.e., the changing international perspectives there should be nothing to hide. Our Foreign Office has not yet made a deep study of the new trends in international relations; nor has it given thought to the likely developments in the next decade or so. The views of American policy-makers are publicized by official US agencies themselves. For instance, on the eve of US team's arrival at the US Embassy publication carried a full-page summary of a two-month-old speech of the leader of the team, Under-Secretary of State Katzenbach, on the need for US-China entente.

However, from the American point of view, the talks seem to have served the purpose of creating the impression in New Delhi that the debacle of the policy of military alliance and bolstering of puppet regimes has left a policy vacuum in the USA, particularly in regard to West,

South and South-East Asian countries, and that the Americans are groping for a new approach towards these countries. This impression is all the more unfortunate because it seems to have created an illusion in the impressionable minds of the political leadership of the Indian delegation that the Americans may now be prepared to listen to India. What has strengthened this illusion is another impression left by the Americans, namely that they no longer regard Pakistan as their main instrument on the sub-continent and now inclined to treat India and Pakistan at par.

MR. KATZENBACH is a hard-boiled diplomat, and if his speech on China is any indication, he knows his own mind and that of his Government. If he has left the impression that after the collapse of the policy pursued by his Government for the last two decades it does not have an alternative policy, it can be safely assumed that he did so deliberately and that he acted his part convincingly. This should be evident from yet another impression he left on the leadership of the Indian delegation — that in this region American and Soviet objectives are identical, and that, like the Soviet

Union, the Americans are interested in peace and stability in the countries of this region and want to strengthen them. That is why, it is said in some quarters, the Americans are not worried by the increased Soviet influence in the region and in fact welcome Soviet help to these countries, though of course not at the expense of US interests.

There can be nothing more fallacious than the theory of parallelism between Soviet and US interests in this region, propounded by a section of our Foreign Office experts. In his speech published by the *American Reporter*, Mr. Katzenbach has tried to argue that China should not have any fear about its security because of American policies, implying thereby that American policies are directed against Soviet power. In fact, he suggested to the Indian delegation that China should be assured that India did not have any designs against it!

Mr. Katzenbach is realistic enough to see that an entente with China is not possible at this stage and himself pointed out the difficulties involved. He also conceded that there was an element of risk in allowing China to take its seat in the UN, and he did not agree with the Indian and Soviet view that China's contacts with the world in the UN would make it behave in a more responsible manner and bring it under the discipline of the world community. But he felt that China could not be ignored and the door should be kept open to befriend it.

NO DOUBT the Americans are passing through a policy crisis, but to think that they are prepared to give up the objectives they have pursued in this region is wrong. In the talks they made it clear that they were disinclined to give up their plans to build what are described as communication bases in the Indian Ocean which were necessary, they said, to keep the sealane to themselves. They told the Indian team in categorical terms that even after their withdrawal from Vietnam they would not pull out of the region or give up their "commitments".

They wanted to strengthen these countries; they talked of what they described as the programme of economic reconstruction which President Johnson outlined some time back, soliciting India's co-operation in it.

However, American aid policies are not aimed at making the aid-receiving countries self-sufficient and strong; they see to make the economies of these countries dependent on the US economy. This is the qualitative difference between Soviet and US aid but instead of pointing this out to the Americans, the Indian team showed greater interest in probing the possibilities of increased US aid.

The Prime Minister had told the Indian delegation before the meeting began that they should not show undue anxiety about aid. The Indian delegation did maintain this posture, but it seems to have failed to act convincingly. Otherwise, why should the Americans have found it necessary to explain their economic problems and the reasons for cut in aid? The Indian team also suggested that American aid should be channelled through an international agency, but the Americans were obviously not interested in philanthropy. The Americans also made it clear that they did not want to leave the area economically open to the Soviet Union just as they did not want the Indian Ocean to be left free for the Soviet navy. And in spite of US and Indian statements to the contrary, the Americans did show anxiety to find out the extent of Soviet aid to India and the Indian assessment of Soviet "intentions". These questions were discreetly put, sometimes not as question but as assertions to get the Indians to react. Sometimes they also tried to prejudice Indian thinking about Soviet objectives. For instance, they said the Soviet had probably decided to give arms to Pakistan in exchange for refuelling facilities for Soviet ships at Chittagong which India, according to them, was not prepared to give at Visakhapatnam.

FOR THE Americans the purpose of the talks was two-fold. They wanted to take advantage of the situation created by the Soviet decision to sell arms to Pakistan and to create a favourable impression in New Delhi about themselves. There are reasons to believe that the US had put off the talks earlier to await the outcome of the Yahya Khan mission to Moscow. Secondly, they were intrigued by the Prime Minister's visit to South-East Asia and wanted to know what India intended doing in this region. Most of the time they were discussing the problems of the region with a view to seeing how far Indian moves to build relations with these countries could fit into their own scheme of things. In briefing American correspondents US Embassy officials and the members of the US team took pains to make out that a new phase in Indo-American relations was beginning as a result of what they described as Indian "disillusionment" with the Soviet Union. It is too early to assess how much of American happiness over the outcome of these talks is due to wishful thinking and how much of it has any basis in reality.

* * *

INSTANT X-RAY

A portable flash X-ray unit, which can be combined with a polaroid land camera to produce instant 'radiographs', has been produced in the United States. Bone fractures can thus be observed without fear of moving the patient, and high speed phenomena such as projectile penetration and explosions can now be studied with X-rays in a manner similar to highspeed photography. The very short exposure times required result from the use of a new type of high-voltage pulse generator to stimulate X-ray emission.

News From Madras

DMK In Trouble: War On The Gods: Police Lathi Charge

Madras

The war on Gods has landed the DMK in hot trouble. Early last month the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. A. Ramakrishnan, issued a confidential order to departmental heads, directing officers "quietly" to remove pictures, portraits and idols of Gods and goddesses from Government buildings.

The emphasis was on "quiet" removal, "without attracting attention and leading to local incidents." The idea was that pictures of Gods and Goddesses in Government offices seriously compromised the secularism of the State, and ought, therefore, to have no place in Government offices.

THE SECRET CIRCULAR could not, however, remain secret. It was promptly leaked to the press. There was a furore over it from the deeply conservative sections of the public.

The DMK was showing itself in its truest colours as an atheist party with its moorings in the anti-God, anti-Brahmin Dravida Kazhagam from which it made a pretence of breaking away. The order "curtailed" the fundamental right of "constant worship" of the favourite deities by Government employees. It discriminated against the Hindus. It made short work of the healthy fear of God in the bureaucracy. So on and so forth ran the criticism, steadily mounting to a deafening crescendo.

In face of the criticism, the Chief Secretary summoned the Press to clarify how innocuous the order was, but the explanation made matters worse for him and the Government. The Chief Secretary suggested by implication that the DMK Government could not be blamed for the order. How?

According to him, the previous Congress Government received a memorandum early in 1966 from the Self-Respectors' movement namely the Dravida Kazhagam. The memorandum, among other things, demanded the removal of portraits of deities. The Chief Secretary was at pains to show that the demand for removal did not originate from the Cabinet itself. *The cause of the present action must, therefore, be traced to the time the Congress was in power!*

The fact remained — and it is not disputed — that it was the DMK Government which had "resurrected" the forgotten memorandum to initiate action upon this particular demand contained in it. The Congress Government had ignored the memorandum as political.

Political it was for the reason that the Dravida Kazhagam's octogenarian life-time leader E.V. Ramasami Periyar had conducted a tearing campaign against the then Chief Minister Mr. Bakthavatsalam though not against the Congress as such, dubbing him a stooge of the orthodoxy of the Brahmin order. It was at the point of the culmination of this agitation that the anti-God memorandum was given to the Government.

CRITICISM in the conservative press mounted and the DMK became shifty, wobbly and apologetic. Mr. V. R. Nedunchezian, the Education Minister, was quoted by a news agency as having said in Madurai that the Chief Secretary, on his own initiative, had issued the controversial order without the Cabinet's approval. The order was being reconsidered too.

This bid the Minister evidently made to assuage the feelings of orthodoxy which had massively supported the DMK in the elections

at the behest of the self-acknowledged oracle of orthodoxy, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

Instead of saving the DMK's image, the Minister's statement compromised it more seriously. The Dravida Kazhagam Periyar, who who had hailed the order as a "decisive blow dealt against the Brahminical Order", promptly condemned the Education Minister for developing "cold feet". He brought to bear upon the DMK pressure not to relent in the face of the "reactionary offensive of the Brahmin and Marwari Press."

It would now appear that the order had been issued only in accordance with a "noting" made by the Chief Minister before he left for the United States on tour in March. Much thought had been bestowed on the wording of the order, and it came to be eventually issued only after all its possible repercussions had been considered.

Now to capitulate before the pressure of the Establishment would do serious damage to the DMK's claim as firm Government with a will of its own. Not to do so, on the other hand, will bring the DMK in confrontation with the same Establishment as had earlier backed it to obtain State power. This is Mr. Annadurai's dilemma just now.

THE MADRAS POLICE have set a record; not in crime detection or racket busting, but in respect of displaying an insensate violence on peaceful Youth Congress marchers. In a single sweep of an hour-long, continuous lathi-charge, they broke the legs and limbs and heads of nearly 400 protest-marchers.

The police did not deny that the Youth Congress procession was peaceful, despite its uncontrollably huge numbers. Only when the processionists passed the point near the *Dina Thanthi* (Adityan chain newspaper pledged to DMK's support) was there the beginning of the trouble.

According to the Police some of the processionists tried to enter the newspaper office compound. According, however, to Congress circles there was no such attempt and only the agents provocateurs, most of them policemen, created trouble by pelting stones and burning a motor cycle.

The important fact that was not in dispute was that the police did not warn the processionists to disperse. There was no Magistrate present on the spot. The procession was wholly legal as it was properly licensed. Despite these factors, some Police officers who were getting "minute-to-minute instructions from the headquarters", ordered a lathi charge. The beating in all its brutality, lasted for nearly an hour. The injured lay behind helpless and moaning on the road for a stretch of 700 yards. Most of them had suffered head injuries that were otherwise ruled out in a Police lathi charge. The zoolum was disgusting in the extreme.

The most surprising aspect of the incident is still in the range of speculation, based on the evidence the Congress claim to have unearthed.

It is said a newspaper baron who has identified his interests with the fate and fortune of the ruling DMK had hired goons in hundreds, given them the uniforms of Special Armed Police and eventually set them upon the Congress Youth marchers who were essentially protesting against his partisan activities and interference with the administration. According to Congress circles the CBI is seriously investigating into this startling charge being made by them.

If there is any basis for this charge, it is apparent that not the people or the Government but private "armies" would decide the course of events in this State.

The Thursday orgy of police violence has led to a grave crisis of direct confrontation between the ruling party in the State and the Congress opposition which rules the country at the Centre. The former Congress

President, Mr. Kamaraj, took it up himself to accept the DMK's challenge. He headed the massive march last Sunday "in mourning" over the DMK's "misdeeds and the police atrocities on Congressmen."

At the rally he addressed later, he charged the DMK of having organised a "cowardly attack" on Congressmen and declared that he was prepared to accept the DMK's challenge. He seemed to give a thinly veiled call for a "Vimochana Samar" with a view to toppling the DMK Government.

The Youth Congress organised the procession for a variety of purposes, open and hidden. The obvious purposes were to "expose" the DMK Government's "misdeeds", its shortcomings as a ruling party and its alleged misuse of the official machinery for political ends, to rouse the people to demand of the DMK to render proper accounts for its huge collections in the name of the Tamil Conference and the slum fire victims and the like.

It would seem that Mr. Kamaraj has assumed "de facto" leadership

of the Pradesh Congress to stage a showdown not only with the DMK but with all his opponents inside the party itself.

A Special Correspondent

VITAMIN FROM RAINWATER

NEW DELHI

Vitamins B-12 can be obtained from rainwater. Dr. B. C. Parker of Washington University has reported that samples of rainwater he had collected from his roof contained detectable amounts of Vitamin B-12. He explains that Vitamin B-12, which is composed of soil particles, is swept up into the atmosphere, where it could serve as the basis for cloud formation or be intercepted by falling rain drops.

SCHIZO IN THE WHITE HOUSE



THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER NINETEEN

Rajan Hits Out

The Story So far

Sundari's queer conduct towards Ravi made Amaradasa lose faith in her. The sudden appearance of Menike and the bond he forged with her and the advice of Rajan altered the course of his life. But the moment he decided to turn away from Sundari she had come close to him. He wanted an escape. And it came from Menike. She summoned him to the village to give life to dying Kira and he proved his worth as a medical man.

Menike gave him leave to attend the party. To his surprise he found that Sundari in an uncanny way knew of his association with Menike. Dr. Nayagam suspected Amaradasa's friendship with Sundari and drew a blank. But Amaradasa found a sleek, well groomed young man who bore a close resemblance to Ravi, was the favoured of Sundari.

The day of the party. It had its fascination for Sundari. It enabled her to recapture her past, the care free, happy days of her youth when host of admirers flocked to her. Her mind, without her knowledge, lived in the past. It intoxicated her and gave her a beauty that could blind any man. And she knew that she would be the centre of attraction—the peerless hostess.

All arrangements for the party had been finalised and reduced to press-button precision. And Sundari relaxed like a master magician before he waved his wand. She was chatting with Amaradasa under the sun-shade by the clump of giant bamboos. In soft, husky voice she recalled the past, the day she first met Amaradasa; and the other memorable incidents that made their association rich and enduring.

“Yes”, said Amaradasa, “under the green ivy of today there lie the decayed roots of yesterday to give sap and freshness.”

“You know what to say, Mr. Amaradasa. I don't know how much one has to lose to have that “freshness.”

She looked really sad like a tear-drop on a rose. Amaradasa seemed to be “pierced with pity.” He could not understand whether it was for her or for himself. Just then a black saloon drove up the gravelled road and stopped a few yards away from them as if its occupant had recognised them.

“That's Rajan. I'll bring him along”, said Amaradasa and almost ran to him.

“Rajan, I am glad you have come. Meet Mrs. Nayagam.”

“Thank you for your welcome.”

**POISON FOR THE HEART:
ANGRY SUN**

‘Poison for the heart’ the doctor may soon order, to prevent fatal blood-clotting in the heart or the arteries.

Soviet scientists have found that cobra poison properly treated, can be used to prevent blood-clotting. Blood-clotting occurs when the soluble protein fibrinogen present in our blood is converted into its insoluble fibrous form, fibrin. This process, which laymen describe as clotting, is brought about by the enzyme thrombin.

Thrombin formation is dependent on the presence of thromboplastin. Thromboplastin in turn is formed when blood platelets break down — all very complicated, but you know what hearts are like! Thromboplastin formation can be prevented by heparin — and cobra poison has the “blood clotting forbidden fruit.” Poison is poison — and a direct cobra bite is not the cure. For its poison is toxic. Before using it as an anti-coagulatory substance, its toxic effect is removed by electrophoresis. ‘Scientists have separated the poison into six fractions by this method — and found that the fraction at the first cathode has a high coagulatory efficacy and has the least toxic effect. History repeating itself for is it mythology? — for didn't the original serpent, the devil's private emissary, get to Eve's heart? We are no more than mere mortals. Whatever will now happen to the apple which had kept the doctors at bay?

In his snuff coloured sherwani, white pants and buck skin chappals he looked spruce and distinguished. He was one of those rare types that stood out because of the poise that came from within. The two men went up to Sundari.

"Mrs. Nayagam, this is my friend, Rajan."

Rajan inclined his head gracefully and saluted her in oriental style.

"Very nice of you to have come, Mr. Rajan. Please be seated. Mr. Amaradasa told me that you were in school together."

"Yes. Amaray was my class mate and our likes and dislikes were identical. Now we have gone our own way and yet have our meeting points.

"Yes", she said lamely.

"Amaray was very keen that I should meet you before the party. Probably you have something to tell me, Mrs. Nayagam."

"Yes. My husband will be away for sometime and our superintendents are not tactful with the labour and if anything goes wrong here I'll need your help."

"Certainly, Mrs. Nayagam. Won't you stay here on the estate?"

"No. This climate does not suit me. I'll come here once a month."

"Now I must get you a drink."
She got up.

"Please do not bother. Now that you have told me something about your labour, may I have your permission to go round and meet some of our members. It would mutually help us."

"Please do" she said in a nervous tone. "Do you want any of the staff to go with you to show the place."

"No, Mrs. Nayagam. I have been here before."

"Very well then. Bring me good news."

Rajan adopted this unusual procedure in order to show Amaradasa how the workers live on a doctor's estate.

Sundari sailed away like a gaily lit barge on a lake at night. And the two men took to the gravelled road and sauntered along talking of Dr. Nayagam and the party until they came upon a batch of Sinhalese workers repairing a terrace.

"These are Sinhalese. The old boy makes no distinction", remarked Amaradasa.

"You will see it later", smiled Rajan.

The road suddenly turned and they came in view of a colony of plantain trees and beyond it stretched long rows of overgrown

AGE OF PLASTIC HEARTS PREDICTED

Sydney,

Dr. Christian Barnard said that he and his South African team were planning four more heart transplants and predicted that the day of ape-to-human heart operations was not very far away.

He could not say definitely when he would perform his next heart transplant but had no doubt the operation had justified itself and "we have to accept today that it is a successful procedure." Dr. Barnard told news men he believed that successful transplants of sheep, pig or calf hearts to humans was a long way off. "But if you take a primate like a chimpanzee or a baboon, that is not very far away", he said. Dr. Barnard said heart transplants in their present form would continue for at least five years. But it was possible that in 10 years the most prevalent technique would be with an artificial heart. In 25 years mass-produced plastic hearts might be on the market. "If we conquer completely the problem of reaction we won't use human hearts", he said. Doctors had been trying to define the point of death for hundreds of years but he had not been plagued by any doubts "If you chop off a chicken's head it will stand around and its heart is still beating but that chicken is dead. "By the same token when there is cerebral death — when the brain is dead — even though the heart is still beating, the patient is dead."

live fences of home gardens. Facing them stood a group of lines with tarred roof and about fifty yards away stood another group of lines. Half naked children were playing on the narrow strip of compound obstructed by two large dirt heaps. As they saw the visitors they came down running in Indian file with their hair streaming behind. Rajan paused to speak to them.

"Salaam, Salaam", they cried in unison.

"Boys, can someone ask the Sangam leader to come here?"

"We can, sar! We can!" they shouted and turned back shouting:

"The big leader is come. The big leader is come!"

Within a matter of minutes a crowd of men, women and children collected round Rajan. The welcome was spontaneous and joyous. Some raised slogans of "Jai and long live our leader."

"I have come here for the party. You know that the doctor is going to take a big job and will be away for sometime. If you want anything done, I can speak to him today and put it right before he leaves."

"Yes, sir. There is a big party at the bungalow. Some good must come to us also. If the leaking roofs are patched up and the lines are repaired, we can live in comfort", said an old man.

"What comfort? Say, we can live without getting sick," added a young voice.

"The master here is a Tamil like us. What can we say?"

"No use of hedging and hiding, Ai, leader come and speak will you."

A dark, short man with a pock marked face, cut moustache and quick moving eyes, in a kadar jibba and white veti, came forward and greeted Rajan.

"So, how is everything here?" asked Rajan.

"Not any better, Sar. During the rainy season the roofs leak and the children get sick. Generally the lines are under bad repair. We have told the Dorai about it and nothing had happened so far."

"I understand the position of the lines. Is there anything else?"

"Yes, sir. For the last three years our Holiday Wages have not been paid. And the Sinna Dorai has stopped the use of radios in the lines because they disturb him."

"Really! Well, that can be put right. Anything else?"

"Then can we use the radio today?" asked a young man.

"Not immediately but it can be done" said Rajan.

FISH IN THE LAKE

KARIBA

In Central Africa, new efforts are being made to turn the great waters of Lake Kariba into a rich fishing ground. Reporting in a farming programme in the BBC World Service, Robin Burton said that when the Kariba Dam was completed in 1958, it was obvious that the vast stretch of water could make an invaluable fresh-water fishery. Four years after the water reached maximum level it was considered to have achieved chemical stability, with a regular pattern of seasonal temperature changes established. There is plenty of oxygen in the lake, and a third of the water is replaced each year by the flow of rivers and streams. Though the Zambezi is not rich in dissolved salts, the other confluences more than make up the deficiency, and the lake is full of the vital fish food, plankton. In 1963 (said Robin Burton) there had been a good fishery based on Kariba bream, but catches went down. A subsequent attempt to introduce another type of bream was unsuccessful, and it appeared that river fish were not necessarily suitable for life in the lake. An attempt is now being made to introduce Lake Tanganyika sardine, which live on plankton. It is a risky business, for the wrong thing could have disastrous results in a relatively confined area. Robin Burton remarked that some of the agriculturally-minded people who live by the Zambezi have learned to be good fishermen. It now remains to be seen whether the fishery scientists of both Rhodesia and Zambia—joint owners of the Kariba Dam—can provide the right type of fish for them to catch.

"No cross talk when Samy is speaking", intervened an elderly man.

"Why should we not say what we want. We don't get a chance to speak to our big leaders always?"

"By all means speak. I must know what you feel about these things?" remarked Rajan.

"We have told you everything", interposed the leader.

"Repairs to the lines and the use of radio can be put right very early. There will be delay over the Annual Holiday Wages. You will get what is due to you."

"Jai! Thalaivarukku Jai!!" shouted lusty voices.

"One Jai would do. Now I must be going."

With a final Jai they sent off Rajan.

On their way back to the bungalow Rajan cleared the doubts that may have risen in the minds of Amaradasa.

"Amaray, you saw everything and perhaps heard just a little. This Dr. Nayagam earns by the thousands and he's throwing away thousands for this party. But did you see the state of the labour lines. They are worse than cattle sheds. You said that he employs Sinhalese labour and were elated over it. It is not so. It is cheaper to employ village labour on casual basis than to have a resident labour force. That would enable him to dodge a number of labour laws and he would certainly save a tidy sum of money. Today most Tamil estate owners do that. They sack the Tamil labour and employ the villagers and boast that they are serving Mother Lanka."

"Do the Sinhalese estate owners do that."

"They are all alike under the skin."

"What a world !"

"It is the same old world, Amaray. I must tell you that I don't like that beauty you admire so much. There is something queer about her. Be careful."

Amaradasa was taken aback. Rajan continued.

"She wants my help to keep peace here. The whole place is rotten."

"Is that why you asked me to come?"

"Yes and no. You cannot escape the good and the bad but you must whet your sense of discrimination. That's all."

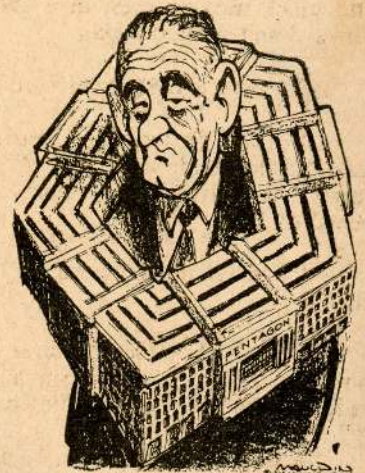
When they reached the bungalow Dr. Nayagam was engaged in a lively conversation with his friends.

"Hello Rajan! Come, come. You are the man I wanted to see. Sundari told me that you went out for a stroll. How do you like the place?"

VIOLENT DISTURBANCES

Geophysicists state that the sudden influx of solar particles, produced by solar flares, has caused violent disturbances in the earth's magnetic field. Radio-physicists report the complete breakdown of short-wave radio communications over the northern latitudes. The sun brooks no talking back when in anger. Great changes in the electrified layers above the earth were measured by "riometers" near the polar region, initially meant to measure the emission of cosmic radio emission signals. In one instance, solar flares caused a 2½-day "radio blackout" in the regions affected. Ships and airplanes were exposed to serious navigational hazards. Things came back to normal only after the sun 'cooled.'

* * *



Mauling in Chicago Sun Time
Millstone

"I know nothing about tea. But I must say that the estate is kept very well."

"Please go in. Sundari will be glad to talk to you."

Of course Sundari was there talking to the sleek young man and as they entered he got up and left as if he were in great hurry. Amaradasa could not help but notice it.

"Did you stir up trouble for me Mr.. Rajan?"

"Yes, of course. I have my suggestions to solve them."

"Please be seated and tell me."

They sat opposite Sundari and remained silent as if he were sorting out his words.

"Before Dr. Nayagam leaves for the WHO he must make it a point to go round the estate, then inspect the lines and cause repairs to be done to the damaged ones. The roofs need special attention. The wireless sets in the lines have been put out of use. I do not know why? After working hours they can be used without annoyance to anyone. On the eve of Dr. Nayagam's departure he may say a few words to the labour force."

"Words, of course, he can say. But the repairs might cost a lot of money. There are fifteen lines. It means lot of money I don't know whether we can afford it now."

"How much would it cost?"

"For minor repairs it would cost about five thousand."

"Shall I be a little blunt, Mrs. Nayagam."

"I know that Tamil men could be very blunt. Don't scold me", she laughed in that inimitable, arch way.

"How clever you are. This grand party will cost you thousands. And I am suggesting a fraction of it to give you peace."

She was silent and haughty.

"You asked for my advice and I gave it to you."

"I am glad you gave it to me. I'll speak to my husband and be back in a minute."

Sundari left. And this Sundari was altogether new to Amaradasa. Rajan looked at his friend with an amused smile.

"Amaray, I know what's in your mind. Probably you have not seen her like this before."

"Yes. You dealt with her very well. This is the first time I saw it done that way."

"Amaray, you and I have been invited here with a purpose and I suppose that purpose has been achieved. But I must confess that my politics does not end up in parties or free travel in foreign countries."

PRIESTS QUESTION POPE'S BAN

London,

At least 60 Roman Catholic priests have expressed their reservations about Pope Paul's birth control encyclical in letters to a London-based laity group. The group of laymen, which has sprung up here since publication of the papal pronouncement, made public the texts of 27 of the letters received. Publication of the remainder, they said would reveal the identities of the writers. All letters released bore no names. "What is the position and authority of the Pope?" asked one. "It is time we tried to clarify just what this foundational function of the bishop among his fellow-bishops really is." Another said his "pastoral practice, which have been mainly with young married couples, has brought me to an intellectual conviction that in certain circumstances contraceptive intercourse must be looked on as not merely legitimate but good." A spokesman for the laity group said they knew of at least 100 more priests who held similar views. He said the group has circulated 10,000 leaflets among Roman Catholics in England and Wales asking them to meet in local churches and "pray for those who are in anguish" over the encyclical forbidding artificial birth control. Thousands of British Roman Catholics who oppose the encyclical went to their cathedrals and churches to pray for guidance. Prayers were also suggested for those "who are victimised for speaking according to their conscience and those who feel obliged to remain silent out of loyalty to those they serve."

Sundari came back with Dr. Nayagam beaming with smiles.

"Thanks very much for your suggestion, Rajan. My wife will attend to all that. She will also give a small feast to the labour before I leave."

"Splendid! Mrs. Nayagam shall we have have a cup of tea to celebrate the event?"

"Very nice of you, Mr. Rajan. It's on the way."

"You should have been in one of our foreign missions, Mrs. Nayagam."

"How you flatter me, Mr. Rajan."

"You have a strong claim for genuine complaint."

"Rajan, are you married?"

"No and not likely, doctor."

"And Amaradasa?"

"Not yet, doctor."

"That's heartening."

Sundari's face darkened and Amaradasa avoided her eyes.

Tea was served in real Sundari style.

"Now we'll run into town and be back for the party."

"I must not miss you and Mr. Amaradasa at the party."

"We won't miss it for anything" said Amaradasa.

Dr. Nayagam and Sundari accompanied them to the porch and watched them drive off.

It was 7 p.m. The sky was cool and balmy. The jets came out like so many stars in varigated colours. The lawn round the bungalow heaved with scented women draped in silk and men in tweeds. The upper middle class that makes a day of its nights ate and drank, too much or too little. The laughter of women and the sentencious voices of men gave the basic ingredients to the party.

Before the other guests ever thought of leaving Rajan and Amaradasa took leave from Sundari. The sleek, well groomed young man, Amaradasa noted, was the favourite of the hostess that night. He wondered who it was.

It was 2 a.m. when Amaradasa reached the Walauwa.

BEWARE OF DANDRUFF

Hair that's clean, shining, springy with health—that's what every girl wants. Unfortunately, some people have to fight for healthy hair and one of their biggest enemies is dandruff.

No good ignoring the trouble. If it is dandruff you will have to wage a war for hair health. The slightest sign of an infection calls for clearing up operations straightaway!

Few girls realize that dandruff symptoms can be confused with another problem: dry scalp. Test first: Look closely at the scalp. If flakes are papery and brittle, scalp feels tender and hair is dry from root to tip—that's dry scalp. But if you find the flakes are soft, rather oily, the scalp itches and is sticky, the hair remains greasy—that's dandruff cases, the skin sometimes shows signs of a weepy rash.

Serious dandruff needs immediate handling. Use an antiseptic lotion instead of shampoo, twice a week. A cream-like cetovlon can be used almost daily—rubbed into the scalp. Some people prefer a sulphur cream, which is stronger, but it takes longer to remove it from the hair.

Antiseptic cream should be applied into hair partings and rubbed till it disappears. If it gets into the hair it can take very long to wash. Leave the cream on the scalp for 24 hours and then shampoo. Rinse and repeat shampooing till all the ointment is gone. Finish off with a rinse with perfumed water by dropping a few drops of cologne into it.

— Ugly Duckling

FILM PAGE

SAPPHIRE MYLAN

2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.

- JAISANKAR
- K, R. VIJAYA

in

PONNANA VALVU

5TH GRAND WEEK

LIDO

CAPITOL

9-00 a.m. 1-30, 6-00

& 9-45 p.m.

- RAJ KAPOOR
- VYJANTHIMALA
- RAJENDRAKUMAR

in

Raj Kapoor's

SANGAM

Technicolor

6th WEEK

KINGSLEY
PLAZA

2, 6, & 9.30 p.m.

- RAVICHANDRAN
- JEYALALITHA
- NAGESH
- MANOHAR

in

NAAN

Eastman Color

● **INDUNILA**, Lakminiseya Films maiden venture, released through Ceylon Theatres Ltd. now showing at *ELPHINSTONE*, *ROXY* and other centres, presents a powerful drama of the circumstances that finally free a man from the dependance on his sinister employer, who is engaged in gem mining. The story is tinged and surrounded by deeds and theories which add to enhance the movie, and combined by brilliant acting of the talented cast, it emerges as a warm gripping film with suspense, action and comedy. The efforts by Director Kingsley Rajapakse in blending the story with entertaining fare for most tastes, and presenting it in an appealing manner is commendable. The musical score by Lionel Algama is pleasant, and it is in keeping with the spirit of the subject and presentation. Cinematographer Timphy Weeraratne deserves a word of praise for his excellent work.

Gunasiri (Tony Ranasinghe) an employee under Suwaris (Asoka Ponnampereuma) falls in love with Indumathi (Jeevarani) who resides close to the gem mine, where work is in progress. Indumathi's mother disapproves of the affair as Gunasiri is poor. When Gunasiri washes the medicinal herbs he has picked and brought for his mother who is seriously ill, he comes across a glittering stone, and throws it in a corner of the house. Everyone's efforts to cure his mother proves futile and she dies. When Gunasiri approaches Suwaris for financial help, his property inherited from his mother, is cunningly transferred by Swaris in his name. Eventually Gunasiri left with nothing, and the alms giving for his dead mother is organised by his friends. When cleaning the house for the occasion, Indumathi finds the stone Gunasiri threw away,

and on examination it is found to be a valuable Blue Sapphire. Nandoris Indumathi's father accompanies Gunasiri to sell the gem, and when no proper amount is offered, they leave the shop. Meanwhile, Suwaris having learnt of Gunasiri's find and obtained information from the merchant about the value of the gem, hires thugs and waylays Gunasiri. In the fight that ensues Gunasiri is seriously injured, and later he recovers the gem and hands it over to Indumathi. The thugs then burn down his house, but Gunasiri manages to escape. Indumathi's mother now approves of her daughter's love affair with Gunasiri. The villagers in the area learning about the nefarious activities of Suwaris prepare to attack him, at the moment a herd of elephants rush from the jungle destroying everything on their way, and one tusker tramples Suwaris to death. Gunasiri marries Indumathi and proceeds on a pilgrimage looking forward to a bright future.



Ramaprabha in a scene from the Tamil movie **MAADI VEETU MAPILLAI**, Ceylon Theatres Ltd. release, now showing at the **SELLAMAHAL**, **EROS** and other centres

4th WEEK

GAMINI

Daily 2, 6, & 9.30 p.m

Roja Films

HANGI HORA

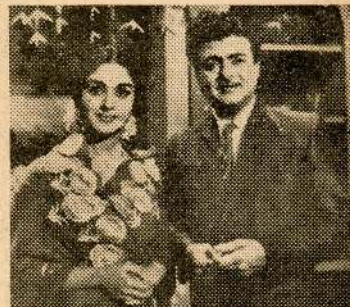
● **ONE SILVER DOLLAR**, an Italian - French co-operation in Eastmancolor, released through Warner Bros. - Seven Arts, which opens this week at the **LIBERTY CINEMA**, is a high adventure

exploding with action, and featuring Montgomery Wood in the starring role. The picture tells the story of two brothers Gary and Phil, both excellent marksmen, who are released from the southern regiment at the end of the American Civil war. Phil does not wish to return to the old defeated South and decides to seek his fortune in the far west. Gary returns to his wife and home in Virginia. Before they part, Phil confides to Gary that he left a few dollars hidden in their old home and tells him he may use them if he wishes. When Gary arrives home, he realises he has no future there and decides to join his brother in the West. He leaves Phil's money to his wife Judy keeping for himself only One Silver, Dollar for luck, and promises to send for her as soon as he finds some work. McCory, a rich landlord, engages Gary to stop a desperate gunman, Black-eye at Yellowstone. Gary sends money to Judy to join him. Meanwhile, he comes face to face with Black-eye, and realises he is his own brother Phil. The two brothers get trapped and shot by MacCory's men, and Gary escapes death, being saved by the dollar he carried in his waistcoat pocket. He is picked by passing emigrants and taken to the West. Then follows a series of Bond type endless excitement, and at the final showdown, Gary is united with Judy after a terrible duel during which he manages to give his enemy MacCory the cut-off pistol he carried, and kills him, and Gary wins the gratitude of the villagers who offer the possibility of a new life together with Judy.

The cast also includes Evelyn Stewart and Peter Cross. The movie is directed by Kelvin Jackson Paget.

● **THE HIGH BRIGHT SUN** in Eastmancolor, distributed through the Rank Organisation, now showing at the **REGAL THEATRE**, is a dramatic story of violence and treachery on a Mediterranean Island. The film is based on the novel of the same name by Ian Stuart Black. The cast also includes Colin Campbell as Emile, who loves Juno and saves her life at the expense of his own; Joseph Furst as Dr Andros, Juno's

father's oldest friend; Katherine Kath as Mrs. Andros; George Pastell as Prinos; Paul Stassion is Alkis and Nigel Stock enacts the role of Colonel Park.



B. Saroja Devi and Gemini Ganeshan portray as lovers in the record breaking Tamil movie **PANAMA PASAMA**, which has completed the 50 day run to capacity houses at the **CENTRAL THEATRE**, and still drawing crowds and heading for the 100th day screening in the Ceylon Entertainments Ltd. circuit.

2nd WEEK

EMPIRE Air Conditioned
Robert Vaughn - David MacCallum
IN MGM'S
HELICOPTER SPIES

Final Week
Air-Conditioned
REGAL
James Robertson Justice in
DOCTOR IN CLOVER
in Colour

ELPHINSTONE
ROXY
Tony Ranasinghe,
Jeeva Rani in
Lakminiseya Films'
INDUNILA
Directed by: Kingsley Rajapaksa

SELLAMAHAL
Ravichandran - Jayalalitha
in
MAADI-VEETTU
MAPILLAI

3rd Week
GAIETY
Mutturaman — Rajasree
in
Anubavam Pudumai

CROWN
Jectendra — Rajshree
In V. Shantaram's
GEET GAAYA
PATTHRON NE
in Eastman Colour

Final Week
SAVOY Air-Conditioned
Clint Eastwood in U. A.'s
For a Few Dollars More

Air Conditioned
LIBERTY

From Thursday 5th Sept.
Montgomery Wood in
"ONE SILVER DOLLAR"
Technicolor Techniscope

3rd MONTH
CENTRAL
K. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN'S
PANAMA PASAMA

New Order Of

National Economic Planning In Hungary

UNDER the reformed system of management the economic plan has remained the most important instrument for the development and guidance of the national economy. In contrast to the former situation, however, the plan merely determines the tasks of the Government and the agencies to which the management of economy is entrusted: its decisions are restricted to this circle. As from 1968, the implementation of the national economic plans does not rely on the compulsory targets allotted after breaking down the plans to ministries, economic directions and individual companies, but rather and mainly on indirect methods, i.e. on so-called economy regulating tools introduced in Hungary. Among these tools regulating the activities of the economic entities for longer period (as a rule for five years) the principal ones are: the system of skimming the company incomes, the formation of company funds and the financial interestedness of the workers; further the new system of allocation and financing of investment projects; the price-system and price-types; the system of the distribution of commodities; the multiplication factors applied to foreign currencies, the government refunding system and duties, the financial and credit policy.

Starting from the aims of the Five-Year Plan, the complex network of the determined and harmonized economic regulators serves, on the one hand, as an intermediate between the requirements and the tasks of the national plan and the individual economic entities; on the other, by shaping the conditions of their activities, it regulates them, thus acting on the global reproduction process. This does not prevent the state from issuing instructions even operative directives, relying

on its proprietary rights, in order to ensure the interests of the national economy, and the aims of the economic policy.

Within these conditions determined by the economic regulators and other central directives, the companies are free to prepare their own independent plans. The form and contents of the company plans are not prescribed in a compulsory manner. Their purpose is to organize and guide the activity of the given economic entity but they do not form part of the national economic plan.

The systematic central guidance of the economy relies on the system of plans of varying periods (long-term, medium and short-term plans).

The division of labour among the government agencies responsible for the planning has also undergone a change. The so-called functional bodies (such as the Ministry of Finance, the Banks, the National Office for Materials and Prices, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Labour) are to partake in planning on all-nation level more than heretofore. The National Planning Office — while compiling the Plan — maintains a permanent and direct connection with these agencies, inviting them to elaborate certain parts of the plan. The co-operation of these agencies has an important role also in shaping the system of the regulating tools.

The Ministries responsible for the individual branches of the economy and the councils take part principally in the elaboration of long and medium-term plans. Within this scope they work out economic - technical conceptions affecting their own sector, regional development pro-

jects, as well as proposals relating to central (nationwide) investments. As regards the annual plans, they support the Planning efforts of the National Planning Office by supplying suitable information and analyses.

NEW SYSTEM OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS. Under the new mechanism the central distribution of products has ceased in general; so has the system whereby the plans of the material and technical supply were broken-down, starting downwards from above. Accordingly the material-balances drawn up in the National Economic Plan will cease to have their administrative - operative guiding and organizing role. As it is, the number of material balances will be reduced and those remaining will serve as natural bases for expressing in terms of value, the economic interconnections, the development of the productive capacities in harmony with the home and export demands, and the calculations relating to the volume of imports.

The distribution of commodities (including means of production and consumer goods) is to be based in the future on the direct relations of the producing, using, wholesale trade and foreign commerce companies. Apart from a few exceptions, the compulsory channels of distribution have been abolished.

As a result of these organizational changes in the management of the distribution of commodities, the National Materials and Price Office - and in general the ministries - have relinquished their operative functions in the commodity distribution. The former central supplying and storage companies have been converted into commercial enterprises dealing with the means of production. The National Materials and Price Office has been appointed as the central guiding organ of the government - managed commodity husbandry.